THE SENTINEL
Prints all the News
That's Fit to Print.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Sentinel
Prints the Truth.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For The Hot Weather.

150 Umbrellas.

GOODS THAT ARE WORTH $1.50.

OUR PRICE WILL BE

98 Cents

A PIECE.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

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From $10 to Any Amount.

Any person in need of money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, etc.,

The Property to Remain in Your Possession . . . . . .

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No Delay. Lowest Rates.

It Pays to Borrow of Us. Loans to Salaried People, (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, Up-stairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

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GETS THE GOLD WATCH.

Ticket for Gold Watch, with every 50 cent purchase.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
Gents' Furnishers.
—80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.—

STRENGTH.

Many people 'go all to pieces as soon as hot weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all gone.

DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC

for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sole agents,

Freese & RankE,
Pharmacists.
88 Calhoun St.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

If so, call on us. We can get you money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. If you want money and desire your business done quickly, privately and confidentially, call on us.

FORT WAYNE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room No. 21 Bass Block, over First National Bank, No. 11 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

IT IS SO!

Farm land is bound to raise in price before one. Now is the time to buy. I have a number of good improved farms to sell or trade. Can give possession any time. Money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. interest. If you want to buy a home, don't forget to look at my list of houses and beautiful lots in all parts of the city.
Respectfully,
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Home Phone 622. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Block.

SORE HANDS
CURED BY CUTICURA

My sore hands commenced with a burning on my fingers. When I rubbed them you could see little white pimples, and I felt like twisting them out of their sockets. I had high fever and cold chills, nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, the water ran out, and there the burning fire was. My hands puffed up worse than a toad, the water ran through the bandage on to the floor. I went to a doctor for a year. I got CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up, peeled off, and my hands are now cured.
CASPER DIETSCHLER, Pembroke, N. Y.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., BOSTON. "How to Have Beautiful Hands," free.

MILES TO COMMAND.

The General-in-Chief Will Lead the Porto Rican Expedition.

TAMPA SOLDIERS MAY GO TO CAMP THOMAS

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is said that General Miles himself will command the Porto Rican expedition, aided by General Brooke. The latter probably will make all the arrangements necessary at Washington and at Chickamauga, as it is not the present intention of General Miles to return to Washington before leaving for Porto Rico, though of course there is always the possibility that he will be summoned here by the president for purposes of consultation.

It is expected that the campaign in Porto Rico will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan with an ample supply of field artillery to force their way directly into the rear of the town while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make the attack in front.

Discouraged as the Spaniards are by the surrender of Santiago it is not expected that they will offer protracted resistance.

It may be that when General Brooke's soldiers leave Chickamauga park their places will be taken by some of the troops now lying at Tampa.

The conditions at the latter place are not satisfactory from a sanitary point of view and the troops if not removed to Chickamauga probably will be taken to Ferdinando and Charleston.

THE CONSENT OF MADRID WANTED.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, (10 a. m.) via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, (7:25 a. m.)—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque cieba tree half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading cieba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time our interpreters translating the language of General Toral, had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid government, but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and that no further consent of the Madrid government was required.

When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of General Toral (General Escario, Lieutenant Colonel Fortan and Robert Mason, the British vice consul) combatted at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary; but, at the same time, they claimed strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had authorized it, the home government would do the same. General Toral, who was personally present and who, in fact, directed the negotiations on his own behalf, said he had never been over ruled by the captain general. Still, he added, that until Madrid had sanctioned it Santiago had not capitulated.

All this was extremely unsatisfactory to our commissioners, who clung tenaciously to the understanding Shafter had received earlier in the day.

Finally, with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the commissioners proceeded to the consideration of preliminaries.

Captain Miley had drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature and these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterwards be sent to Spain, either on the same ships with the troops or on some other ships.

General Toral further remarked that he expected our commissioners, as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people, would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished.

As brave men, his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

Our commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms laid down by our government and they could only recommend the matter to Washington.

At 4 o'clock General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linares. General Toral and the Spanish commissioners returned at 6:30 saying they desired a still further change in the phraseology of the aticles, and suggested a postponement of the negotiations until morning. This General Wheelor firmly declined. Thereupon a recess was taken until 9:30.

The commissioners returned at that hour and the articles were again gone over in detail. Various changes of verbiage, which tended only to soften the sound of terms without affecting the sense, were proposed by the Spaniard and our commissioners accepted practically all of them.

Shortly after midnight General Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spanish commissioners be tested. All the articles were reread and each commissioner in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, General Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but they could not well refuse. When all had signed, the commissioners separated, to meet again at 9:30 in the morning.

The present municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked.

The Spanish troops from other points are to be embarked at the nearest ports.

Refugees are to return to their homes, but not until the sanction of Madrid is received, and the same applies to the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the harbor.

Pending this, however, Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross agents, with supplies, are to be allowed to enter the city over the line of the Juragua railroad.

The water main which was cut is to be repaired today.

No Cubans are to be allowed to enter the city.

All the artillery and the batteries at the harbor entrance are to be left intact, and we are to obtain possession of the gunboat in the harbor.

Pending the sanction of Madrid, everything is at a standstill, and as a result the troops on both sides remain in the trenches.

While there is only a remote chance of the government at Madrid upseting everything at the last moment, such an event is still recognized as a possibility.

However, our plans are being perfected as though the campaign were over. General Shafter's headquarters are to be moved, probably today, to the ground north of the city, where the whole of our army will be encamped after Santiago is evacuated, ending the possibility of its embarkation for the island of Porto Rico.

The troops which were landed at Siboney, but which were not brought up, are to be sent back on board the transports immediately.

Which American troops will remain here as a garrison, or their number, has not yet been decided on. There is some talk of garrisoning Santiago with several regiments from the southern states, which are understood to be at sea at present. The condition of the city of Santiago is said to be dreadful with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, due to bad and insufficient food, and there are many yellow fever cases in the hospitals.

Our commissioners have just gone in to meet the Spanish commissioners.

Serge Coats and Vests Less Than Cost.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.25 now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40 now go at $3.85.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Notice.

All Elks are requested to meet at their hall, Sunday, at 2 p. m., to arrange for the funeral of our late Brother I. Trauerman.

Straw hats less than half price.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

FALL OF SANTIAGO.

Interesting Details of the Surrender.

The Victory Greater Than at First Appeared.

American Boys Went Wild With Enthusiasm.

Disobeyed the Order Not to Humiliate the Vanquished Enemy by Outbursts of Cheering.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS, before Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 12:15 p. m. —The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island. General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this afternoon at which General Miles was present. The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accepted the news with heartfelt relief.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province from a line drawn north from Asseraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas, Palmas Sorian, Alcantza to Sagua Tannaemo on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is to be abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy.

"The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back, when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors except under penalty of being court martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But, he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral yesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that before noon today a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would be begun in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

The Spanish batteries opposite Morro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were to be turned upon the city and General Lawton's division at the same time was to fall upon the enemy's left flank under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized that he was trapped and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men; but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, and before 8 o'clock, he sent a communication to General Shafter, enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

TORAL HAS YIELDED.

Spanish General Complies With the Demands of Shafter.

TERMS OF SURRENDER ARE AGREED TO.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The war department has posted the following:

"Headquarters Near Santiago, July 16.—Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington.—The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in district to Kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy.

"Officers to retain their side arms and officers and men retain their personal property.

"Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district.

"All Spanish forces known as volunteers, moirilizadves and guerillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms.

"Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await disposition of the United States government, it being understood the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered—said by Gen. Toral to be about 12,000—against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about twenty-four thousand according to General Toral.

"W. R. SHAFTER,
"Major General Commanding."

Secretary Alger and Secretary Gage, General Brooke and General Corbin had a conference with the president late this afternoon over the dispatch from Gen. Shafter giving terms of the surrrender of Santiago and the Spanish army under General Toral. On leaving the white house at 4:30 o'clock they expressed themselves as highly gratified at the outcome of the Santiago campaign as well as the terms of the surrender.

It was eminently satisfactory, General Alger said, and it was a great relief to know that all had been accomplished on the terms which had been secured.

It is probable that the Porto Rican expedition was also under discussion, but General Alger declined to state what if any new thing was decided upon.

GENERAL TORAL'S LETTER TO SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The war department has posted the following:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, Near Santiago, July 16.—The following letter has just been received:

"'Santiago de Cuba, July 16.—To His Excellency, Commander in Chief American Forces. Excellent Sir:—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to apprise you and requesting that you designate hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations; also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for the great generosity and impulses for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutitully descended.

"'JOSE TORAL,
"'Commanding 4th Army Corps.
"'To General Shafter, commanding American forces.'"

Secretary Alger states most positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

SPANIARDS WANTED TO KEEP THEIR ARMS.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 15.—(Delayed in transmission)—The commissioners appointed by General Shafter and General Toral to arrange the details of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are still hard at work and probably their labors will not be completed before tomorrow.

Though the understanding was that no concessions were to be granted, with the exception of allowing the officers to retain their side arms, the Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements.

The Spanish officers wish to have their men march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be boxed up and shipped back to Spain with the prisoners. This, of course, has been refused.

There is also much argument over other details of the surrender.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO SHAFTER AND HIS MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary R. A. Alger:

"To General Shafter, commanding front near Santiago Playa.—The president of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

ROBBERS BOLD

Enter Three Homes and Steal Money and Watches.

Cut the Slats in the Shutters and Easily Gain an Entrance--May be Work of Two Tramps.

The festive burglar was abroad in Fort Wayne again last night and accomplished his work without leaving any clue as to whom he might be.

Three places were visited and the manner of gaining an entrance to each house indicates that the burglaries were committed by the same person or persons. The windows at each of the homes were open, but the shutters were closed. The bottom slat was cut and the shutters were then easily opened. At the home of Charles Thiebold, No. 231 Walton avenue, the thief went into his bedroom, where Thiebold and his wife were asleep and searched his pantaloon pockets, securing $27 in money. Visits were paid to the homes of Chris. Kaiser, No. 353 Lillie street, and T. A. Weaver, No. 4 Winter street, in each of which places a gold watch was stolen. The thefts were reported to the police this morning and Lieutenant Lapp made a thorough examination. There is no clue to the thief, although the superintendent believes them to be two men, supposed to be tramps, who were seen in that neighborhood last evening.

HAD A CHEAP WATCH.

Officer Dickson this morning arrested Clarence Schoenell and Lew Broadus, who gave Huntington as their home. Schoenell had an oroide watch which he attempted to sell to Saloonkeeper Seibert, in Nebraska, but the saloonkeeper would not buy. Broadus was released and ordered to leave the city, but Schoenell was held as a vagrant.

Negligee Shirts Less Than Cost.

50 and 75c grades now go at 42c.

$1.00 grade now go at 73c.

$1.50 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

For This Evening.

Children's hand sewed dress shoes, 75c pair.

S. B. THING & Co.,
32 Calhoun Street.

Large Red Boot.

Crash and Duck Trousers Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us 87 cents now go at 73 cents.

$1.50 and $2.00 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

A HOME FOR BOOKS.

School Board Purchases the Brackenridge Homestead.

Will be Used to House the Public Library.

Interest on School Fund Will Pay for Property.

The Purchase Was Made Upon the Recommendation of the Public Library Committee.

The board of school trustees has purchased the Brackenridge homestead, southwest corner of Wayne and Webster streets, and the property will be used for housing the public library.

The negotiations were concluded today and contract entered into for the transfer of the property. The consideration is $14,000. Deeds for the place will be executed at once.

George F. Felts, the recently elected member of the board of school trustees, has been quietly working for some days to bring about the purchase of a place for the library and was favorably impressed with the Brackenridge homestead.

Finding that place could be purchased he brought to the attention of the library committee the advantages of location and the ease and slight expense with which the house may be transformed into a suitable library building.

The committee approved the suggestion and when the matter was brought before the board at a meeting last night, a resolution for the purchase of the property was adopted unanimously.

Several reasons operated to encourage the purchase. Among them were the facts that the rent of the building now used as a library has been raised and the building itself is neither well located nor well adapted for the purpose.

The board, after ascertaining at what price the Brackenridge property could be purchased, figured that with the $4,000 now held by Hon. S. M. Foster, late member of the board, as interest earned by the school fund, and the interest of the next four years, together with such economies as would ensue from owning a library building, the property just purchased may be paid for in four years.

The Brackenridge home is a commodious house of twelve large rooms. Conspicuous on the ground floor are a broad hall the entire length of the main part of the building and two adjacent parlors, each eighteen feet square. These apartments are splendidly adapted to library purposes.

The board is to be congratulated on its wise purchase.

Two or three years ago the property was held at $15,500.

Purchase was negotiated direct and there will be no commissions to pay.

HONOR FOR FAIRBANKS.

President Names Him One of Commission to Settle Canadian Disputes.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president has appointed the following commissioners to meet a commission on the part of Great Britian and Canada for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the United States and Canada; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine; Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Hon. John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia.

This morning at 6 o'clock, at his home north of this city, occurred the death of David Louis Carral, the cause being hernia. He was eighty years of age and was born in Berne, Switzerland, but came to this country forty-five years ago, with his family, and has been a resident of St. Joe township since that time. His wife, Catherine Louise Carral, died sixteen years ago and his son, Alfred A. Carral, died seven years ago. One daughter, Mrs. B. Romy, of this city, survives him. Four years ago he married Mrs. J. Evard, who also survives him. The deceased was widely known and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 1 o'clock at Bower's chapel.

Notice I. O. O. F.

All members of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room Saturday evening, July 16, 1898, at 8 o'clock, sharp, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. W. Rossington. By order

J. M. STOUDER, N. G.
F. W. KING, Sec.

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod-tf

Summer clothing less than cost.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE.
15t2 A K. Hurst & Co.

PEACE THE THEME.

Madrid Papers Say France Has Already Begun Negotiations.

M'KINLEY NOT DISPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

MADRID, July 16.—9 A. M.—Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish government opened peace negotiations today through the French ambassador at Washington, M. Combon, with the government of the United States.

It is said in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants, that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

WAR SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In view of renewed reports that the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively after inquiry at the French embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made as yet, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French ambassador. The reports grow out of M. Cambon's call at the white house on July 11.

The purpose of this call and the entire conversation which passed between the president and the ambassador is fully known and can be stated positively that it contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States or the prospect of its being brought to a close.

It is as ubject wholly out side of the war, or its close, by peace or otherwise, and the question of the war did not come up even incidentally. The only incidental question referred to was the loss of the French steamship Bourgogne, for which the president expressed the deepest regret, as well as his satisfaction that the inquest had mitigated the early reports of the occurrence. The main question discussed, however, related solely to the United States and France, without the remotest bearing on Spain, and in due time this discussion will bear fruit in certain expressions of good will between this country and the French republic.

Notwithstanding the well established character of the conference between the president and the French ambassador it has served as a text for reports that M. Cambon was sounding the government on the terms of peace.

This has been asserted so positively that even some officials have accepted it as accurate and as an indication that the peace movement at last had assumed tangible form. The report has even been accepted at Madrid after being cabled to the Imparcial.

The French ambassador here was never authorized by his government to make peace overtures or inquiries and in the absence of such instructions he would not assume such a delicate duty. Furthermore, he has not taken any such step, with or without instructions. As a result of his call at the white house the French government was apprised by cable fully of what occurred and the report conveyed not the slightest reference to Spanish affairs, the progress of the war or the possibilities of peace.

The Associated Press is able to make this statement with full information as to the nature of the conference between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon. The appearance of every representative of the European powers at the state department is seized upon by the many watchers there as evidence that they are bearers of peace overtures.

Thus when the German secretary of embassy, Baron Spec Von Stemburg, came to the department his visit immediately gave rise to a story that he had come charged with such a mission. This, however, met with very prompt denial from everybody concerned and it was added, as well, that the visit had no reference to the Philippines.

The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta that Spain had been making extra official inquiries to learn what terms the United States might accept as a basis for peace, failed of confirmation to this extent that up to this moment the state department has not been approached on the subject directly or indirectly. Perhaps the Spanish premier may have some means of obtaining the information he desires that is not known to our officials here but however that may be the statement still remains good that the United States government has not even unofficially indicated the terms it would accept as a basis for peace negotiations.

Of course these matters have been discussed between government officials without relation to any Spanish inquiries, and it is also true that the president would like very well to accurately gauge the wish of the majority of the American people in this matter.

Without assuming to speak for him in a matter of this importance, it is gathered from high members of the administration that the president himself is disposed to be moderate in his demands, and while securing all that he feels that the United States is fairly entitled to exact from a nation in Spain's distressed condition, he is not disposed to embark in a world conquering enterprise and insist upon the retention of remote territories that would be unserviceable to us.

In other words, unless there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the American people for the adoption of such a course, it is not believed that the president as a finality would insist that Spain abandon all of her colonial possessions. While the proposition is tentative it is felt, as a minimum demand, he would be content with the acquisition of Porto Rico, an adminssion of the independence of Cuba, a coaling station in the Philippines with provision for some kind of protectorate over the island, and a moderate indemnity.

It is judged that the Spanish government has pretty fairly imbied some such idea as to this and that the utteaances of Premier Sagasta and the cautious declarations in the pro-Spanish newspapers are simply intended to gradually bring the Spanish populace into a state of mind where they will be willing to submit quietly to the imposition of some such terms of peace. It is realized that at present the conditions in Spain are not ripe and that time—how much cannot be estimated now—will be required to cultivate public sentiment in Spain to that proper point.

DIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Isaac Trauerman Breathed His Last at 12:12 O'clock.

He Had Been Ailing for Months and for Two Weeks Had Been Confined to the House--Other Deaths.

After days of intense suffering Isaac Trauerman passed away at 12:12 this morning at the home of Abraham Wolf, No. 73 West Main street. For a long time Mr. Trauerman had been ailing with cancer of stomach and two weeks ago his condition became such that he had to take to his bed, never again to leave it. For three days it has been known that he could not recover and Mr. Trauerman himself realized his condition.

Isaac Trauerman was born in Germany January 11, 1831. He came to America almost a half a century ago and for forty-three years has made Fort Wayne his home. For forty years he has been an honored citizen, the greater portion of which time he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars, having been the proprietor of the Charmer cigar factory. He retired from business about six months ago. Mr. Trauerman was twice married his wives having been sisters of Mrs. Abraham Wolf. His second wife died about one year ago. Mr. Trauerman left no children. The funeral will occur Monday.

ANKENBRUCK.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Josephine Ankenbruck will occur Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, No. 272 East Washington street, and at 9:30 from St. Mary's Catholic church.

FRECH.

The death of Henry Frech occurred at his home on Romy avenue at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause of death was cancer. The deceased was the father of Albert Frech, who was murdered on St. Joe boulevard two years ago. The deceased was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and a family of several children. The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the residence and at 2 o'clock from the St. John's Lutheran church. The Rev. Miller will conduct the services.

Crash Suits Less Than Cost.

$3.00 grade that cost us $2.40, now go at $2.15.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.25, now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40, now go at $3.85.

$7.50 grade that cost us $6.00, now go at $5.00.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

PREMO CAMARAS!

$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

44 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor,) FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
For Auditor,
JOHN W. MINOR.
For Treasurer,
HUGH DOUGHERTY.
For Attorney General,
JOHN G. MCNUTT.
For Supreme Court Clerk,
HENRY WARRUM.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
W. S. SINCLAIR.
For Statistician,
JAMES S. GUTHRIE.
For Geologist,
EDWARD BARRETT.
For Supreme Court Judges,
Second District—L. J. HACKNEY.
Third District—JAMES MCCABE.
Fifth District—T. E. HOWARD.
For Appellate Court Judges,
EDWIN TAYLOR,
E. J. KOLLMEYER,
EDGAR A. BROWN,
W. S. DIVINS,
JOHN KOPELKA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
GEORGE V. KELL.
For Representatives,
ROBERT B. SHIRLEY,
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT,
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.
For Judge of Superior Court,
C. M. DAWSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
E. V. EMRICK.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
FRANK J. BELOT.
For Auditor,
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.
For Treasurer,
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder,
C. M. GILLETTE.
For Sheriff,
ALBERT E. MELCHING.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. BARNETT
For Surveyor,
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN.
For Commissioner—First District,
SYLVANUS F. BAKER.
For Commissioner—Third District,
C. H. ORFF.
For Joint Senator Allen and Adams,
WILLIAM C. RYAN.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Justices of the Peace,
H. F. FRANCE,
M. TANCEY,
L. P. HUSER,
H. F. BULLEIMAN.
For Constable,
MICHAEL KENNELLY,
CHRISTOPHER KELLY,
ANDREW J. FORD,
FRED ROEBKE.

TONIGHT.

Pole Raisings—Electric Light Employes; Corner Creighton and Holton avenues.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

BLANCO'S dispatches continue to run the blockade.

SPAIN wants peace, but wants it on easy terms. It will depend largely upon how soon Spain begins to quit.

SPAIN has suspended civil rights for an indefinite period as a preliminary to suspending over active Carlists—from a rope's end.

IT took General Toral a long time to fully realize that he was licked. It finally dawned upon the Spanish general that it was Shafter and not himself who was dictating terms.

THE equal suffrage movement seems to have begun in ancient Rome, whose women were so anxious for beards that they used to shave their faces and smear them with unguent to make the hair grow.

IT IS rather strange that there still appears daily in the New York papers an advertisement of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French line) in which it is distinctly stated that La Bourgogne will leave New York for Havre on August 6.

LAST year 14,840 horses, 275 donkeys and forty mules were slaughtered to furnish meat to Parisians, and the business is getting so large that the municipal authorities are considering a plan to build a special abattoir for slaughtering horses. The record which Frenchmen have made recently does not suggest that horse flesh is the proper food to make first-class men.

SPANISH coast cities are in fear of bombardment by Watson's raiding squadron and the populace is beginning to pack its portable property and move into the backwoods. There will be no great glory for this nation to hammer down a few Spanish coast cities, but it will hasten the end of the war, and that will be a greater mercy to the people of Spain than to the people of this country.

ONE THOUSAND wounded American soldiers have arrived at Fort Monroe. It is reported that they are to be cared for in tents set up for that purpose. But there are two immense hotels standing on government ground at Fort Monroe, with ample accommodation for far more than 1,000 men. They should be appropriated for hospital uses, as they have every facility for providing immediate comfort for the wounded. Nothing is too good for these men; certainly no hotel standing on government ground.

THIS war has been so far largely a triumph of science. America represents the scientific method and Spain the unscientific. Spain has shown an utter disregard of weights and measures and all the mathematical principles; she has been going it wild. The American warfare has been a condensation of the discoveries of modern science. A fine illustration has been the range finding for the naval bombardment of Santiago. It is easy to conjecture how the Spaniards would go to work to throw shells five miles over a mountain ridge. It would be the merest random of guesswork. But every American shot was observed, recorded and signaled on land. With the range obtained, a resumption of the bombardment would have meant something worse than an earthquake for Santiago. This is an object lesson in the advantages of schooling. Napoleon's proverb that Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery must be revised to read "the best artillerists." And the best artillerists are those who have the most intimate acquaintance with science.

DIDN'T GET A RUN.

Fort Wayne Made Eleven Hits But Couldn't Score.

Guese Kept the Hits Well Scattered--Fielding Was Good on Both Sides--Youngstown Won.

Guese and Norcom were opposing twirlers yesterday and the New Castle man did the best work. He was hit often enough, but he kept those hits well scattered and his support was excellent. Norcom was given good support, too, but hits were bunched off his delivery. Flood played a fine fielding game for the Hoosiers. The same teams play today and then Fort Wayne goes to Toledo for a series of four games. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	4	0	0	3	4	0
O'Meara, c	5	0	2	4	2	0
Flood, m	5	0	2	4	0	0
Griffin, ss	5	0	1	3	1	0
Babb, 3b	5	0	0	1	6	1
Patterson, 1b	4	0	2	9	0	0
Belden, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Hickey, lf	4	0	1	2	0	1
Norcom, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	39	0	11	27	14	2

NEW CASTLE.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lytle, rf	5	1	2	1	1	0
Killen, lf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Ganzell, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Givens, c	4	0	2	10	2	0
Ashenbeck, cf	4	0	3	3	0	0
Rickert, 1f	3	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	0	2	3	1
Nattress, ss	3	1	1	3	4	1
Guese, p	4	2	3	0	2	0
Totals	39	6	15	27	17	2

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New Castle	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	—6

Stolen bases—Ganzel, Ashenbeck, Smith, Nattress, Norcom. Two-base hit—Hickey. Struck out—By Guese, 1; by Norcom, 1. First base on balls—By Guese, 1; by Norcom, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Guese, 1. Passed Ball—O'Meara. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game—1:50.

Inter-state League.

YOUNGSTOWN, 19; MANSFIELD, 5.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 16.—Youngstown defeated Mansfield in a one-sided game, Youngstown knocking Watson and Miller out of the box and badly rattling Brott, who succeeded them. During the game Second Baseman Miller and Center Fielder Flourney indulged in a knock down argument. Both were put out of the game. The score:

Youngstown. 6 0 0 5 0 6 0 2 0—19
Mansfield . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0— 5

Base hits—Youngstown, 20; Mansfield, 9. Batteries — Alloway and Schrecongost; Watson, Miller, Brott and Law.

TOO MUCH RAIN.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 16.—Rain prevented the Dayton-Toledo game.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 16.—No Grand Rapids-Springfield game; rain. Double-header today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 9.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Louisville, 5; New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 13; Indianapolis, 6.
Detroit, 4; St. Paul, 3.
Minneapolis, 14; Milwaukee, 3.
St. Joseph, 7; Columbus, 1.

HEAR HIS WHEELS RATTLE.

The Ohio State Journal prints the following: "Fort Wayne has released Catcher Tom Campbell, the lazy individual who drew pay from Manager Loftus for a short time in 1896. Campbell was hitting well for Fort Wayne, but he was the same dopey backstop of old and a live manager like Eddie O'Meara, who is a good catcher, could not stand it any longer."

NOTES.

Boston has been shut out oftener this season than any team in the country. Tannehill did the trick again yesterday.

New Castle has made sixty-eight base hits in the last four games, a record which will hardly be equalled in the Inter-State this season.

The Standards and Blues will play the first game at Robison park tomorrow afternoon. The Keystones and Shamrocks are scheduled to play the second game.

Fred Donavan, New Castle's popular catcher, has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, which he suffered in Fort Wayne early in May, and is able to be on the coaching lines. He will not be able to play this summer.

Indianapolis News: "Motz's uniformly fine work at first causes him often to be overlooked by the cranks. There is no man in the Western league that is doing better work at the initial bag than the Indianapolis first baseman. Milwaukee claims a world-beater in Stafford, and both Kansas City and Minneapolis think well of O'Hagan and Carey, but not one of them comes up to Motz in playing their positions."

Some Advertisements Remind You

Of an empty wagon going down hill. The lighter the load the greater the noise. We are not smarter than other people. Our money won't buy goods cheaper than other people's money. People don't buy our goods because we claim they're worth double what we ask for them--they buy them on their merits, and they know that what they see in our ads is so.

Performance Follows Promise . . . . .

In this store, just as surely as night follows day. No haphazard advertising, but store news faithfully carried out. Our ads faithfully mirror our merchandise; what we say is so, and the people believe in us. A store and public, pulling thus together, are bound to be of mutual benefit to each other. Every department filled with excellent values. Will you come and investigate.

Lehman's 34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

THE WORD OF LIFE.

Hear It Preached by the Ministers of God.

Sunday Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of the Pastors.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school at 9:30; sermon at 10:30; Senior league at 7; sermon at 8.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3:00 p. m., to be addressed by Rev. P. J. Rice. Bible study at 4:00 p. m.

There will be no services at the English Lutheran St. John's church tomorrow on account of the pastor's absence from the city.

Baptist Tabernacle—Llewellyn L. Henson, pastor, will be home from Buffalo and preach morning and evening as usual. Baptism at night.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Morning services at 10:45 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. No evening service.

Bethany church, Nebraska—In the absence of the pastor there will be no preaching services. The Sunday school will commence as usual at 9 a. m.

At the West Jefferson street church of Christ services will be held as usual at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. The services will be brief. P. J. Rice, minister.

South Congregational church—Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; junior C. E, 3 p. m.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Preaching both morning and evening at the Creighton avenue Church of Christ by Rev. J. A. Hains, of Hiram, Ohio. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Wm. F. Harding, of Orland, will occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow morning and evening. His evening theme will be "The Song of Songs Dramatized."

Grace Reformed church—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Rev. E. D. Wettach, D. D., will preach at the morning and evening service. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor. Subject of morning sermon, "A Strange Therefore." Evening, "The Prodigal's Brother."

There will be regular services at Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday, conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening at 8 o'clock; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton street. English preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; Young People's alliance, 7 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15, and preaching by the pastor at 7:45.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; confession, 10 a. m.; regular morning service, 10:30 a. m., with holy communion. No evening services during the summer.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. Morning, "The Ideal Life." Evening, "The God That Answereth by Fire." Sunday school at 9:30; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3; Epworth league at 7.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Brilliant Spectacle." There will be no evening service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; classes, 12 m.; Junior league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., subject: "The Curfew Bell, or a Problem for Parents."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison and Berry streets, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Elijah at Carmal;" general class meeting at 11:45 a. m.; Epworth league devotional meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m., subject, "Loss of the Labourgogne." Special music at each service.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

A MARCHING SONG.

TUNE—"Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Come boys, you hear a pleading voice across the deep, blue sea.
Let us obey the summons that is calling you and me
And help a struggling nation from a tyrant's rule to free.
Let us go marching on.

Chorus—Glory, glory hallelujah,
Let us answer to the roll call.
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Spain's pride shall have a fall.

Oh! Uncle Sam is going with his army to invade
The lovely isle of Cuba and the starving ones to aid.
We'll sing the songs of freedom as we're sailing o'er the wave
As we keep moving on.

We'll rally 'neath the banner that we all love so well;
At night we'll camp beside the sea, or in a shady dell.
And sitting round the camp-fire we will rhymes and stories tell
While we are marching on.

What care we if the foe are within an ambush laid,
Or if they shall fight us within the forest's shade.
We'll fight them with a spirit till a victory we've gained.
And then go marching on.

We'll fight the haughty Spaniards, it will be an easy task.
We will fight them with a spirit till at last for peace they ask.
They cannot stand against us, they will all submit at last.
Then we'll go marching home.

—M. H.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 14.

Township Sunday School Convention.

On Sunday, July 17, 1898, at 10:30 a. m., will open the Sunday school convention of all the township schools at the orphans' home. A varied program, in which all of the schools will take part, will be the order of the morning, interspersed with good music, which will be in charge of Mr. Philley.

Commencing at 1:30 p. m. there will be held a devotional exercise, which will be in charge of Ferd T. Schultz, superintendent of Berean school No. 3, to be followed with addresses by the following good speakers:

"The Practical Teacher," 2 p. m., Rev. P. J. Rice.

"The Spiritual Teacher," 2:30 p. m., Rev. A. W. Ballinger.

"The All-Around Teacher," 3:20 p. m., Rev. L. L. Henson.

"How Children Ought to be Taught," 3:50 p. m., Supt. A. Johnson.

These addresses will be interspersed with good music, which will be congregational. Everybody interested is invited.

THE COMMITTEE,
Ferd T. Schultz.

George Mohr and Ed. O'Keefe made a record on their wheels yesterday. They left Toledo Friday morning at 4 o'clock and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon arrived in Fort Wayne, having made the trip, a distance of 120 miles, in about eleven hours.

Miss Josephene Bennett, of No. 40 Lillie street, will leave the city Sunday evening for Angola, where she will be the guest of friends and relatives during the rest of the summer.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

MRS. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

MRS. AMOS TROMBLEAY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

THEATRE IN CAMP.

Boys Attend it Once and That is Enough.

The Y. M. C. A. Has Tents in Which the Soldiers Pass a Big Portion of Their Time--Notes.

The following interesting letter is received from THE SENTINEL correspondent at Camp Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY, IND. VOL.
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.
July 14, '98.

TO THE SENTINEL:

One of the attractions recently placed in Chickamauga park, presumably for the amusement of the soldiers encamped here, but more apparently for the financial benefit of the proprietors, is a theatre.

This theatre is a "Klondike" sort of a play house, which looks as though it was thrown together in a hurry, and probably it was. The stage and dressing rooms are built of frame, while the auditorium is a large space surrounded by a tall fence and covered only by an old circus tent. The floor is nothing more than the bare ground, which has been trodded down so much that it now resembles a dirty hard wood floor. The seats are long benches, all placed on a level and divided in about the middle of the house, the front section being called the reserved seats, for which, of course, an extra charge is made. The shows given here are generally of the vaudeville or variety kind, but are not exactly of the first-class.

A couple nights ago a crowd of soldiers from our battery got together and all went over to this theatre, which is located a mile from our camp, and arriving there the first surprise was the admission fee, which was 25c, but all paid and went in. On the inside they were selling reserved seats at 25c each, which a part of the crowd purchased—the others taking the best seats obtainable behind the reserved row.

The show had already commenced as our boys were going in, but the party had not been there but a few minutes before concluding that they did not miss much by coming late, for the show was of a very poor order and far from being entertaining.

The most amusing feature of the evening's fun was the manner in which the audience, made up entirely of soldiers, conducted themselves. The boys in the seats behind the reserved row sat up on the back of the benches with their feet resting upon the seat, all keeping their hats on. At almost every movement of the performers the fellows would call out, "Right dress," "Cease firing," "Guide left," "Halt," "Double time," "To the rear, march," and almost every other military command they could think of. The boys did their best to "queer" the show, but it seemed that the more they yelled the harder the performers tried to do their part.

It should be said, however, that there were one or two features of the show that might be termed entertaining, and whenever anything was said or done that deserved the least applause it was certainly given in a hearty manner. The performance generally commence at about 7 o'clock and closes shortly before 9 o'clock, just in time to enable the boys to get to their quarters for the 9 o'clock roll call. One evening at the theatre seemed to satisfy our boys as there has been no word spoken of repeating the trip.

Another and a considerabe more elevating place of amusement is the Y. M. C. A. tent, which is now an established and recognized branch of the army. We now have what is called a brigade Y. M. C. A. for the artillery companies. It is located within about two blocks distance of our quarters, and our boys are spending a great deal of their leisure time there. It is maintained under the auspices ot the Army Christian commission of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s with headquarters in New York city. The camp general secretary who has charge of the Y. M. C. A. tents in Camp Thomas, is F. W. Pearsalla. There were quite a number of these tents in Camp Thomas for four or five weeks before one was placed in the artillery brigade, but now we have one all to ourselves. This artillery Y. M. C. A. is under direct charge of W. C. Pawley, general secretary, and George B. Landis, assistant. These gentlemen are employed officers of the tent but they have a number of assistants taken from the batteries of the different states. Indiana is represented among the assistants by Private Herbert S. Hollopeter and your correspondent, both members of the Fort Wayne battery.

The privileges afforded the soldiers by the Y. M. C. A. tents are many, and are being very much appreciated by a large and increasing number of men every day. The artillery Y. M. C. A. tent is opened about 7:30 in the morning, and remains open all day and until 9 o'clock in the evening, at which time, acording to camp rules, all men must prepare for retiring. The tent is large and roomy, having in one end a large platform upon which is stationed the secretary's desks and other office furniture, besides a large organ for use in the gospel service. In all other parts of the tent are placed long tables, upon which are found papers, magazines, etc., and by applying at the secretary's desk plenty of writing paper and envelopes can be had gratis. Checkers, chess, carons and other games can also be had for the asking. The use of everything about the tent is free, and during the time in which there is nothing for the soldiers to do, the tent is pretty well filled. Every evening between 8 and 8:30 o'clock, a short gospel service is held. At o'clock song books are distributed to the boys, and then all lay aside their pleasures and join heartily in the singing. At the close of the service the boys again resume their reading and writing, or the playing of games.

Last Tuesday evening Rev. J. T. McCrory, of Pittsburg, and a party of young people from his church, who had been in attendance upon the Christian Endeavor nation convention, recently held in Nashville, Tenn., came out and conducted a short but interesting gospel service to a packed tent. The soldiers sat around on tables, benches, etc, and all around the edges of the tent a large number of them were standing, eagerly listening to the service. It was quite a rare diversion for the boys to hear the voices of ladies in song, and it inspired them to join in the singing with all their might.

Some very good results have been accomplished by the religious workers in camp, and the boys are fast learning to know that these men are their friends and that they are conducting these services for their benefit. One of the members of our battery, Charles Webster, of Ripley, Ind., was baptized last Sunday. This ceremony was a very interesting sight, as the crowd of soldiers in blue uniform stood on the banks of a little stream and watched a comrade being buried with Christ in baptism. There are several other artillery men in the brigade who are desirous of being baptized and quite a large number have asked for the prayers of the Christian people. All the gospel services in the Y. M. C. A. tents are conducted on an interdenominational plan. No particular church being mentioned.

One of the seemingly difficult problems at present for those in authority to solve is the army canteens, sometimes called saloon. These canteens are now established in nearly every company and battery in camp. When they were first spoken of probably the most influencing argument used in their favor was that the profits were to be used in the purchasing of extra food which the government does not issue. It was also argued (seemingly not very complimentarily to the camp discipline, however) that the soldiers who wanted to drink would get it anyway, even though they had to run away for it, and that in those cases the men would drink more than they really ought to because they were obliged to go to so much trouble in getting their drinks. The was an objection made against the establishing of a canteen in our quarters, but, nevertheless, it was set up and started in business.

It should be understood, however, that the only intoxicating liquor sold in these canteens is beer and it should also be understood that the only objection made to the canteens is against the sale of beer in them. Those who objected were not only the strictly temperate men, but included a number of soldiers who at home frequently indulge.

Barring out the sale of beer from the canteens they would be a welcome and acceptable feature by all, for, besides beer, a good supply of merchandise is kept on hand, including soap, brushes, combs, condensed milk, jellies, canned goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., and these are sold at very reasonable prices.

It must be said to the credit of the management of these canteens that no one can drink to an excess or get drunk, as only a limited quantity of beer is sold to the same man. It has been published that beer is being sold in these canteens for 2 cents per glass, but this is a mistake, the customary price of 5 cents per glass being charged.

It is understood that General Brooke has received numerous letters from ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in all parts of the country, urging the closing of the canteens, or rather the sale of intoxicating liquor in them.

In a public reply to these letters General Brooke has given the following statement to the Associated Press:

"No intoxicants are sold in the canteens. Beer only is on sale in limited quantities, no one being able to obtain an excess. No soldier is required to serve as salesman or in any other capacity in these stores. The articles sold are mainly cigars, tobacco and light forms of food. The store is a regimental affair, managed by the regiment, and all profits go to the use of the companies. These canteens are by army regulations a part of the army establishment, and the commanding general has no authority to close them. He has, however, ordered close supervision of them. Careful observation of the camp since its establishment has shown that there has been no drunkenness originating with the canteens, and very little from any quarter, except as the moonshiners have made secret sales of whisky."

It will be interesting news to the friends at home to learn that the Fort Wayne battery boys generally have been taking good care of themselves and have been very temperate in their drinks. Quite a number of the boys have sworn off drinking anything while they are in the army, and some of them who were heartily in favor of the sale of beer in the canteen before they were established are now very much against it.

A rumor has recently gone around that all the troops now in camp in Chickamauga park would have to move to some other point on account of the poor water supply here. Water has at times been a rather scarce article and for a few days it did seem that it would be necessary to make a change of camp, but we have now had two days of hard rain and this will very materially improve the water supply in the many springs, and perhaps delay a changing of the camp for a while at least.

This morning there are a number of colds among the boys, but only one man sick, Kenneth Swift, who is improving rapidly. The general health of the boys is fine, and all are apparently enjoying themselves.

NOTES.

We enjoyed entirely too short a visit from a party of Fort Wayne friends last Monday. Messrs. E. A. K. Hackett and E. F. Yarnelle, and the Misses Yarnelle and Chapin, who had been delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention in Nashville, spent a few hours in camp, taking supper with the officers. The boys were very glad to see these friends from home and wished they could remain longer.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, was in camp today and reviewed the troops from his state.

Private Percy Bedson received a box of goods from home yesterday, in which was found a little toy jug with an inscription on it, also a rubber pillow, on which to rest his weary head.

Our cooking detail has been considerably changed this week. Our old chef has resigned and Private Harry Lindemann has been detailed to succeed him. Harry has asserted his intention of keeping everything neat and tidy about the kitchen, and to serve the food in the best and cleanest way possible, as his first day's experience evidenced. There are also several changes made in the assistants.

Private William Brown, who has charge of the officers' horses, is now engaged in building a little saddle shed. He says he will build it it big enough to bunk in, as he is now sleeping in a tent where there is a soldier who walks all over him in his sleep.

Ed. Lysher has taken Joe Pettit's job of driving the mule team on one of the large army wagons.

Al. Gouty is now cooking extras for a party of four. He is studying a cook book to learn "how to tell when an egg is well done."

Wesley Strauss and Ed. Wilson are now the duly appointed company blacksmiths and are being kept pretty busy.

Saddler John Caston is doing considerable extra work for the boys in reparing shoes, etc., which brings him in a little side coin.

Henry Merritt washed out his tick several days ago and ever since it has been raining, and as the tick will not dry, Henry is now obliged to sleep on the easy side of his board floor.

The boys ate liver for breakfast this morning. This is the first time they have enjoyed this luxury since coming into camp here.

In the target practice of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana yesterday it was developed that it contained a large number of crack shots. A surprisingly large number of men making above twenty in a possible twenty-five.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.

has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

LOCAL LINES.

The Mayflower Mills has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $25,000.

Mrs. D. F. Bower is entertaining her cousin, Miss Jessie Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, Md.

August Grosjean is critical ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Al Carpenter, of North Calhoun street.

The water supply was today equal to the demand, police officers having put a complete stop to waste.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carmer, of Buchanan, Mich., are visiting Dr. G. B. M. Bower and family, and Mrs. D. F. Bower.

Miss Della Bailey, of No. 38 Lillie street, returned to her home yesterday, after spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Finan, of Paine, Ohio.

Mary Miller today commenced suit to foreclose a $20,000 mortgage against the Fort Wayne club. Attorneys for plaintiff are Morris, Barrett & Morris.

The six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Von Behran, who was operated upon a short time ago for appendicitis by Dr. Rosenthal, was yesterday able to go to his home.

Miss Ora Gaskill gave a party last evening, in honor of her friend, Miss Laura Gunn, of Van Wert, Ohio. The house was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and ferns. At 12 o'clock the many guests departed after having spent a very pleasant evening. Ice cream was served at 11 p. m.

Marshal Joe Berhalter, of Kendallville, last evening brought William Irwin to Fort Wayne. He is charged with counterfeiting, several pieces of bad money being found on his person. United States Commissioner Logan bound Irwin over in the sum of $500. His father-in-law, Mr. Stone, of Noble county, is expected here tomorrow to arrange for bail.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes

By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

EXCURSIONS

To Chicago Every Sunday During the Summer.

Commencing July 17 and continuing every Sunday until further notice the Pennsylvania company will run special excursions to Chicago from Fort Wayne. $2.00 round trip on special train at 5:20 a. m., central time; returning leave Chicago at 8 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod15t

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

Parts 1 and 2 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

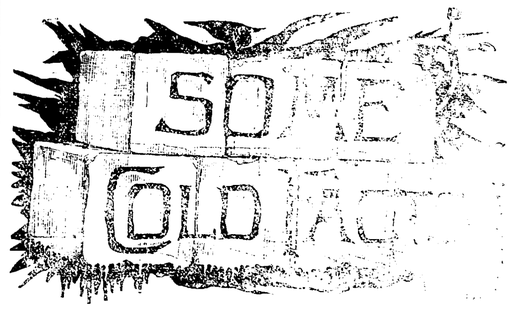
Put-In-Bay $1.60.

Every Sunday via Wabash and Steamer. For particulars call telephone No. 6. 12t8

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.

Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $11.30, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 12t4

AT COST! AT COST! AT COST!



Leonard Cleanable,
= = Klondike,
= = Challenge,

Any of the above makes of Refrigerators go

AT COST.

Must have the room for Fall Stock.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

Globe

Dissolution Sale!

Summer Clothing Less Than Cost!

Crash Suits.

$3.00 Grade that cost us $2.40, now to go at - - - - - - **$2.15**

$4.00 Grade that cost us $3.25, now to go at - - - - - - **$2.90**

$5.00 Grade that cost us $4.40, now to go at - - - - - - **$3.85**

$7.50 Grade that cost us $6.00, now to go at - - - - - - **$5.00**

Serge COATS AND VESTS.

$4.00 Grade that cost us $3.25, now to go at - - - - - - **$2.90**

$5.00 Grade that cost us $4.40, now to go at - - - - - - **$3.85**

Crash and Duck Trousers.

$1.00 Grade that cost us 87 cents, now to go at - - - - - - - **73c**

$1.50 and $2.00 Grades, now go at - **$1.15**

Negligee Shirts.

50c and 75c Grade now to go at - - **42 cts.**

$1.00 Grade now to go at - - - **73 cts.**

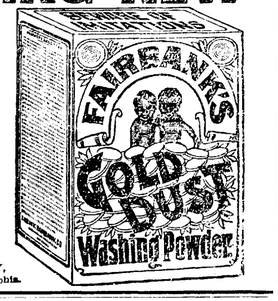
$1.50 Grade now to go at - - - **$1.15.**

GLOBE Mfg. Jewelers

Straw Hats Less Than Half Price.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢



Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE, REASONABLE PRICE.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Guaranteed Bicycles $20. CUT PRICE BICYCLE HOUSE, 31 CLINTON ST.

GO TO TOLEDO. SUNDAY BASE BALL.

On account of the base ball game between Fort Wayne and Toledo, at Toledo next Sunday, the Wabash will run an excursion to that city. The train will leave this city at 6:58, arriving in Toledo at 10 o'clock, and will leave Toledo at 8 o'clock in the evening, arriving here at 11 o'clock. The fare for the round trip will be $1.00. 14 3t

WARM.

Flim—Brown has a typical mother-in-law.
Flam—I should say she was a tropical one. She makes it pretty hot for him sometimes.

A WELCOME INTRUDER.

Peace: "You've been at it for some time, gentlemen. Don't you think you had better let me step in?"

—Punch.

A VETERAN GONE.

Death Claims Another of Fort Wayne's Railway Men.

William Rossington Stricken Down by Disease--Wreck on the Wabash--A Flag Raising Tonight.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, at the family residence, 228 East Lewis street, occurred the death of William W. Rossington, one of our old and esteemed citizens. Mr. Rossington had been afflicted for several years, and for the past eight weeks was bedfast. He leaves a wife and three children, viz: Mrs. Charles F. Hitzeman, of East Wayne street; Miss Grace and Master William Rossington, who live at the parental home. He was a brother to R. B. and Richard Rossington, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Moses Read and Miss Anna Rossington. The funeral will take place from the house next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Samuel Wagenhals officiating. The members of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and of Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. and A. M., will officiate also at the obsequies.

Mr. Rossington was born in Manchester, England, September 17, 1837, and was, therefore, nearly sixty-one years old. He emigrated to America in 1840 and settled in Fort Wayne in 1844. In 1860 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania company and for an unbroken term of thirty-seven years served successively in the capacity of freight house laborer, brakeman, freight and passenger conductor, retiring about a year ago on account of poor health. For a few months after quitting the railway he conducted a feed store on Colnmbia street.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

A head end collision of Wabash freight trains at West Lebanon, Ind., early this morning blocked the tracks for three or four hours. Two engines, Nos. 352 and 563, were more or less seriously damaged and several cars were broken up and many others thrown from the tracks. The engine and train crews jumped and escaped injury. No. 2, the east bound passenger train, was behind the wreck and was two hours and forty minutes late in reaching this city. West Lebanon is on the middle division of the Wabash.

FLAG RAISING AT THE ELECTRIC WORKS.

Tonight, at 8 o'clock, the employes of the Electric corporation will have the flag raising which was postponed on account of an accident in raising the pole. The elaborate program announced in these columns two weeks ago will be carried out. The employes will mees at Machinist hall, on Calhoun street, and headed by the City band will march to the works. Mr. J. J. Wood, in behalf of the employes, will present the flag to Mr. McDonald, after which will come the main address by Judge R. S. Taylor. The pole and flag are undoubtedly the finest in the city, the former alone costing over $200. The manner of its construction was given in this paper some days ago.

General and Local Gossip.

Peter Stetzer, of the Pittsburg shops, is visiting in Chicago.

The Pennsylvania pay car left the city this morning, going west.

Frank Conners, of the Pittsburg machine shop, will visit Lima over Sunday.

Steam Fitter John Collins, of the Pittsburg, will spend a few days with friends in Chicago.

Louis Gronau, of the the Pittsburg planing mills, is sick. He was overcome by heat yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Erwin have gone to Bourbon, Ind., to spend Sunday. He is a Pittsburg fireman.

The Pennsylvania shopmen's athletic club is holding its first meeting at Lakeside park this afternoon.

Policeman Hobbs is temporarily on the "beat" at the South depots, Policeman John Greer being on a furlough.

The Indianapolis division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold a picnic at Lafayette on Sunday, July 24.

Dan O'Neil, an engineer on the Lake Erie and Western railroad, is erecting a new residence on Washington boulevard.

A train load of fine stone was delivered to the Findlay by the Wabash this morning. Only two of the massive blocks were on a car.

George Killan and Louis Rehling, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, went to Chicago this afternoon. The former will stay there a week.

Mrs. Dryer, wife of Blacksmith William Dryer, is very sick and that gentleman is kept from his work in the Pittsburg shops on that account.

The Pennsylvania company evidently expects to bring in a big party of excursionists tomorrow. Seven cars each were sent to Lima and Plymouth and it is believed they will be crowded with people when they return here.

P. H. Carter, the oldest employe in time of service on the Grand Trunk, died on Wednesday at Toronto. He began service with the company with the throwing of the first shovel of dirt in the road's construction.

Engineer Michael Kirby, of the Pittsburg, and his wife will leave for Cleveland, Ohio, this evening to spend a few days with friends.

E. S. Tierney returned this morning from The Plains, Va., where he spent three months with relatives. He is a machinist at the Pittsburg shops.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is doing a good deal in building large stone arches and filling them over with dirt in place of trestles.

Bert Jackson, machinist at the Pittsburg shops, who has been in ill health for some weeks, will spend a month on a farm at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

It is stated that a saving of $200,000 a year has been effected by the consolidation of the legal departments of the West Shore and the New York Central lines.

With the promotion of H. Herbert to be superintendent of the Grand Trunk, F. W. Egan, a former Wabash man, has been appointed trainmaster of that division.

The company which is expecting to secure control of the Columbus and Hocking Valley when reorganized proposes, if successful in bidding in the property, to extend the line to Cincinnati.

Joseph Collins, the carpenter, is building a very pretty seven-room cottage for himself and family on Wagner street. It will have all modern conveniences and will be a handsome addition.

Business of the Chicago and Erie has so fallen off the last few days that on Wednesday, at Huntington, there were fifty-five engineers and firemen marked on the extra list at the train dispatcher's office.

Passenger engine No. 1, a Wabash flyer, and No. 213, a switch engine, were turned out of the shops this morning. The switch engine is equipped with pumps for fighting fire. She belongs to Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Merriett have purchased a pretty home on Rivermet avenue and are now living in it. The couple were married last week. Mr. Merriett is a caller at the Nickel Plate round house.

The shipping department of the electric works had a busy time today, when they sent the machines and material for equipping three large plants, one at Camberland, Md., one at Caldwell, Ohio, and the other at Huntingdon, Pa.

The Illinois Central has set aside $1,000,000 to be expended in Kentucky and Tennessee in reducing grades on its line north of Memphis and reballasting the entire line. Extensive yards are being constructed at Memphis by this company.

During the past week fourteen building permits have been issued, all for dwelling houses. The greater portion of them are for buildings to be erected by men engaged in railroading or in the shops. This indicates a prosperous era in those circles.

The Rock Island has withdrawn its notice to reduce rates from St. Paul to Chicago until after the special meeting of the Western Passenger association, which has been called for next Tuesday. An attempt will be made to improve the situation without resorting to open rate cutting.

The July appropriation for shop expenses has necessitated a cut in the Pittsburg shops and every department is now being run only eight hours per day. Poor business on the road and the immense outlay for elevated tracks in Chicago are doubtless the cause of the reduction in allowance for shop work.

The inter-state commerce commision has decided to make an investigation into the matter of the rate war between the American and Canadian lines on passenger traffic. The hearings will be held at Chicago August 1. The commission came to this decision, after holding an informal conference with representatives of a number of western lines.

The patent water column invented by John Brown, superintendent of the water works department of the Wabash, is being greatly sought after. The device is very ingenous and promisos to entirely revolutionize the system of giving water to locomotives. Mr. Brown has been offered a large sum of money for his patent, but has not as yet given the proposition for its purchase any consideration.

Drs. Banning and Casebeer,

Specialists in the treatment of rupture, spinal disese, paralysis, clubfoot, bow leg, varicocele and derangements of the male and female system. Over six hundred successful cures in Fort Wayne and vicinity. Pixley-Long block. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., daily. Evening hour on Saturdays and Mondays from 7 to 8 p. m. 25eod1m

Summer clothing less than cost.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Lake tours of all descriptions arranged at the Wabash ticket office. Tickets furnished, state rooms reserved and baggage checked through. Only $11.30 to Mackinac Island and return via D. & C. line. 12-8t.

Next Sunday $1.00 to Toledo, $1.60 to Put-In-Bay and return via Wabash R. R. 'Phone No. 6. 12t8

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROYAL Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FALL OF SANTIAGO.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandoment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government and requesting more time to hear from Madrid.

At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners of each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected—namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontane, and General Escarajao.

The communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with General Miles and the staffs, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Maus and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches with a flag of truce to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parleying General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting General Shafter complimented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawton and to the brigade commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Wiley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one soldier or civilian from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present.

The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion.

It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench, and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef had been partaken of.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick to convoy the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the boys favored celebrating the victory with hands and a noisy demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, and the supply ships to enter and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the intrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city.

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Concha. On the wharf General Miles said:

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Asseradoros on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included.

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet immediately to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time, until they are needed for service elsewhere. I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but I hardly think so."

ON THE TURF.

Klatowah Goes Three Fast Heats--Last Day at Highland Park.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—The races at the milo track closed with the breaking of the three-year-old pacing record three times in one race by Klatowah, a bay stallion owned by Keating, of Pleasanton, Cal. The record stood at 2:09¼, and Klatowah won the three heats in 2:07¾, 2:09 and 2:06¼. Results:

2:25 trot, $600—Bell J. won in three straight heats. Time, 2:17¼, 2:16¾, 2:16½. Bob Collins, Casetta, Charley B., Bonny Allerton, Bella Bells and Gypt Moffett also started.

2:10 pace, $1,000—Klatowah won in three straight. Time, 2:07¾, 2:09 and 2:06¼. Anna Lee, Redinda, Irvington Belle, Little Louise, Adgie, Lottie Smart, Flash, Sport, Fannie McGuire, Bully Boy, Prince Stevens, Edwin Clay, Francis P., Maude, Prince Albert, Jr., and Jerry Talaton also started.

2:30 pace, $600—Miss Logan won in three straight. Time, 2:11¼, 2:10½, 2:10¾. Fanny Putnam, Shade On, El Reno, Lord Rosebery, Leroi, J. F. B. and John Rea also started.

LAST DAY AT HIGHLAND PARK.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Getaway day at the Highland park trotting meeting furnished but two races, both won in straight heats. Tacomis was never in danger in his race, the big fellow finishing easily in all heats. Charlie B. had no trouble with his field in the 2:12 trot. A peculiar feature of this race was that although Winfield finished third in all heats he got none of the money, second place going to a different horse in each heat. Results:

The 2:35 Trot—Tacomis won in straight heats. Time, 2:18¼, 2:14¼, 2:16¼. Iquique, Gov. Holt, Room Mate, Freely and Prince H. also started.

The 2:12 Pace—Charlie B. won in straight heats. Time, 2:11¼, 2:11¾, 2:10¾. Babette, Mollie Barnes, Pinewood and Winfield also started.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Wheat—July, 73¼@; Aug., 68¾@; Sept., 67¼@ ¾@; Dec., 67½@.

Corn — July, 33¾@; Sept., 33¾@; Dec., 31½@; May, 36¼@.

Oats—July, 23¾@; Sept., 19¾@; May, 22½@¾@.

Pork—July, $9.95; Sept., $10.00.

Lard—July, $5.62; Sept., $5.70; Oct., $5.72; Dec., $5.75.

Ribs—July, $5.70; Sept., $5.70; Oct., $5.72.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 30@35@.

Rye—July, 50@; Aug., 45½@; Sept., 44@.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.04½; Sept., 91¼@; Oct., 94@.

Timothy—July, $2.55.

$14,500 for Loss of Affections.

At Freeport a jury in the case of Fred S. Boynton against Charles Nieman returned a verdict of $14,500 damages for alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's wife. Boynton had asked $25,000 damages. Nieman made no defense, his attorneys withdrawing from the case after the jury had been impaneled and the taking of evidence begun. His property has been transferred to his wife and children. Nieman was a former mayor of Freeport and is the Democratic state central committeeman from his district.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

A BLIGHTED LAND.

The Wretched People of the Spanish Kingdom.

They Are Not Interested in the Questions of the War, But Want Work and Food.

[London Telegraph June 8.]

As for the unfortunate people, whose ardent wishes and vital interests are trodden rough-shod under foot, it cares absolutely nothing for Cuba, the Philippines, the colonial possession, or the war. It asks only for work and food, and for these it asks in vain. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the misery and want which the ill-starred masses have to endure in order that this or that minister may retain his place and play his role. The Spaniard is a very temperate and much-enduring individual, who can eke out a living under conditions which would appal not only an Englishman, but even a German. He can live and thrive on a species of coarse peas (garbanzos) and dry bread and olives, without meat or vegetables. This Spartan fare costs next to nothing. When, therefore, he is said to be in actual want, what is really meant is that he is dying of hunger. And such at present is, unfortunately the condition of large numbers of the working classes.

I say of the "working classes" in order to put the case as moderately as possible. But there are other layers of population as well who are literally starving. Throughout Spain, for example, the schoolmasters—those whose mission it is to impart elementary instructions—are terribly underpaid—on paper. In reality, they are not paid at all. With the exception of two provinces, these wretched Spanish "dominies" have not seen the color of the money owing to them for ten, twelve, twenty months. In various parts of the country these teachers of the future generations have openly taken to bogging in the streets. The soldiers who sacrificed their health and who lost their limbs in Cuba and the Philippines are still the unpaid creditors of the nation, while the money which the government expressly stipulated to pay them has been handed over to the rebels as an inducement to keep the peace. And everybody now knows how it was kept.

A few days ago a sergeant, decorated for his bravery in the colonies, walked about the streets begging a crust of bread, until the crowd gathered around him and took pity on the pariah. The widows and orphans of the thousands of brave youths who lost their lives in Cuba are dying slowly of starvation. The proportion of women to men in Spain has become very unfavorable for the former, and in Madrid alone there are about 38,000 more women than men. And few can realize the meaning of this terrible fact. The soldiers in Cuba at this present moment have unsatisfied claims against the government for six months' pay, and entertain scant hopes of ever receiving it.

Throughout the whole peninsula, and in every branch of trade and manufacture the same dismal story is told. In Cadiz the population is face to face with blank ruin. Ships laden with Spanish cargoes for the colonies are obliged to deposit them in that city, where trade and commerce are already dead. Barcelona, whose rapid growth and comparative wealth were dependent upon the markets of Cuba and the Philippines, is suffering incalculable losses. Works and factories there have been closed, thousands thrown out of employment, to whom forced idleness is equivalent to starvation and beggardom is assuming proportions which dismay and baffle the police. To make matters worse other occupations which seemed independent of the war are suffering at the hand of nature, and everybody seems hostile to Spain. In Xerez, for instance, the ravages of the redoubtable phylloxera are such that in a couple of years more the native vintages will have entirely disappeared, and sherry wine, in the good old sense of the term, will have become a thing of the past.

No wonder if, under such appalling conditions of existence, the people should exhibit no enthusiasm for the hollow phrases of glory, honor, patriotism, etc, which are being trumpeted abroad by eloquent young men, whose heads are filled with names from Greek and Roman history, and whose ambition yearns for a place in the cabinet, or at least in the cortes. I could give many startling instances of this realistic current among the people, especially in those who have to bear the brunt of the war. But I have said enough to make it clear that Spanish politicians who have ruined their country are not the Spanish people, who only ask to be let live in peace. Peace, however, cannot be demanded by the government, forsooth, because it might injure the reputation of this or that minister. Or else it must be concluded at all costs because the interests of the dynasty demand it. These are the two extremes of opinion in the governing classes. The interests of the inarticulate masses count in both cases for nothing.

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Good homes for 65 boys and girls Call at the Orphan's Home. 1f

WANTED—To [illegible] for family horse and [illegible] at Auditor's office. 126f

WANTED—If you want [illegible] see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—A good buggy horse to trade for a new high-grade lady's bicycle. E. A. Burrowes, 977 Fairfield avenue. 2t-sat4june

WANTED—Two young ladies to canvass this city on our soap and washing powder. Apply at Summit City Soap works.

WANTED—Girls who have had some experience in painting on canvas in oil. Call at 48 Maiden Lane, Edgerton building. 9tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 1956-sat-tf

WANTED—By a good dressmaker, work by the day; understands latest style cutting; will go to homes or take work to her home. Call or address Mrs. W. Gall, No. 103 West Main street, corner Ewing. 28tf

WANTED—An honest, sober, industrious man to represent an old and responsible house in this section. Position pleasant, permanent and profitable; no capital required. For further particulars address, with stamp, Manager, P. O. Box 1027, Philadelphia, Pa. 16t3

WANTED—A first-class and high priced salesman for Fort Wayne and some for outside territory. The great Century Atlas of the World, in the making of which The Century Co. has so long been engaged, and expended over $100,000, has been completed at a most opportune time. All who would follow the events of the war or would trace the course of the Spanish and American fleets find this volume indispensable. It is having an immense sale among educated and well-to-do persons, and especially to the owners of the other great Century publications, whose names are furnished. First-class men only. Address James Clarke & Co., 301, 181 La Salle St., Chicago. Principals of schools or former salesmen for the Century Dictionary given preference.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Five rooms on first floor, Inquire 39 East Superior St. 13tf

FOR RENT—True Bine's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—Four rooms; barn for horse and buggy. Inquire of O. Deardorff, dairyman. 2t-sat-tues

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 62 Brackinridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished front room, with privilege of bath. Inquire at 79 West Main street. 16t2

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light office rooms, second floor, 25 Calhoun. Inquire at room 3, Arcade, second floor front. 20tf

FOR RENT—Five room cottage, No. 51 Prince street; large barn, good cistern and well. rent $8.00. Inqire No. 23 Colerick St. Sat-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board; first-class service; rates reasonable. Fitzgerald house, 39 West Washington St. 16-1m

FOR RENT—Large, newly papered and painted room; good location for office. Inquire at the Union Pacific Tea Co., 102 Calhoun street. 12tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor, all complete for light housekeeping, or suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 15 West Jefferson street. 1.12

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 15tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of two or three rooms on first floor; nicely furnished, suitable for light housekeeping, with privilege of bath, and all conveniences. Call or address 126 E. Wayne street. 27tf

FOR RENT—AT WINONA PARK—A cottage furnished for housekeeping; sleeps nine persons. Also, two furnished rooms in centrally located cottage, each room having separate outside entrance and each room having two double beds; each room is made into two rooms at night by drawing double curtain, leaving a hallway between beds; beds have good springs, mattresses and pillows; rooms have chairs, rockers, washstands, dressers, crockery, etc., window shades and screens; floors covered with matting; first-class board near by at $5.00 per week. Each room will accommodate four persons. Rent of room $1 per week. Daily lectures, concerts and other entertainments free. Apply to D. N. Foster, at Foster Furniture Co. 12tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good pair of heavy work horses seven years old, cheap; five miles out on the Columbia road, by Barney Hessert. 13t4

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence lot on South Webster street, opposite Williams grove. Will be sold cheap. Apply to Dr. J. W. Yeunge, No. 10 West Wayne St. 14t3

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc., all or any part for salecheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

FOUND.

FOUND—Lady's cape; owner can have same by calling at 71 West Wayne street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEEY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 28 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m

HERE TO STAY.

Our Continuous Success Is due to

Painless Dentistry And Cheap Prices For First-Class Work

Plates That Fit. Fillings that Stay in And Kind Treatment.

Crown and Bridge Work Our Specialty.

No Charge for Extracting When Teeth are Ordered.

All Work Guaranteed by Contract—10 YEARS.

—Lady Attendant.—

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO., Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

Muslin Underwear Selling!

In our Muslin Underwear sale, there's some prices to think of—some garments you can buy pretty cheap. Compared with home-made, they're cheaper, and they're better made. Made by expert sewers and machines driven by steam. This sale includes every garment in the house for Women, Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Corset Covers and Drawers and for Misses' Gowns, Skirts and Drawers. No enumeration of prices necessary. Every garment is sold below value.

Choose a pretty dress for a child for small price. Some are Gingham, Lawn, Madras, some all white, trimmed and plain, sell this way.

75c and 85c Dresses we reduce to 48c.
$1.25, $1.50 and $1.98 Dresses we reduce to 98c.

Women's Linen Suits, Jackets and Skirts which have been selling at $3.50 and up to $7.50 each, we bunch at one low price—a bargains—$2.48.

CARPET SALE GOES ON.

If you have a floor to recover, now or in the future, a quarter to the cost can be saved at this sale. A liberal price cutting goes through the entire stock of Carpets, Curtains, Curtain Swisses, Portiers, Linoleums, Mattings and Upholstery Goods.

Handkerchiefs for Women. We've turned a counter crosswise near the entrance, holding a big bargain in Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all fast edges, and pretty. 12½c, 15c, 18c and 20c Handkerchiefs, sell 7c apiece or 4 for 25c.

Delineators, free sheets and Butterick patterns for August are at hand. Note reduced prices on patterns.

We are still giving oil painting free on every $2 purchase and upwards. Mr. Winks the talented artist will remain a few days yet with us. Those having cards and paintings selected must get them this week.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

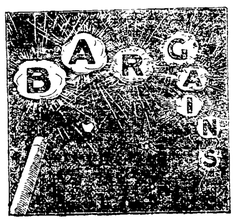
KICK! KICK!

You have a right to kick if your teeth are not satisfactory after you have had them treated at our office. Come and kick hard, as our work is guaranteed to be O. K.

We use nothing but the best material and so can warrant our work.

Prices reasonable.
Examination and Estimates free.
Painless Extracting and Filling.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178.

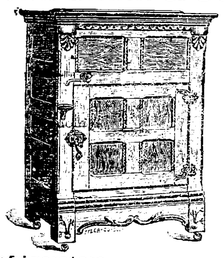


OUR CELEBRATION

As a nation, our Fourth of July celebration bids fair to eclipse anything we ever saw before so far as noise and patriotic fervor is concerned. Personally we are celebrating the whole summer season by a series of such bargains in carriages as this town never saw before. Come in and see for yourself.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose
At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
Phone 204. - - 22 Calhoun Street.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale
SPECIALIST.
Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,
Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

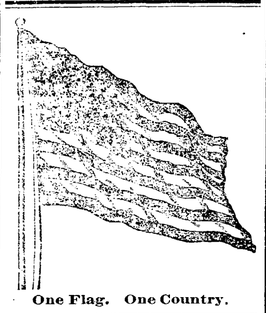
"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."
THE HEAD
To be healthy must be kept clean. Our business is to look after people's heads and attend to the dressing and cleansing of them. Can we serve you?
Shampoo from 25c to $1.00.
Dressing 25, 35 and 50c.
Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.
NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.
124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.
THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 485. Office open evenings.

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - - No. 650.

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL'S thermometer registers as follows:

9 a. m.	84
12 noon	94
1 p. m.	96
2 p. m.	98
3 p. m.	98

The Weather.

CHICAGO, July 16.—For Indiana: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Sunday; light to fresh winds, mostly southerly.

NEWS NOTES.

Harry Stites was in Columbia City yesterday.

Miss Nellie Fisher has returned from a visit in Paulding, Ohio.

Miss Myrtle Maxwell has returned from a two weeks' visit at Wabash.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Potter have gone to Highannisport, Pa, for a visit.

Miss Blanche Herring, of this city, spent the week visiting relatives in Ossian.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stopher are now at home to their friends at No. 250 West Jefferson street.

The family of Mr John Shoaff are camping for a month in the neighborhood of Rome City.

Miss Effie Wilbert, of Carroll, Ohio, was called to the bed side of her sister-in-law, Mrs. D. H. Wilbert.

Miss Alta George, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Flack, has returned home to Ada, Ohio.

Mrs. G. W. Maxwell and children, John and Frances, will leave next Wednesday for a month's visit in Kansas City.

Mrs. Allie Workman and son, Chester, of this city, are visiting Mrs. G. W. Ferguson and son, Harry, in Huntington.

Carl, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Tuttle, of Washington boulevard, has gone to Paris, Ohio, to visit a couple of weeks with his grandparents.

Miss Clara Greer will leave Monday for Pittsburg where she will spend her vacation. While there Miss Greer will be the guest of Miss Nellie Newell.

The regular annual meeting and election of officers of the Fort Wayne City band will take place in their hall, No. 10 West Main street, Tuesday, August 16, 1898.

At 6 o'clock last evening Miss Irma Seavey gave a delightful tea party for her guests, Miss Harris and Miss Kelley, of Ann Arbor. The Misses Rorison and Miss Grange were also guests of honor.

Dr. English, who left this city last Monday to report to General Brooke at Chickamauga, to take charge of the regimental surgeons, has sent word home that he will accompany the general on his trip to Porto Rico.

Mrs. Nellie Parrett, of Lagro, Ind., who has been the guest of friends in this city for the past month, was called home today on account of the serious illness of her brother-in-law, Tom Anderson, of that place.

C. J. Michel, traveling salesman for Bursley & Co., with his family and Miss Mae Michel, have gone to Syracuse, Ind. They will occupy the Willow Grove cottage at Wawnsee, owned by Sheriff Kidder, of Elkhart county.

Mrs. Will Rohrer spent yesterday at Winona.

Miss Edna Miles, of Indianapolis, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Frances Baldwin has returned from Mt. Vernon.

Harry Hauk, of Chicago, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Frances Baldwin.

Miss Bessie Colerick is entertaining Miss Blanche Coulter, of Arcola.

Harrison DeHaven this morning hoisted "old glory" over the Old Fort.

Miss Amelia Schimmel, of Detroit, is the guest of Miss Tillie Gerke.

Miss Dawkins has returned from a visit with her parents at Dawkins station.

Mrs. Max Fisher and Mrs. Sam Fisher have returned from a visit in Chicago.

Miss Ada Carver, of South Bend, will spend next week with Mrs. J. M. C. Baker.

Thomas Sanderson, of Pittsburg, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. James Griffith.

Miss Angy Taylor and Dr. Delia Howe are enjoying a few days' outing at Rome City.

Rev. and Mrs. Fred Rathart, of Cleveland, will be the guests of relatives in the city next week.

Mrs. Arnold, of No. 201 Barr street, went to LaGrange this morning to spend a month with relatives.

Misses Fannie and Lizzie Alter will be the guests of Miss Minnie Albrecht in Kendallville, over Sunday.

Miss Sarah Durnell, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grosvenor, of 64 Burgess street.

Miss Louise Meyer, daughter of Prof. C. Meyer, will return Monday from Dowagiac, Mich., where she spent two weeks.

Mrs. William Hageman, sr., went to Youngstown today to attend the funeral of the child of Rev. and Mrs. George Eyler.

Mrs. T. E. Tibbles and sons, John and Raymond, of No. 397 Webster street, left today for Bellefontaine, Ohio, for a two week's visit.

Clarence Heckman, the trick rider, was presented with a handsome "Wayne" bicycle by the Columbia Machine works this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Smith and children, of Chicago, and Miss Carrie Smith returned last evening from Rome City, where they have been for the past two weeks.

J. H. Tibbles, treasurer of Kekionga Council, No. 93, National Union, received a check today for $2,000, payable to Mary Busching, amount of policy carried by William Busching, deceased.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week was the 5 o'clock tea given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. E. K. Bush in honor of Mrs. George Stillson. The table decorations were carnations and sweet pease.

Somebody stole a fine dydrangea from the porch of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Albers, of No. 408 East Wayne street, a few nights ago. It was one of the finest specimens of its species in the city and was valued highly by the owners.

Miss Emily and Mr. Allie Greenman, of Marion, are in the city, guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Mohler, of 164 Lake avenue. The young people are children of Rev. Greenman, a missionary to South America, and are spending a brief vacation with friends in the states.

An enjoyable coaching party was given last evening by Miss Lottie Rohan and Miss Gertrude Green in honor of Miss Rose French, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Adah Carver, of South Bend. The party drove out to the Schilling farm on the Bluffton road. Games were played and a delicious supper was served.

The many friends of Miss Bessie Maguire will be pained to learn of her serious illness. The young lady was taken violently ill last Sunday morning with sinking spells and for a time her life was despaired of. She finally recuperated and was thought to be recovering until Thursday noon, when she was again attacked.

The Grace Reformed church's lawn social, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Soliday, on East Wayne street, Thursday evening, was quite a success in every sense of the word, particularly in a financial way. The music of the Emerson quartet, which was generously contributed, was one of the most interesting features of the affair.

At a meeting of "That Awful Crowd" last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brady, the following officers were chosen: President, J. D. Brady; vice president, Anna Allway; secretary, Ellen Uran; treasurer, Harry Lansdowne. The visitors were Misses Anna Trier and Mary Schulte and Theodore Trier. Miss Ellen Uran will entertain the club on the 29th inst.

All Best Grades City Flour Down to $4.20 Barrel.

Good No. 1 Flour, $3.50 Barrel.

New Potatoes Down to 70c Bushel.

New Onions Down to 60c Bushel.

Best Sugar Cured Hams down to 8½c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders and Picnic Hams down to 6c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Bacon, 9c lb.
Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce, 5c can.
New Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
New California Raisins, 4c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 25f

Mrs. Charles Noll, of No. 110 Rockhold street, is quite ill with rheumatism.

Prof. Charles Meyer has been confined to his home by sickness for two or three days.

Mrs. C. E. Jones, of West Lebanon, Ind., is visiting her sister, Miss Emilie Tyler.

Miss Nellie Raidy will leave for Saginaw, Mich, Sunday morning, to visit her nephew.

John Striker, of the New Aveline, went to Kalamazoo today to spend Sunday with his family.

Mrs. S. M. Foster and daughter left this morning for Omaha, Neb., to attend the exposition.

Miss Lizzie Johnson is the guest of relatives in Chicago. She will be absent about three weeks.

Mr. Andy Dietz and Miss Mary Dietz returned to Cincinnati today after a brief visit in our city.

Miss Sarah Boggs, of Bluffton is the guest of G. W. Maxwell and family, of West Wayne street.

Mrs. Jerome Cook and son Roy, of 164 Madison street, have gone to Laketon, Ind., to spend a month.

Miss Lavinia Hoagland, of Decatur, spent Thursday with Miss Bertha Miller, of Ferguson avenue.

Miss Angie Manning Taylor, Miss Grace Jackson and Miss Sadie Sturgis will spend Sunday in Rome City

Miss Sadie Fleming is attending a house party in Sidney, Ohio, which is being given by Miss Mary Lachlin.

The Misses Rorison, who have been the guests of Miss Anna Robertson, returned home to Detroit today.

The Ministerial association will meet at the Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Miss Myrtle Haines will leave Monday for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Avilla and Kendallville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fisher are occupying the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Shoaff, on Spy Run avenue, for a month.

Mrs. M. E. Clark and Mrs. McNabb, of Decatur, spent Thursday with Mrs. F. M. Earl, of No. 152 Ferguson avenue.

Miss Vaughn, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacobs for the past few weeks, has returned home to Reading, Pa.

Mrs. Harvery H. Brown and children, Ralph and Jeanette, left today for Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where they will spend the summer with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Frank Spaltman, who underwent a severe abdominal operation at St. Joseph hospital, was removed to her home today, her condition being much improved.

Miss Mattie Miller, of East Wayne street, celebrated her eighteenth birth anniversary by a theatre party at Robison park last evening. There were fifteen participants.

Hon. P. B. McCabe, vice president of the Vekol Milling and Mining company, of Vekol, Arizona, arrived in the city today and will be the guest of R. J. Fisher for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lonergan, of Harmer street, have issued invitations to the marriage to their daughter, Cecelia Agnes, to John Walsh, of Lima, Ohio, to take place on the 19th.

Jerome Studor, for many years connected with the carpet department of the Rurode Dry Goods house, has resigned, to accept a position with the Foster Furniture company.

Mrs. Ernest Lloyd gave a luncheon at 1 o'clock yesterday in honor of the Misses Arda and Maribel Rorison, of Detroit, and Miss Kelley and Miss Harris, of Ann Arbor. Covers were laid for eight.

The friends and acquaintances of Miss Grace Caston will be surprised to learn of her marriage last Tuesday to Charles Keck, of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Caston was formerly employed in the Home Telephone office.

Tomorrow will be educational day at the Grace Reformed church. Rev. E. D. Wettach, financial agent of Heidelberg university at Tiffin, Ohio, will speak at the morning and evening service. The subject in the evening will be "Higher Education."

The grove at the corner of East Creighton avenue and Hanna street, where the Walther league social is to be held next Tuesday evening, is being wired for electric lighting purposes. Incandescent lights, in many colored globes, will be used for illumination.

Dr. W. F. Schrader is critically ill with gall stones and must submit to an operation. Dr. W. W. Barnett will ask for a leave of absence from his military duties and if he can not get it Dr. Schrader will go to Tampa to have the operation performed.

Miss Helen Flynn, who has been the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Raidy, of Bass street, will return to her home in Marshall, Mich., Sunday. She will be accompanied by her aunt, Miss Nellie Raidy. Miss Flynn was a resident of this city some time ago.

A pole 150 feet high and a flag will be raised this evening at 6 o'clock on Pleasant hill, on East Creighton avenue. Jacob Dill will be president of the meeting. He will make the presentation speech and the pole and flag will be accepted by Captain Hohnholz. An address will also be made by John Soliday. The City band and a ladies' quartet will furnish music.

Next Monday evening will be the best social of the season. Zion's park, cor. Hanna St. and Creighton ave., is the place. Good music is furnished by the Double orchestra, of the Walther League.

THE GREATEST FACTORY OF THEM ALL.

The W. W. Kimball Co., the Largest Producers of Pianos and Organs in Existence.

Their Present Factories One-Half Time Larger Than Those of Any Similar Institution,

The Factories Have Fourteen Acres Floor Space.

With the New Addition They Will Then Contain Eighteen Acres.

This Will Make the Works Double the Size of Any Piano and Organ Factory on the Globe.

It is always a pleasant duty for an editor to chronicle facts. Hence it is a pleasure at this time to state in these columns that we have in the city of Chicago the largest producing piano and organ factories in the world. The W. W. Kimball Co. are not only the largest producers by one-half, but their present factories are one-half time larger than those of any similar establishment.

This is not all. This great corporation will shortly commence work on an additional building, 80x400 feet in dimensions, and five stories in height. This, with the present mammoth factories, will give the institution 18 acres of floor space.

The capacity of the present works is 50 organs and 40 pianos per day. The company are at present turning out, in midsummer, 38 pianos and 45 organs per day. The necessity for immediate extension of the present works for the fall trade is apparent. When the proposed addition is finished these mammoth factories will have a total capacity of 55 pianos and 60 organs a day.

Seeing is believing, and when a representative of the Indicator, in company with an official of the Kimball corporation, visited these enormous factories last week and tramped for a whole half day, without cessation, over the different floors of this institution, he came to the conclusion that the half had not been told about the great Kimball factories.

There the Indicator man saw, in midsummer at that, 1,325 employes at work on full time. There he also saw machinery that saves the labor of as many more men as are now employed, men unloading lumber and coal from vessels at the extensive shipping docks, and railroad freight cars passing through the lower courts of the big building and stopping only long enough to take on the 38 pianos and 40 organs, the day's output, for shipment to all parts of the civilized world. There he saw many things that go to make up the whole of the greatest institution of the kind on earth. Not only skilled labor and intricate machinery, but everything that makes a model piano and organ factory, backed by unquestioned financial standing, sufficient to make and market a thousand pianos and organs a day if the corporation saw fit to undertake the task.

The above article is taken from the editorial column of "The Indicator," one of the leading musical journals of the country, published at Chicago.

The local salesrooms of the W. W. Kimball company are at No. 109 Calhoun street, and on their floors can be found at all times specimens of the choicest output of their immense factory.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

General Solicitors for the Street Fair Will Commence Work Monday.

The general soliciting committee of the Street Fair association met yesterday afternoon for organization and will start out to work Monday morning. The committee was subdivided as follows:

A. K. Hurst, Col. C. B. Oakley and G. R. Hench to see the insurance people and laundries.

Drs. J. S. McCurdy, B. Van Swearingen and M. A. Mason to see the doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons.

L. F. Curdes and R. B. Hanna to call on the real estate dealers, lawyers and liverymen.

T. N. Roach and William Meyer to see the candidates, officials, flour mills, agricultural implement dealers and builders.

A. L. Randall, Fred C. Peters and A. O. Friedlich to call upon bicycle dealers, wagon makers, undertakers, photographers, sewing machine men, washing machine manufacturers and confectioners.

The congress of nations committee met yesterday afternoon, but did not decide on any definite plan of action.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The General Secretary Makes His Report for the Last Month.

The report of the general secretary of the Associated Charities for the last month shows that fifteen cases were looked after by the association, eight of them having not before applied for aid. Six were resident families with children, three resident families without children and three were non-residents. Eight were found not in need of any special care and the others were secured such aid as seemed best. Two men were offered work at the labor yard; one worked, the other refused to do so. Temporary employment was secured for eleven persons.

Quite a number of persons are cultivating vacant lots and the majority are making good use of the opportunity afforded to secure something for the winter months. If the weather conditions prove favorable, several will harvest good crops of potatoes, cabbage and produce.

A great many calls have been made at the secretary's office to secure help for general housework. It seems impossible to supply this demand, and if persons who desire to engage in this kind of work would send their names, there is no doubt but good positions could be secured for them.

WALTHER LEAGUE.

The Annual Convention Will be Held Here Next Week.

Delegates Are Expected to Commence Arriving This Evening—Grand Concerts at Masonic Temple.

The annual meeting of the Walther League convenes in this city next Monday evening and members of the local Lutheran churches and of the Fort Wayne branch of the league have made every arrangement to royally entertain the 400 or more visitors who will be in the city. The convention will be held in the big hall of Emanuel's school, on West Washington street. Delegates are expected to commence arriving this evening, but they will not all be here before Monday afternoon, when the first business session of the convention will be held. Tomorrow evening there will be services in the St. Paul's Lutheran church, corner of Barr and Madison streets, beginning at 8 o'clock. The following arrangement committee has been appointed: H. Aumann, Wilhelm Baade, George J. Dananfelser, Theodore Dobler, H. A. Eberline, Theodore Grahl, F. A. Klein, Alfred Kramer, Carl Kuckuck, F. G. Lindeberger, Wilhelm J. Lankenau, Dr. H. G. Merz, J. M. E. Reidel, H. W. Ropa, C. W. Sander, F. J. Schaefer, C. J. Scheimann and E. F. Scheumann.

Help Committee—Tina Walda, Freda Stein, Martha Horstmeyer, Lizzie Schoenfield.

The following sub-committees were appointed by the committee on arrangements:

Concert—C. J. Scheimann, H. A. Eberline, F. A. Klein, F. J. Schaefer, Dr. H. G. Merz, Theodore Grahl.

Excursion—J. M. E. Reidel, Henry Aumann, F. Landenberger, Theodore Doebler, William Baade and H. Schwehn.

Printing—F. Spiegel, C. Sander, George Dannenfelser, L. C. Bremeier, H. W. Ropa.

Social—Alfred Kramer, E. Scheumann, H. Aumann, F. A. Klein, William Wolf, Theodore Doebler and C. Kuckuck.

Transportation—H. A. Eberline.

Monday evening there will be a social at Zion's park, corner of Hanna street and East Creighton avenue, and before the convention adjourns the delegates will have an opportunity to visit Robison park.

The event of the week in the way of amusement will be the presentation of Schiller's masterpiece, "Die Clock," by members of the local Walther league society.

The first rendition will be Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple. The overture will be by the Walther League orchestra of twenty pieces under the direction of J. H. Ungemach, who is also director of the 187 voices in "Die Glocke." The solists are: Soprano, Clara Paul; alto, Susie Martz; tenor, Louis F. Curdes; bass, A. M. Schmidt, Master and W. R. Gerberding. The rehearsals have shown that the musical event will be one not soon to be forgotton.

A. M. Schmidt, as the master, has the leading part to carry, and members of the large chorus assert that he is equal to the best. The Maennerchor will be under the direction of George Hormel, pianist.

The league has had printed one of the finest programs ever used in the city, which will be distributed amongst the delegates as a memento of their visit to Fort Wayne.

Postmaster Everett, of Payne, Ohio, was brought to the city yesterday to undergo an operation at St. Joseph hospital.

JEROME J. STUDOR.

For Many Years With the Late Firm of Root & Co.,

And for Twenty-Five Years One of the Best Known Carpet Salesmen in the State,

Recognizing Our Leadership in the Carpet Business of Fort Wayne,

Has Joined Fortunes With the "Big Store,"

And Will Hereafter be Found by His Legion of Friends Throughout Northern Indiana

In Our Great Carpet Department, Ready Not Only to Sell Them Their Carpets But Also Their Furniture, Lamps and Our Other Specialties.

We enter the fourth week of our great carpet sale next Monday. The rush continues, but with increased help we shall be able from this time on to give all the proper attention.

While this sale lasts you will be enabled to secure a Mcquette, Velvet or Axminster for less than you can ordinarily buy a cheap Tapestry Brussels.

Our Mr. Foster, assisted by our artist buyer, Mr. Geo. H. Oilar, is now visiting the great furniture expositions, selecting everything that is new and nobby in furniture for the fall trade.

"There will be a hot time in the old town" this fall, not alone in the carpet trade, but also in the furniture business.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

The Song of the Bell will be given two nights at the Temple next week, as the sale of tickets indicate more attendants than the Temple will accommodate one evening.

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

THERE IS

NO FLIES ON US!

Pardon the Slang Expression,

Which You Will Say is a Chestnut, for We Mean to Say There Is

No Flies on Our Sugar Counters.

No Flies on Our Butter or Cheese Counters.

No Flies on Our Meat Counters,

No Flies on Our Meat Blocks.

No Flies on Our Confectionery, Cake or Dried Fruit Counters at

THE GREATEST GROCERY.

There is scarcely a fly in our store for we have just put in one hundred and sixty feet of a new style fan that makes one hundred revolutions per minute, which not only drives out all the flies, but establishes the fact that the Greatest and largest and lightest and cleanest and cheapest is also the coolest grocery store in Fort Wayne.

Another Drop in Flour.

There has been quite a decline in wheat and we propose to follow the market right down and sell you Belle Fort Wayne, the very best winter wheat flour made, at $4.20 bbl.

Rock Creek Mills Favorite Brand, next best, $3.95 bbl.

Fine Sugar Cured Hams down to 8½c lb.

Picnic Hams down to 6c lb.

Breakfast Bacon, 9c; Boston Bacon, 6c lb.

Boston Bean Pork, 6½c.

2-lb can Excellent Corn, 6c; 3-lb can Excellent Tomatoes, 8c.

Home Grown Celery, well bleached and large stocks, down to 20c doz.

Sour Cherries, third bushel baskets, 42c. This is the lowest price of the season.

Poultry.

Spring Ducks, Spring Chickens, live and dressed.

Our Fresh and Smoked Meat Department

Is stocked with the very finest Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork, kettle rendered Lard, mild Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef Chipped Just Right, Boneless Ham, Boiled Ham, Cook Pressed Ham, Summer Sausage.

In Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We have everything in season, and are now receiving Red and Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Big Blueberries, Cherries, Missouri Peaches, Georgia Water Melons, on ice, Nutmeg Melons, Acme Tomatoes, Home Grown Roasting Ears, Summer Squash, Large Green Cucumbers, White Plume Celery, Home Grown, large stalks and well bleached.

We Will Close

By calling your attention to our unprecedented low price of 20c for six thousand Fine Parlor Matches at THE GREATEST GROCERY, West Columbia and Harrison Street.
Bash Block.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Negligee Shirts Less Than Cost.

50 and 75c grades now go at 42c.
$1.00 grade now go at 73c.
$1.50 grade now go at $1.15.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Special Meeting F. & A. M.

There will be a meeting of Summit City lodge No. 170, this Saturday evening 7:30, to arrange for the funeral of the late W. W. Rossington.

J. W. MCCAUSLAND, M. W.
F. E. STOUDER, Secretary.

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Toledo every Sunday via Wabash R. R. $1.00 round trip. 12t8

Straw hats less than half price.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Eighteen first-class recruits wanted for the WAYNE TRUE BLUES.
Apply immediately to
W. A. SPICE,
14-3t 48 West Main Street.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne people going north for the summer will find the Frank House, on Bear Lake, the best place to stop at. The best of accommodations. For terms write to
11t6 H. W. FRANK, Talcott, Mich.

Crash and Duck Trousers Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us 87 cents now go at 73 cents.
$1.50 and $2.00 grade now go at $1.15.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

HOME PLEASURES

To the domestic woman include the plants and house flowers that she loves to tend and ornament her home with. We have some of the prettiest flower pot brackets, and all the necessary paraphernalia for shelves for flower pots, such as brads, screws, screw drivers and all required for their reception.

Do You Intend Purchasing a
REFRIGERATOR?
If so you should by all means inspect our Lapland Brand. They are Kings of the Realm.

Seavey Hardware Co.,
Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS!
HIGH GRADES ONLY.

SEE THE EBERSOLE.

Frank D. Lang
34 EAST BERRY ST.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF WATER.

The supply of water today is not adequate to the consumption and for the protection of the city we ask every property owner and consumer to stop all unnecessary waste, and use only so much water as is absolutely necessary.

The time for sprinkling streets, lawns and gardens is as follows: From 7 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. and from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.

You are therefore warned to strictly observe the same according to law.

By Order Trustees Water Works.

Crash Suits Less Than Cost.

$3.00 grade that cost us $2.40, now go at $2.15.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.25, now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40, now go at $3.85.

$7.50 grade that cost us $6.00, now go at $5.00.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE.
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Allen County Abstract company, 33 West Main street. 14tf

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday evening, July 18, 1898, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Secy. 8t9

Serge Coats and Vests Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us $3.25 now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40 now go at $3.85.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
15t2 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Put-in-Bay $1.60 round trip every Sunday via Wabash R. R. 12t8

HUMMER BAKING POWDER.

If you want nice cakes for picnics etc., use Hummer Baking Powder.

It is healthful and one of the very best baking powders in the market.

Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROBISON PARK.....

FREE ATTRACTIONS THEATRE.

2:30 Afternoon **RAIN OR SHINE** 8:15 Evenings

DANCE and CONCERT
Every Afternoon and Evening.
PARK ORCHESTRA.

CHILDREN'S DAY,
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fare for Round Trip, **10c**
Children under 16 years of age. **10c**

Fishing Cars (Sunday's only) leave for Park 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
33 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines o Membership Fee.

For Sale
On Easy paments
Or exchange for improved city property. 39 lots on Spy Run Ave. Inquire
A. G. BARNETT, Agt.

Money to Loan!
EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

Winona Summer School
Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.
Eighteen Professors. Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5-August 12.
JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.
Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $2.00.
For full announcement, address
Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,
Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne

JOE. W. BELL,
11 and 13 E. Columbia St.
Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
Cor. Main and Court St.
Pays interest on deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.
I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.
PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily Sts

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

ROSE'S HOME-MADE BAKING.
Home-made Cakes, etc., Spring Chickens dressed to order. Ask for them at 94½ Barr St. Telephone No. 1228.

GREAT EXPLOSION.
Quart Mason Jars, 55c dozen.
Pint Mason Jars, 50c dozen.
Quart Tin Cans, 30c dozen.
Full Pint Tin Top Jellies, 25c dozen.
Mason Jar Rubbers, 5c dozen.
Best Sealing Wax, 2 boxes 5c.
S. GANZER.
257 East Lewis Street

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HER PORTS MUST FALL.

Why Watson Can Sweep the Spanish Coast.

DEFENSES GRIM, BUT ANTIQUATED.

Heavy Guns of the Squadron Will Batter the Imposing Old Fortifications Into Ruins—Other Damage That Can Be Done. A Fine Lot of Commanders.

In sending to Spain an invading squadron the government is going to accomplish several things. What most of them are is pretty generally understood, but there is one which has received but little attention, although it may prove the most important in regard to the broad effect which it will undoubtedly have upon the continuance of the war. When Commodore Watson has reduced to crumbling ruins some two or three of Spain's ancient fortifications which the ignorant dons now fancy impregnable, the Spanish people will have a much clearer idea of the might which Uncle Sam can put into his striking arm. When this idea is firmly fixed, the

GENERAL VIEW OF CADIZ.

Spanish cabinet which is moved to make propositions of peace will be able to do so without the danger of bringing on a riot.

Very imposing and fierce look those old fortifications which in times past served to guard the ports of Spain, but they are the same kind of morres which Sampson and Schley pounded to pieces at San Juan and Santiago. That work, however, is today unknown to the Spanish people. The stories of those bombardments were twisted by the Spanish press until they were made to appear as glorious victories.

When Commodore Watson's squadron gets through with its target practice off Cadiz, Cartagena and Barcelona, the stay at home Spaniards will have a very different idea of what the American gunner can do when he is turned loose. Cowering in her own front door, Spain will learn from an object lesson what she has so long refused to believe, and then she will want to quit fighting.

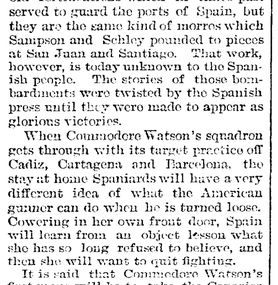
It is said that Commodore Watson's first move will be to take the Canaries and then establish either there or at Ceuta, Spain's African penal colony, a naval base of operations. Then he will commence operations against the Spanish coast, provided Camara does not furnish a diversion.

Spain's peninsular coast line is bold and precipitous, but the principal seaports can almost all be shelled from the open sea, and therefore cannot be defended by torpedoes, valuable only in shallow bays and harbors. The coast defenses are mostly ancient and many of their guns of an obsolete class, such as were used in our civil war. Some modern guns, however, have lately been erected in commanding positions, which improvements are now going on.

The map shows three coasts, one to the northward, bordering on the Atlantic ocean, 430 miles long; one to the southward, with a seaboard on the Atlantic 130 miles long, and the third to the eastward, on the Mediterranean, 770 miles long, a total stretch of shore of 1,330 miles. The southeast and east coasts are singularly destitute of natural harbors. Artificial harbors, however, have been constructed at Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Tarragona and Barcelona.

On paper all these ports are strongly fortified, and most of them the Spaniards believe to be impregnable. But the Spanish sometimes build their forts as Weyler won his victories.

There are three great naval stations in Spain—Ferrol on the north coast, above Portugal; Cadiz, below Portugal, and Cartagena, in the Mediterranean. Ferrol is the strongest and may be called the citadel of Spain. The town is invisible from the sea, and its surrounding hills are strongly fortified with the



ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF CARTAGENA.

most improved guns, including 12 inch and 10 inch rifles and modern mortar batteries. The arsenal—one of the three largest in the kingdom—is back of the city, on the harbor, and with its wharfs and dockyards exceeds 25 acres in extent.

Historic Cadiz is the most elaborately fortified of the three naval stations, but the city itself lies directly exposed to an attack from the sea. The navy yard is five miles back from the ocean. It has all facilities for building and repairing warships. A large factory for guns is situated here.

Much of the glory of Cadiz has departed, but it must still be ranked as one of the finest cities in Spain. It is surrounded by a wall that is nearly seven miles in length and stands on the tip of a tongue of land extending five miles into the sea from the Isla de Leon. This strip of land, with the mainland, forms two bays. The outer bay is more than 30 miles in circumference—a splendid landlocked harbor.

There are two forts, San Sebastian and Santa Catalina, on the extremity of the peninsula, between the city and the Atlantic, and Fort Montague and Puntales Castle on either side of the entrance to the lower bay. At about the center of the isthmus a strong intrenchment extends at length to prevent a hostile landing back of the city.

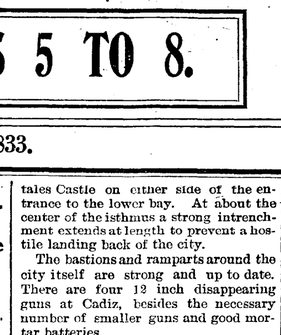
The bastions and ramparts around the city itself are strong and up to date. There are four 12 inch disappearing guns at Cadiz, besides the necessary number of smaller guns and good mortar batteries.

Our vessels would venture no nearer than about two miles offshore, where lies a threatening chain of sunken rocks. Yet even at a distance of seven miles our fast cruisers could use their great guns with some effect. At two miles our gunners would have a clean view of the arsenal and drydocks, and would have no difficulty in depriving the dons of their strongest naval station.

Along the Mediterranean lie Spain's richest seacoast cities. Since our great and good friend John Bull holds the only match which can explode the great volcano of Gibraltar we could scrape past this with impunity, avoiding Tarifa, a small Spanish isle east of the great rock and probably the best fortified post belonging to the enemy. From Gibraltar east along the Mediterranean the shore line forms an elevated rampart extending 70 miles to Malaga. At the extremities have been erected strong defensive works, and between these are scattered Spanish guard and watch houses. Malaga lies on a level plain, close to the sea, and can be readily shelled. Proceeding on toward Barcelona, we would pass seven good sized ports.

Cartagena, foremost of these and an important seat of commerce, could be approached by an open roadstead, whence we could shell the factory for making the famous Hontoria guns of the Spanish navy and numerous warehouses for storing arms and ammunition. Spain would thus lose its principal base of army supplies. The defenses to be overcome consist of 8 and 10 inch guns, mounted at the end of a mole extending a mile from the shore. Behind these, in the city, are numerous guns of smaller caliber.

Farther to the east we would find Barcelona, one of the principal manu-



COMMODORE JOHN C. WATSON.

facturing centers of Europe. Attempts would be made to explode the great powder works here and to destroy one of Spain's largest factories for making small arms. It is defended by a dozen powerful guns of 10 and 12 inch caliber, but could be readily approached by heavy vessels. The fall of Barcelona would mean the ruin of Spain's Mediterranean commerce and a loss almost as serious as that of New York would be to us.

Commodore John Crittenden Watson, to whom has been intrusted the task of striking this body blow at Spain, may be depended on to put lots of vim and vigor into the affair. His naval career is fairly familiar to the American people. When he arrives off the coast of Spain, it will not be to play the part of an artful dodger, as did Cervera. If there are any Spanish warships on the lookout to receive him, they will have no difficulty in discovering his location.

The captains who sail with Watson are all fighters too. A finer set of commanding officers of the fighting ships of the eastern squadron could not have been selected. Captain Robley Evans is famous for his love of hostile action. Captain C. Clark of the Oregon, who brought that magnificent ironclad all the way round to Key West from San Francisco to augment Admiral Sampson's fleet, wanted to tackle Cervera's Cape Verde squadron single handed and was disappointed because he did not encounter the seven vessels of the enemy, four of them armorclads, on his race up the South American coast.

Captain A. S. Barker of the Newark is one of the quietest men in the navy, but he knows how to handle a ship splendidly and has a reputation for pluck. The Yankee, under Commander W. H. Brownson, is manned by New York naval militiamen. Commander Brownson is the man who took the Detroit past two formidable Brazilian insurgent armorclads and fired a shot into one of them for attempting to stop an American merchantman from going into Rio harbor.

Every man in the crew of every ship is anxious to train a gun on a Spanish fort, and it is safe to say that when the "stop firing" signal is finally hoisted the Maine will have been remembered.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

Social Distinction.

Chimmie—Me fader's a sojer, an he wears a uniform all day!

Billy—Fergit it! Me fader's a waiter, an he sleeps in a dress suit!—New York Journal.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them sickquatash.

LEONINE SHAFTER.

PERSONALITY OF THE BIG LEADER OF OUR CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The Lank Farmer's Boy Has Become a Massive Soldier, Broad of Mind as Well as Girth—Short Legs, but Long Head. His Civil War Record.

You will notice that the farmer's boy is fighting this war. The brawny, country bred, awkward youth of 40 or 50 years ago is now at the forefront of things. His hand is on the lever which moves armies and navies. He is making a good job of it, as every American must admit. Admiral Sampson, you will remember, was a farmer's boy. Brigadier General William R. Shafter was another.

From a Michigan potato farm came the man who is now conducting the Cu-

GENERAL SHAFTER IN PARADE UNIFORM.

ban campaign. When the war broke out, he was long and lean and lank. He was tough as hickory. He followed the reaper barelegged and did a man's work. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, he joined the army as a private. He did not stay long in the ranks. It was soon discovered that the tall soldier with the "fighting hook" on his nose and the clear steady eyes was a man born to command. So a command was given him.

Promotion came rapidly. He was made a major of the Nineteenth Michigan infantry. Next he was made lieutenant colonel. When the war closed, he had been brevetted brigadier general, the same title which he now holds. Perhaps the fact that he was twice promoted in one day on the same battlefield for bravery in action is sufficient to show that he fought gallantly.

After the civil war closed he went into the regular army and for 30 years was assigned to posts far west of the Mississippi. They were not peaceful stations either. He fought Apaches, Sioux, desperadoes and outlaws. It was during that period he won the now almost forgotten nickname of "Pecos Bill."

General Shafter has acquired years and bulk. He now weighs over 300 pounds, and his hair is snowy white. He parts it in the middle when he parts it at all. He cares little for appearances. In dress parade uniform he is an imposing figure, for his weight is distributed over a six foot frame.

But there is very little blue and brass about General Shafter's field uniform. In fact, it is scarcely a uniform at all. Vests he entirely discards, and when he wears a coat it is the first one that is handy. Usually it is a thin one, with neither shoulder straps nor brass buttons. In Cuba he has been wearing a pith sun helmet, which makes a fine setting for his strong, homine face. The sketch shown was drawn by a New York Herald artist.

Shafter has short legs and a long body. He has a heavy gray mustache and great shaggy white eyebrows. You couldn't call him grim, for there's a world of wit and fun in his twinkling blue eyes under those fierce eyebrows, yet he is decidedly so. He can't move his own body very fast, to be sure, but he has the faculty of making others move. He showed the Spaniards that the other day.

Most of the generals under whom Shafter fought in the civil war are no more, but some of them are left. Among the survivors is General Corbin, who has this to say about General Shafter:

"General Shafter served with the distinguished Seventh Michigan volunteers under my command during the

GENERAL SHAFTER IN FIELD DRESS.
[From a recent sketch.]

civil war. He received a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. It was on the following morning that I myself was so hotly engaged. General Shafter was in command of the pioneers, so that he was not required to go into fierce action. He volunteered to do so, however, and took an active part in the engagement. Again, after being wounded, when men generally retire from action, Shafter remained on the field, in spite of his injuries, until the close of that day's engagement."

S. R. MACDONALD.

Getting Round to Him.

"The president has made the third call for volunteers," said the wife as the newspaper fell from her hand. "They'll get you after awhile."

"Yes," he sighed, "I have no doubt of it, and I continue to be so healthy. I can't even catch the rheumatism, and I fell from an electric car yesterday and never broke my leg."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Man For the Place.

"If my friend is nominated," said Ricketts, "you will find his letter of acceptance couched in faultless logic."

"What of that?" asked the political boss.

"Why, he is the very man you want, at a time when so much stress is laid upon nominating the logical candidate."—Harlem Life.

A Blighted Future.

"No," he said bitterly, "I can never hope to be president."

"Why? You were born in the United States, weren't you?"

"Yes, but I can't go to war because my parents won't give their consent, and before the supply of soldiers runs out I'll be too old."—Chicago News.

A CAVALRY HORNET.

THIS DESCRIPTION JUST ABOUT FITS "FIGHTING JOE" WHEELER.

Some Characteristic Anecdotes of the Dashing Soldier Who Led Shafter's Advance on Santiago—At Sixty-two He Climbs Trees to Make Observations.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, who led the advance of Shafter's division and with one rush drove the Spanish clear back to the gates of Santiago, is a unique impersonation of the martial hero. He is a little wisp of a man, thin and gray and withered. He is not much over five feet high and weighs about 100 pounds. From his lank jaws springs a snow white beard. Out of his brown, leathery skin burns a pair of restless, searching eyes.

General Wheeler is as much like General Shafter as a hornet is like a bulldog. He seems to be made up of tempered steel muscles which never tire and mental forces which are as active as the lightning flashes in a summer shower.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler has been called the greatest cavalry leader in the world. The adjective has been applied to other men, but there is no getting around the fact that Wheeler is a leader. He leads in the true sense of the word. He does not order his men to go into a fight. He stands up in his stirrups, swings his hat and yells, "Come on!"

His reputation as a cavalry leader was made in the Confederate army, and his ability has many times been recognized since the civil war by the Union leaders against whom he fought.

"Do I know Joe Wheeler?" said Senator Cush Davis when Wheeler's appointment as major general was made last May. "I should say I did. He chased me through seven states."

In his own concise way Wheeler recently summed up his military record. "I began by wearing the blue. Then I wore gray for four years, and now I'm in blue again."

Joe Wheeler was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1836, and was graduated at West Point in 1859. He served in New Mexico as lieutenant of cavalry, but resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate service.

He was promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division and army corps. In May, 1864, he became a senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies. He received the thanks of the Confederate congress, and for the defense of Aiken the thanks of the state of South Carolina.

The sobriquet of "Fighting Joe" was bestowed on Wheeler by reason of his incessant activity in war. He never was much of a disciplinarian. The war-

GENERAL JOE WHEELER MAKES AN OBSERVATION.

fare he preferred was of the guerrilla sort. The men who served under him were incessantly on the march and constantly exposed to danger. The best horse would never last him more than a week.

While marching he was constantly galloping up and down from the advance guard of his command to the rear and back again. He was indefatigable in cutting railway communications and capturing trains.

He was the bete noire of the Federal troops, and when General Sherman advanced on Atlanta he found that he had to fight Joe Wheeler's men every day. Where the country was so rough that the bold Confederate cavalryman could not handle his men on horseback he would dismount them and harass the Union army on foot. One of his most daring exploits was during the latter part of July, when he fought the raiding forces of Generals Stoneman, Garrard and McCook, capturing many prisoners, including General Stoneman and all his artillery and transportation wagons.

Although General Wheeler is now 62 years old, he seems to have lost none of his hornetlike proclivities. In the advance on Santiago he rode at the head of his men. Sometimes he was out with the skirmishers. He did not depend entirely upon what his Cuban scouts told him. Frequently he left his horse to climb a tree and make his own observations. He takes as naturally to fighting as a Kilkenny man.

When the civil war closed, he turned his attention to law and crop raising. In 1880 he was elected to congress and has been re-elected nine times, a record in itself most extraordinary when it is considered that the south has in many instances forgotten her heroes.

The files of the war department in the executive mansion show that every time during the last 30 years that there has been the slightest indication of war General Wheeler filed a tender of his services to the government.

In congress he was a picturesque and interesting figure. Although a poor speaker, he made lots of speeches, and what he could not deliver he had printed in The Record. He was forever bobbing up during hot debates. Once, in order to attract attention from the chair, he jumped up on one of the house desks.

SEWELL FORD.

NAVAL ICE CHESTS.

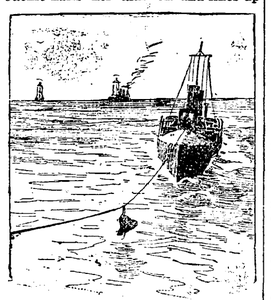
REFRIGERATING SHIPS KEEP JACKIE SUPPLIED WITH FRESH MEAT.

Our Sailors No Longer Depend on Salt Horse, For Three Times a Week They Draw Beef and Mutton From the Supply Boat.

Our bluejackets no longer exist wholly on salt horse, lobscouse and soup and bully. Three times a week they have fresh beef and fresh vegetables. The refrigerating ships, until recently unknown in any navy, have brought about the welcome change of diet.

Even amid the exigencies of war these floating ice chests tag along in the wake of the fleets and go about from ship to ship distributing from their capacious and frigid holds sides of beef, whole muttons and big hampers of green peas, new potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

Perhaps the refrigerating ship, with her red pennant streaming from the foretruck, is not a welcome visitor. Jackie hails her afar off and lines up



TROLLEYING A QUARTER OF BEEF TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

along the deck to give her a hearty cheer. He keeps a sharp account of her comings and goings and knows just when to expect a juicy roast or a satisfying stew to appear on the mess table.

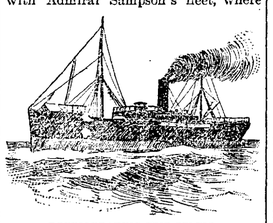
When a fleet is at anchor, the refrigerating ship attached to it hoists a meal pennant and signals the flagship. From the flagship the good news is in turn wigwagged to the other ships and then the stewards go out in boats to draw the legal allowance, which is 1½ pounds for each man on board. Sometimes the distribution is made while the vessels are under way by rigging up a sort of marine trolley operating on the principle of a breeches buoy or cash carrier. In this way quarters and sides of beef are shunted over the waves with no loss of time.

There are now several refrigerating ships connected with the navy, but the newest and best equipped is the Celtic. When she joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago, she was loaded with 300,000 pounds of fresh beef and mutton, 300,000 pounds of fresh vegetables and 250 tons of ice.

The Celtic was formerly the Australian trader Celtic King. When we bought her, we cut off the King's head and left the Celtic remaining. She was fitted out at the Brooklyn navy yard and is a model ship of her type.

She has a capacity of about 1,200 tons of freight, besides her refrigerating compartment. She can steam about 11 knots comfortably, and her tonnage is about 506. Her captain is Commander Henry B. Masfield, and the supplies are in charge of Paymaster William J. Thompson. Her full complement, including officers and men, is 80 souls. The crew is made up from the South Carolina naval reserves. The refrigerating apparatus of the Celtic cost $60,000, but it is so complete that a temperature of 10 degrees can be maintained in the compartment month in and month out. There are three compartments in the refrigerating section of the ship, which is located forward of the engine rooms. In one are stored the fresh meats, in the second the fresh vegetables, and the third is filled with ice. She was loaded with supplies for 6,000 men, which ought to last at least three months.

As soon as the north Atlantic squadron was ordered to Cuban waters Paymaster General Stewart secured the former American liner Illinois and converted her into a refrigerating ship. She was rechristened the Supply, and she sails under that name now. She is with Admiral Sampson's fleet, where



REFRIGERATING SHIP CELTIC.

she has been steadily distributing fresh meats and provisions three times a week.

While Admiral Sampson and his men are enjoying fresh meat and fresh provisions three times a week the brave Admiral Dewey and his shipmates at Manila are not being forgotten. At this moment a refrigerating ship, secured in Australia, is bound for Manila, carrying 200,000 pounds of mutton, 400,000 pounds of beef and 600,000 pounds of fresh vegetables.

As soon as word was received in Washington of Dewey's victory at Manila negotiations were started for securing swift sailing ships to carry supplies to the victorious Americans. The pay department realized that small stores, including soap and tobacco, would be needed and took the precaution to send a goodly supply. C. J. BOWDEN.

Easily Accounted For.

"The war correspondent of the London Times," he said, "asserts that the United States uniform is the ugliest on record."

"Now," she exclaimed triumphantly, "perhaps you will begin to realize the costly mistake you have made in not giving woman an equal voice with man in all public matters."—Chicago Post.

Distinction.

Fuddy—You know Tom enlisted last month? Well, he has got his shoulder straps already.

Duddy—You don't mean it. The idea of Tom being an officer!

Fuddy—Oh, he isn't an officer. The shoulder straps help him in wheeling his barrow when doing police duty.—Boston Transcript.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN WAR

ITS TENTS FOLLOW THE VOLUNTEERS INTO THE FIELD.

The Association's Work Among the Soldiers One of the Novel and Interesting Features of the War—Chaplains In Harmony With the Enterprise.

No better example of the strength and enterprise of the Young Men's Christian association has ever been furnished than by the promptness and vigor with which it has followed the volunteer army into the field. The first call for soldiers had hardly been issued when the organization prepared to act, and no sooner were the state militia camps established than the tents of the Y. M. C. A. field workers went up. From the state camps to the national encampments and from there to the front the association has moved forward its branches, keeping step with the march of events in the true American way.

One of the most interesting side issues of the present war is this work of the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers. It is a distinctly novel feature unprecedented in the annals of international fighting.

The camp work of the Y. M. C. A. was begun upon the calling out of the militia of the various states and the mobilization of the army. A committee of the association was appointed in each state and accompanied the troops to their camps. As the state militia was sent to the front an international committee, composed of members from all parts of the country, was appointed to continue the work at the national camps.

At Chickamauga, Ga.; Tampa, Fla., and Dunn Loring and Falls Church, Va., divisions of the association have been founded, and are the center of the social and religious life of the encampments. At each of these camps the Young Men's Christian association has two or more large tents located as near the main entrances as possible and in charge of an association secretary and an assistant. Members and nonmembers of the association are equally welcome to the use of these tents and are invited to make them their headquarters when off duty.

These Y. M. C. A. branches are much appreciated by the soldiers, especially there wearied with long drills or sentry beats. Writing desks and materials, magazines, newspapers and other read-

A Y. M. C. A. ARMY TENT.

ing matter are provided and the visitors can occupy themselves with these or lounge in the many easy chairs which are an attractive feature of the tents and one of the few luxuries of the camps. There are also a good organ and songbooks in each branch, which are free for the use of all comers.

Postage stamps, letter paper, envelopes, pens, ink, stamps and postal cards are on sale, and express packages are also wrapped, marked and delivered free of charge aside from the express tolls.

Another much appreciated feature is the keeping of files of newspapers from the home towns of the soldiers. There has been a generous response by newspaper publishers to the requests of the Y. M. C. A. for regular free copies, and in this way there is a constant supply of publications from various parts of the country.

Social meetings are held in the evening in the Y. M. C. A. tents, at which the men sing patriotic and popular songs, and all who are in any way talented as entertainers are called upon to do their share. Singers, banjo, guitar and mandolin players are in high favor, and speakers, imitators and monologists must do their "turn."

Religious meetings are also made an attractive feature of the tents. They are held regularly, at least once a day, and although attendance is optional an invitation is extended to all soldiers to come. Hymnbooks and Testaments are provided by the association. At these meetings religious questions are discussed, Bible lessons read, and a general service held, at which a sermon is delivered.

The Y. M. C. A. works in co-operation with the chaplains. It is an ideal organization on its religious side for army work on this account. At home it acts as an auxiliary force and as a part of the general church, in subordination to and in co-operation with the pastors. It at once takes up the same relationship to the chaplains in the army, thus avoiding all friction, assuring perfect harmony and giving the chaplains an organized force with which to work.

"As an instance of the good feelings that exist between us and the chaplains," said a field superintendent, "the officers and 600 men of the First Pennsylvania regiment attended services on a recent Sunday morning while Chaplain Arbuthnot of the First West Virginia preached. Each evening a gospel song service of 45 minutes is conducted in our tent and is much enjoyed by the men. On Wednesday evenings an entertainment is given, the participants being men from the ranks."

ANDREW DOWNS.

Strategy In Cuba.

Captain Killem, U. S. N. (at Cienfugos)—What's become of all those bloodthirsty Spaniards who were to attack us here?

Lieutenant Slick, U. S. N.—I sent three barrels of grub ashore, and the starving devils dashed off with it to the interior.—New York Weekly.

AN OCEAN WILDCAT.

LIEUT. COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT FOUGHT LIKE ONE AT SANTIAGO.

Who and What the Plucky Commander of the Gloucester Is and Was—Born In the Navy—The Craft He Has Made Famous.

In the course of a decade or perhaps a dozen years there will be a boy and a book such as do not today exist. The boy will belong to the new generation. The book will be an up to date history of the United States.

This boy of the future will turn over the leaves of this coming book until he finds a chapter headed "Spanish-American

LIEUT. COMMANDER RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

War." He will stop turning at a picture of a sea fight. There will be lots of smoke, and the surface of the water will be full of spouting fountains, which the boy will understand are where shots are striking. In the foreground, partly enveloped in smoke, will be seen a yachtlike craft with many evidences of activity about her. Off at a distance will be seen two large, black, low lying craft which are being rapidly punctured, evidently by the guns of the ship in the foreground. Underneath and around the sides of the illustration will be the story of how Lieutenant Commander Wainwright fought and helped to sink the terrors of the Spanish navy at Santiago harbor.

The boy will read the story and make up his mind that if he does not get a chance to become an actor he will enter the navy and be a Wainwright.

The man who has added such an interesting and picturesque chapter to our record of naval heroes might be said to be another American of the Hobson type. Like Hobson, he is one of the silent men. Ordinarily of a mild, pacific nature, he is a very demon when roused. He has not a three inch chin for nothing.

And if ever a strong nature had cause for being roused it was Commander Wainwright's. He was executive officer of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor. His wrath at the dastardly deed did not flare up in a moment. For weeks he went about his duties, working on the wreck and helping to recover the bodies of his slain companions. Then he labored incessantly to find evidence on which to convict the Spaniards. You might have thought that he had almost forgotten the Maine. So deep was the wrath which he was nursing that it showed itself on the surface only when he refused to step foot in Havana until, as he put it, he could go in at the head of a body of marines.

It was not until nearly six months after Wainwright commenced to get mad that he allowed his anger full swing. That occasion was at Santiago harbor when he saw Cervera's fleet steaming out to meet its doom. The executive officer of the Maine had in the meantime been given independent command of the little Gloucester, a converted pleasure yacht. With nothing more formidable than six pounder guns and his own unabated wrath Wainwright sailed in to avenge the Maine. He fought like a veritable wildcat of the ocean. Picking out the two formidable torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, he peppered away, helped some by the larger ships, until both were helpless wrecks. Later he had the satisfaction of receiving on his boat as prisoners the Spanish admiral and the survivors of his staff.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright has been in the navy from the day of his birth. He is the son of Commodore Wainwright, to which fact he owes his appointment to the service. He entered it as a midshipman Sept. 28, 1864, and was promoted to ensign April 19, 1869; to master July 12, 1870; to lieutenant Sept. 25, 1873, and to lieutenant commander Sept. 19, 1894. His last duty before he was assigned to the Gloucester was on the battleship Maine, on which he was executive officer.

The Gloucester, which under Wainwright's command has become such a famous craft, was formerly the yacht Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker. She was one of the numerous pleasure craft acquired by the government at the opening of the war. She was given a thin coat of armor, a few

THE GLOUCESTER.

small guns and sent to do dispatch duty. It was never expected that she would tackle anything half so formidable as a torpedo boat destroyer, much less two of them at once.

Before she became part of the United States navy the Corsair was known to the Wall street brokers as the "Stock Exchange annex." Her cabin was the scene of more momentous Wall street conferences than were held on land.

SEWELL FORD.

He Walked.

Fat Citizen—You're a pretty small chap to be runnin an elevator, ain't you, bub?

The Small Chap—Yes, I guess I be. They hired me 'cause the darned rope broke so many times with the heavier elevator boys.

And the fat man walked.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Self Valuation.

"It must take a great deal of egotism to make men talk about themselves as they do," remarked Miss Cayenne.

"Sometimes it's a sort of modesty."

HE KNOWS WAR SECRETS.

Career of George B. Cortelyou, the President's New Assistant Secretary.

Standing closer to the president than even Private Secretary Porter is a pleasant voiced, keen eyed young man who since July 1 has been officially known at the White House as the assistant secretary. Mr. George Bruce Cortelyou, who fills this newly created post, has for several years handled the secrets of the nation in various positions, having been for the last 2½ years chief executive clerk at the White House.

Assistant Secretary Cortelyou is a native of New York and is 30 years old. After completing his education he was for four years the principal of college preparatory

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU.

schools. His promotion since entering the government service has been rapid. In the fall of 1889 he was appointed private secretary to the postoffice inspector in charge at New York; in March, 1891, confidential secretary to the surveyor of customs at New York and in July of the same year private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone. Upon the change of administration his tender of his resignation, but was promptly reappointed by Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell and served with him for nearly three years of his term, during this period being designated acting chief clerk of the fourth assistant postmaster general's office and also acting fourth assistant postmaster general.

His services in the postoffice department came to the notice of President Cleveland, and on Nov. 1, 1895, Mr. Cortelyou was transferred to the executive mansion and appointed stenographer to the president. Three months later he was appointed executive clerk to the president.

As executive clerk, in addition to having charge of the correspondence, Mr. Cortelyou has the supervision of the clerical force. He is also the confidential clerk to President McKinley and to him the president dictates his addresses, messages and other state papers. Under the direction of Secretary Porter he prepares the copies of these documents required by the public printer and the press.

He also has charge of Mrs. McKinley's correspondence, the arrangement of her receptions and duties relating to the making of appointments to meet the secretary and the president and other details connected with the transaction of public business in the executive office.

COMFORT FOR WOUNDED.

No Expense Spared In Equipping the Hospital Ship Relief.

Probably it will be some satisfaction to the friends of volunteers who have been wounded by Mauser bullets to know that lying off Santiago is the most completely equipped hospital ship ever fitted out. This is the Relief, which recently sailed from New York with a full complement of skilled surgeons and trained nurses.

By utilizing all the space 450 patients can be handled on this Relief. Every modern device known to science for aiding in the recovery of injured men was made part of the equipment, for Major Torney, the surgeon under whose direction the ship was fitted out, was told to spare no expense. A feature of the five big cool wards, into which the Relief's decks are divided, are double decked iron cots.

The beds are generous in size, being what is known as the three-quarter bed, having first a woven wire mattress, over which is a cheap but comfortable mattress

DOUBLE DECKED COTS ON HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

which it is intended to throw overboard as soon as it has become the least bit soiled. In the whole bed there is not a fragment of wood. In apportioning the number of beds to a ward care has been taken not to crowd them, but to give the occupants abundant room, so that they may have the advantage of as much pure air as possible.

The surgical ward is the one situated in the after end of the main deck. The operating room adjoins it on the starboard side and is a commodious room, supplying plenty of air and light. Two surgical cabinets contain every instrument likely to be required and many which may never be used, every possible form of wound and operation being provided for.

The walls unfortunately are almost necessarily of wood, but they are covered with a white enamel paint, which gives them nearly the smoothness and impervious ness of tiled walls. The two large operating tables are of steel, white enameled. There is practically nothing else in the room, the modern idea being to have in an operating room—or, for that matter, elsewhere in a hospital—only the absolutely necessary articles. So far as ship construction permits, this room has been made as sanitary and inaccessible to germ lodgments as possible.

Eddie—I suppose you are saving up your kisses for some soldier sweetheart? But what if he does not come back?

Etta—Well, I'll have them on hand anyway.—New York Journal.

How It Works.

"Do you sing to your baby to quiet him?"

"Yes, but sometimes I think he goes to sleep to quiet me."—Chicago Record.

replied Willie Wishington. "They realize the danger of being overlooked unless they make a great deal of noise."—Washington Star.

COOL CUBAN SCOUTS.

THEY RENDERED INVALUABLE AID TO OUR ARMY AROUND SANTIAGO.

With Utmost Contempt For Spanish Pickets They Passed Through the Lines at Will and Kept Shafter Posted — How Garcia Kept Track of Blanco's Plans.

"The finest scouts in the world are the Cubans." This is the tribute which American army officers pay to the ragged veterans under Garcia. General Shafter in his advance on Santiago found them invaluable. From the Cuban scouts he learned accurately and long in advance of the movements of the Spanish forces.

The methods of the Cuban scouts are peculiarly adapted to their own country. Knowing the forest and jungle as thoroughly as the ordinary American knows the streets of his native town, they slip through the tangled mazes of trees and bushes as silently and as swiftly as a panther. Of Spanish picket lines they have the utmost contempt. They pass and repass the dull witted sentries at will and take up their positions within the enemy's lines. Sometimes concealed in the bushy top of a royal palm, sometimes hidden in a single bush, they squat for hours without changing position, and when they have learned what they want to know they steal quietly back into camp and report.

In line of battle the Cubans have not made a brilliant showing. It has been discovered that they cannot shoot much better than the Spaniards. Armed with the new rapid fire rifles, they scatter lead high and low, rarely stopping to take aim and all the time shouting blood curdling Spanish oaths and otherwise working themselves into a fury. But when scouting they are far different men.

Before the arrival of the American troops in Cuba General Garcia was kept constantly informed of the movements within the palace of the captain general in Havana, and he was frequently aware of the proposed movements of Spanish troops before any but the highest and most trusted officers of General Blanco's staff had been informed of his intentions.

Said a Cuban now in the United States: "It is surprising that, considering the boldness with which the Cuban spies proceed with their investigations, so few of them are caught. When I was with the Cuban army about a year and a half ago, much of our most valuable information came from an officer in the volunteer army who, though of Spanish family, was an ardent sympathizer with the Cuban cause. This officer was stationed in the palace in Havana, and he was so skillful in transmitting his report to the Cuban headquarters that he retained his place for

CUBAN OUTPOST ON SCOUT DUTY.

six or eight months. He would have been there now but for the cowardice of a brother Cuban who betrayed the volunteer in order to save his own life. As it was, the informer whom we will call Miguel, although that is not his name, received warning in time and escaped to our army, where he now holds an important place.

"Miguel at first sent his information to us by means of a trusted servant, who took the dispatches at night to a point outside the city limits, where his messages were concealed in a box underneath a flat rock until a member of our army could get them. The Spaniards became aware after a time that important information was being furnished to the insurgents by some one in authority in the Spanish ranks and began an investigation. Miguel was consulted among others as to whether it could possibly be any one connected with the volunteer army.

"The fact that the suspicions of the Spaniards had been aroused caused Miguel to look about for safer means of communicating with our forces. He finally enlisted the services of a daughter of a produce merchant who had a stall in the market at Havana.

"The old merchant was a pacifico, and it was therefore not at all difficult for a young Cuban, also supposed to be a pacifico, to gain access to his house in the country. To make love to the old man's daughter was a harder task, but it was finally accomplished, and she agreed to receive a letter from a friend in Havana, which were to be sent to her for convenience sake through her brother, who drove the supply wagon which made frequent trips between the merchant's place of business and his house in the country.

"Miguel bought his supplies of this same merchant, and the scheme worked successfully for a long time or up to the time the volunteer was forced to flee from Havana.

"An officer in Blanco's bodyguard was informed by some one of the means that Miguel had taken to send his information, and the boy who drove the mule team was intercepted on his way from the city by Spanish soldiers. By a fortunate chance Miguel had not sent any word to the Cubans that day, but under the fear of the punishment threatened by the Spaniards the boy confessed that he had been in the habit of receiving letters from some one in Havana. The boy himself did not know from whom they came, as Miguel sent them by the same trusted servant whom he had employed on former occasions, and he represented himself to be merely a poor pacifico, who took this means of communicating with his friend in the country.

"Miguel learned that the boy had been intercepted, and knowing that all would be discovered as soon as the Spaniards made an investigation, mounted his horse, and after taking all the equipment he could pack on his horse rode out into the brush and joined our forces."

There have been many instances of a similar kind where brave patriots have remained for months in the most imminent danger constantly working for the cause of Cuba libre. MARK NORRIS.

A Late Visitor.

"We heard a burglar at our window last night, and what do you think my wife said?"

"Goodness knows—what was it?"

"She said: 'Don't scare him off, Henry. Maybe he can tell us some war news.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Deep Laid Scheme.

Private Smith (of the army of Cuban invasion)—What have you got two canteens strapped about you for?

Private Jones—Whist! Don't say anything about it. This other one is a camera.—Chicago Tribune.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 17.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xviii, 30-39. Memory Verses, 36-39—Golden Text, I Kings xviii, 39 — Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

30. "And Elijah said unto all the people, Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him. And he repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down." In the third year Elijah is told to go and show himself to Ahab and that the Lord will send rain. He is as usual obedient, and starts to seek Ahab, but on the way he meets Obadiah, a servant of Ahab, and commissions him to go and say to his master, "Behold, Elijah is here!" Obadiah informs him that he has been searched for everywhere, and that kingdoms and nations had been caused to take an oath that they could not find him. How securely hidden are all whom God hides! How gloriously safe are all whose lives are hid with Christ in God! (Col. iii, 3). On being assured that Elijah would surely show himself to Ahab that day Obadiah goes to Ahab with the news, and Ahab starts to meet Elijah. The result of the interview is that all Israel, with the prophets of Baal and of the groves, are summoned to meet Elijah at Carmel. They are to provide two bullocks, and the prophets of Baal (450) will take one and Elijah the other and prepare them to be consumed by the fire that shall come from the true God, whether Baal or Jehovah, and the God that sends the fire, is to be acknowledged as the true God.

31. "And Elijah took 12 stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the Lord came, saying, Israel shall be thy name." It was when Jacob was made helpless by having his thigh put out of joint that he clung in conscious weakness and obtained the blessing and the new name of Israel. His descendants were chosen that through them and their helplessness God might make Himself a name for the benefit of all nations (II Sam. vii, 23; Isa. lxiii, 12, 14). In their deliverance from Egypt, like in the wilderness, crossing the Red sea and the Jordan, it is the Lord alone who is seen working so marvelously in spite of their unworthiness.

32. "And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord, and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measures of seed." Elijah had but one motive—the glory of God—and but one aim—to make Him a name. He knew and believed that he stood before God, and he cared nothing for the opinions of Ahab or all his people if only God was glorified. With great calmness therefore and quiet confidence, so easy to us, Elijah builds the altar in the name of the Lord. See what lengths he might be willing to go in the midst of the Lord (John xiv, 13, 14; xv, 16; xvi, 23, 24).

33. "And he put the wood in order and cut the bullock in pieces and laid him on the wood and said, Fill four barrels with water and pour it on the burnt sacrifice, and on the wood." This would certainly destroy any possibility of deception by the source of the fire that was to come. The wood is suggestive of the cross and the bullock of the burnt offering (Christ), and of Him who is the only true sacrifice, the antitype of all sacrifice, with the laying of whose Holy human hands had really nothing to do except as God permitted.

34, 35. "And the water ran round about the altar; and he filled the trench also with water." The second and third time was the sacrifice and altar drenched with water, until the trench was filled. How amazed the prophets of Baal must have been to see the prophet of the despised God pour every way to kindle a fire with wet wood. It not only on Lordly appearing this occasion, but only when in the same way, as a thing impossible to God, can we expect to see Him work. Whatever is of Flesh from the first Adam, was a hopeless case in the sight of God. Now such things as we have described, Jesus took upon Himself, and bore them in the flesh on the tree (I Peter ii, 24). The wood, the stones and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench, was to receive fire like them. Ah, Lord, is there nothing too hard for Thee? Not a rock, stone or thing easily consumed by Thy fire as wood or flesh. How quickly the answer came, and on Elijah's part there was no striving or wrestling like waiting and believing prayer. Thus the dedication of the temple and on other occasions (see II Chron. vii, 1; Judg. vi, 21). I Chron. xxi, 26). And I doubt not that Abel's sacrifice was accepted by the sword of flame touching and consuming it.

39. "And when all the people saw it they fell on their faces and they said, The Lord, He is the God; the Lord, He is the God." How much they meant by their confession God knew, who read their hearts and He knows just how much or how little we mean by our profession and confession now. May we have that truth in the inward parts which He so desires (Ps. li, 6). As the prophets of Baal were overcome, so will every one be who sets himself against God (Isa. ii, 11, 17; II Thess. i, 7-10). May He now cast down every high and proud thing in or about us and subdue us wholly to Himself that we may magnify Him.

Emergency Rations.

Wickwire—Looking for another hand out?

Weary Watkins—We don't call 'em hand outs now. They'se "emergency rations."—Indianapolis Journal.

Just Anything.

Novice—Does learning the bicycle require any particular application?

Old Hand—No, not that I know of. Arnica is about as good as anything.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Bath.

Tired Traveler—Say, Weary, yer never wants ter go sailin.

Weary Walker—Why?

T. T.—Yer's liable ter get washed overboard.—Harlem Life.

Sure of One Thing.

Bystander—Should you say that picture was taken from life?

Critic—I don't know, but the world wasn't saved if the artist was.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
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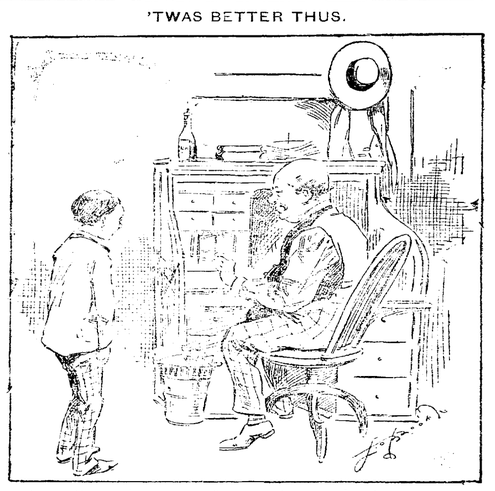
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

'TWAS BETTER THUS.



Moneybags—So you lost your reference, how careless!
Boy—Not at all, sir, I wanted to lose 'em.

A KLONDIKE FOR THE DOCTORS.

Doctor—Well, what is the matter?
Patient—That's what I want you to find out, sir, doctor. I belong to the Fifth Regiment and have been ordered out. Ah, can't you make in heart failure?

DRAW POKER.

Miss Light—Is Smear, the artist, a good poker player?
Mr. Stout—Yes. He draws well.

Tedious Though Short.

Legge, bishop of Oxford, who had not youth as his excuse for his vanity, asked his friend Canning to come and hear his first Episcopal sermon. They dined together afterward and from the politician's silence the other ought to have known better than to push him, but, being rather nettled, he exclaimed: "Canning, you have said nothing to me about my sermon." "Well, it was short." "Oh," said the bishop, "it is better to be short than tedious." "But," replied Canning, "you were that, too."

Japan's Great Steel Plant.

Japan is now building a great steel plant. The works will cost $10,000,000, and will be put into operation within three years. The product of the plant for the first year will be almost exclusively steel rails, and probably some steel plates for ships. Boiler plates, bar steel and structural iron will follow in order. This steel plant, which will be situated in Yawatamura, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, is on the extreme northern end of the island of Kushiu. This island, according to reports, is rich in coal.

HE IS THE KING OF THE PENINSULAR STATE.

He Owns the Railroads, Steamboat Lines, Hotels and Much of the Land—Why He Is Pleased That We Are at War With Spain.

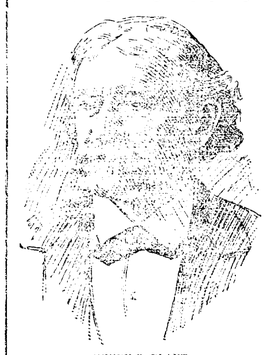
When the government began to send its troops by the thousands down into Florida, so as to have them handy when the time came for shipping them to Cuba, the officials found many evidences of the existence of a man of whose financial greatness many of them had never heard before. That man was Henry B. Plant.

Not only government agents, but army officers and privates began to learn of Mr. Plant. When troops were to be moved to Key West and Tampa, it was found that all the railroads were owned by Plant. When supplies were to be sent by water, it was found that Plant owned the steamship lines. When the officers arrived at the big camps and concluded that it was foolish to sleep in tents when fine big hotels were so handy, they discovered that Plant owned the hotels also. They then became aware that much of the land, including pine woods and beaches, many of the stores and a lot of other things were all part of Plant's property.

Weeks ago it dawned upon a lot of Americans that Florida instead of being an ordinary commonwealth was virtually a little kingdom and that Henry B. Plant was its king. Mr. Plant may almost be said to have an honest right to the title. By his money, enterprise and energy he has made Florida what it is today. When he first visited the state in 1853, Jacksonville was the only accessible point. He wanted to go to St. Augustine. The trip had to be made in a dugout canoe, and in endeavoring to thread the wilderness of waterways the guide himself lost his bearings, and the future ruler of the state spent a night in the open.

Since then Mr. Plant has done much for Florida and incidentally for himself. He has built railroads, established steamboat lines and built up thriving winter resorts around his big hotels. He has introduced to the citizens of the northern states the beauties of the winter climate of Florida, and they have paid him back by settling big hotel bills and paying thumping big transportation fares. Now Uncle Sam is handing over to Mr. Plant a big slice of the war appropriations, and the railroads, steamers and hotels which were meant to furnish dividends only in winter are regular summer gold mines.

Although well on in his seventy-ninth year, Mr. Plant is still one of the busiest men in this country—untiring, seldom finding or needing time for rest, full of the business of today and the requirements of tomorrow, but planning and preparing al-



HENRY B. PLANT.

ways for the conditions of ten years or a quarter of a century hence. Few things happen in his territory that he has not foreseen and prepared for, and with it all and with the added cares of a multimillionaire of New York he is one of the liveliest and most approachable of men.

Mr. Plant is a grandson of Sarah Elderkin, a descendant of the Huguenot Richard Lusher who settled in Virginia in 1649 and whose son Edward was driven out of that state in 1677 on account of his Puritanism. Edward Fitzhugh removed to Lyme, Conn., and for many generations the Fitzhughs were Branfords and Branford was the Fitzhughs. In the same town Mr. Plant was born in 1819, and after finishing his education he entered at once into the business for which nature had so evidently modeled him and to which he has devoted his entire life. At 18 years old he had charge of the express business between New York and New Haven, and when that business ripened into the Adams Express company, in 1854, he was appointed superintendent of the southern division of the company. At the opening of the civil war, in 1861, he formed and became president of the Southern Express company and has been its president continuously since that time. For the last 31 years he has also been president of the Texas Express company.

These presidencies, however, are mere items in the long list of Mr. Plant's business interests. In 1882 he organized and was made president of the Plant Investment company, in which among his associates were Henry M. Flagler, Morris K. Jesup, Henry Sanford, H. P. Hoadley and C. H. Tilley. It is over one of this company's railway lines, reaching from Charleston to Tampa, that the troops for the capture of Cuba and Porto Rico are carried. A mere list of the 13 railway lines, extending several thousand miles, of the nine steamship and steamboat lines, reaching from Cape Breton to Jamaica, and of the six large hotels, owned and operated by the company under the general title of the "Plant system," reads like a traveler's guide.

Though on the verge of his eighticth year, Mr. Plant spends a large part of his time in his private car, No 100, that is known and welcomed all over the southern states. Today he is in Tampa, tomorrow in Jamaica, a little later in New York, in Boston, in Halifax. His office goes with him everywhere by day or night. In the midst of the pine woods No. 100 draws up in front of a shanty telegraph station, and in ten minutes he knows the entire day's business of the whole system—the car demand in Alabama, the wharf needed in Halifax, the steamers another found in Jamaica, as well as the minutest business of every visitor to his New York office that day. Every detail of each of his great enterprises is familiar to him, and he keeps closely in touch with current affairs of general interest. Such is the man whom some call the king of Florida.

RAISING WAR TAXES.

AN EXCESS OF $1,000,000 A DAY WILL BE NEEDED.

Revenue Raised For Carrying on Previous Wars Former Expenditures Compared With Financial Burdens That May Grow Out of the Present War.

How much money will be raised by the new war revenue law is as yet largely a matter of conjecture, but it will have to be in excess of $1,000,000 a day if it fully meets the purpose for which it was created. Before the war began the expenses of the government were about $1,060,000 a day. Now, according to the figures of government officials who handle the money, they are twice as much. It is easy to see where the extra $1,000,000 goes, and the wonder is that with an invading army in Cuba, another on the way to Dewey's support in the Philippines, three or four fleets of war vessels to maintain and an army of 100,000 reserve fighters in various camps about the country the expense is not much greater than it is. Any one who has to put 2 cent other ways provided by the new revenue law need have no fear that the government will not need the money.

Judging from the statistics furnished in the records of previous wars, Uncle Sam will have no trouble raising all the money that will be necessary to prosecute this one. In 1865, the last year of the war of the rebellion, the revenue from internal taxes was $309,-226,815. That amount of money was collected of course only in the loyal states, which had at that time only 23,-000,000 population. To defray the expenses of the present war there are 75,-000,000 people, who, at the same ratio of taxation—about $14 per capita—would raise more than $1,000,000,000 a year. No such amount will be raised of course, and will not be needed, but the fact that the United States could get that amount of money at home, while Spain finds it hard work to borrow a cent either at home or abroad, even on the most valuable of her few remaining possessions, seems significant of the result.

Expenditures of former wars seem insignificant as compared with the financial burdens that may grow out of the present one. In the war of 1812, ending with Jackson's victory at New Orleans, the United States spent $102,993,154. In less than a week nowadays money enough passes through the Chicago clearing house alone to pay for the whole war. The government then relied upon loans to carry on hostile operations. It borrowed during the four years of the war $97,620,522. The internal taxes for the period amounted to only $20,101,558. Much of the money was raised on 6 per cent treasury notes. In 1813 6 per cent government bonds sold at 88 and in 1814 at 80. How different it is now! People all over the country are falling over one another to subscribe for the new 3 per cent bonds at par and the brokers already offer to buy them at a premium. Before the subscription blanks were sent out three banks in New York offered to take the entire issue, and but for the provision that the securities are to be sold to the people the banks would quickly bid them up to 102 or more. The difference between a 6 per cent bond at 80 and a 3 per cent bond at par expresses part of the difference between then and now in the government's financial ability to wage a foreign war.

All the money to carry on the Mexican war was raised by loans. The cash balance in the treasury July 1, 1846, was $36,194,274. Six per cent treasury notes produced $78,809,000. The expenditures during the war were $125,-447,483, but a smaller amount was borrowed. The result, of course, was a deficit and a financial burden for the future, which seems one of the inevitable results of war.

The war of the rebellion was a more serious matter than either of the other two, and it cost more money. The total amount spent during the four years of that conflict was $3,179,372,350, which is an average of $794,843,087 a year. The largest amount expended in any one year was $1,217,704,189 in 1865 and the smallest amount $456,579,806 in 1862. The treasury was not as well prepared for war then as it is now. The cash balance at the start of the conflict was $2,551,000. It is 100 times greater now, being about $226,000,000 and a large part of it in gold. Six per cent gold bonds of the United States offer it to the highest bidder in 1861 brought an average of $0.03. The government's "new 4 per cents" now sell at 125 and over.

It took a deal of very adroit financiering to keep the war kettle boiling during the rebellion, and numerous expedients that will not have to be resorted to now were tried. In an article in The Bankers' Magazine Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, gives the amount of loans and currency issued during the rebellion to have been $1,-746,000,000, of this amount $1,000,000,000 were in bonds and the other $746,000,000 and more all in equally divided between coin certificates and government certificates of indebtedness. The public debt had to be fought in August, 1865, at 219.31-551. The previous July gold had gone up to 285.

To pay the expenses of the present war the head says will doubtless prove sufficient. Afterward the war taxes will help pay off its bonds. The schedule that was in force during the rebellion shows what the people of the country will have to carry on a first war. A $10 per capita tax, which was collected then, could be collected now without great power. The beauty of the situation, so far as the United States is concerned, is that Uncle Sam can raise all the money he needs without going away from home.—N. Y. in Chicago Times-Herald.

Heredity.

"How much George resembles his father!" exclaimed the caller, looking at the framed picture of the young soldier hanging on the wall.

"Very much," replied Mrs. Strongarm, in a deep voice. "He can't take care of himself at all. He's written to me six times for money since he went to the war."—Chicago Tribune.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bro, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

How Relief Came.

This is the sequel of a terrible calamity which affected many sections of the country some years ago. A host of victims suffered disease and death. The survivors have now a new reason to rejoice.

About seven years ago the La Grippe visited various sections of the country in its deadly might scattering disease and death among its hosts of victims.

Most of those afflicted who escaped death then, have lived on in suffering, broken in health and ambition; for the after-effects of this disease are dangerous.

A large portion of the survivors have a feeling of oppression in the chest.

A little exertion causes a violent action of the heart, described as "palpitation."

There is mental anxiety, depression, blueness of the skin, indicating impaired circulation of the blood.

The sluggishness of its circulation impairs the functions of most of the organs; the stomach and intestines fail to perform their work, while the appetite and digestion become seriously affected.

This complaint has baffled eminent physicians and exhausted the results of pharmacopoeia.

Recently, however, a means for a cure has been obtained.

Among those who have been restored to health by it is Herman H. Eveler, of 811 W. Main Street, Jefferson, Mo., a resident of that city for thirty-eight years, well known as a successful contractor.

He was one of the victims of the "Grippe" seven years ago and has since been troubled with its after-effects.

"That he lives to-day," he says, "is due to a remarkable occurrence.

"I was taken with a malady just after the "Grippe" visited this section and caused so many fatalities about seven years ago.

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried different doctors and carefully followed their directions, but no benefit was apparent. I used numerous remedies that were highly recommended but no satisfactory results were obtained.

"I began to give up all hope of receiving relief. My condition was deplorable.

"In reading a St. Louis newspaper I noticed an article extolling Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"After making inquiries regarding them I concluded to give the pills a thorough trial.

"I used the first box and was wonderfully relieved.

"I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"A marked improvement was soon noticeable; the shortness of breath, the palpitation of my heart and kindred ailments began to abate.

"After taking four boxes of these pills, I was restored to good health.

"I feel like a new man now, and can transact my business with increased ambition."

To add strength to his story Mr. Eveler made affidavit before Notary Public Adam Poutzsong and he will gladly answer inquiries to those enclosing stamp for reply.

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are helpful in such cases as this, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

Spanish Laziness.

Henry C. Lea in the Atlantic: Labor, to Spanish pride, was the badge of inferiority, to be escaped in every possible way. This national aversion to labor manifested itself in an indolence which rendered the pretense of working almost illusory. Dormer tells us of his compatriots that they did not work as in other lands; a few hours a day, and this intermittently, were expected to provide for them as much as the incessant activity of the foreigner. To these drawbacks on productive industry is to be added the multitude of feast-days, which Navarrete estimates at about one-third of the working days, rising to one-half at the critical season of the harvests—feast-days which, according to Archbishop Carranza, were spent in debauchery rendering them especially welcome to the devil. Under such conditions it was impossible for Spain to withstand the competition of the foreigner.

The Spirit of War is on the Deep.

The big guns are uttering their sinister barks, and the sharp crack of rapid fire rifles is heard echoing along the water's marking where the conflict rages. Those who are unable to participate in the war against Spain may find satisfaction in following events as they occur on land and sea, and which are admirably pictured in this superb portfolio series, of "Our Nation in Wars" each weekly issue of which contains sixteen or more magnificent photographic views of actual happings at the front. Each picture is accompanied by a graphic descriptive text so as to present a comprehensive history, illustrative and narrative of the war now in the big episode presented. A work of this character, so pleasing to the eye and so impressive to the understanding, is as fascinating as it is interesting, and should receive an enthusiastic welcome in the home of every loyal American, and its preservation should be carefully attended to. The value of this series, which very great now, will rapidly increase with the passing years, and those who secure the privilege to keep the full file will presently find that it is grown almost beyond estimation and become a record of incalculable worth. 5-21

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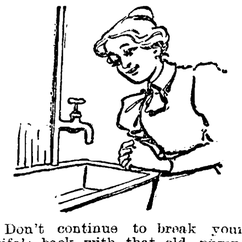
49 and 51 W. Berry Street.,

should apply at once. Miss Johnson in charge of the rooms to be found and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house, West Berry Street.

Don't Break Your Wife's Back.



Don't continue to break your wife's back with that old pump. Stop the constant necessity of carrying in and out water. Put in a kitchen sink and note the difference it will make in your household. The improvement will be apparent clear into the parlor. Permit us to furnish you estimates.

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Philip Rapp, Proprietor,
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Residence 1042. and Deep Wells
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A. Hattersley & Son
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS.
46 E. Main Street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

NICARAGUA'S CANAL.

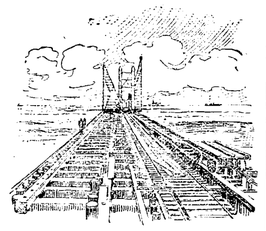
RENEWED INTEREST IN THE GREAT INTEROCEANIC WATERWAY.

Ups and Downs of the Project In Different Forms Since the Middle of the Last Century—Work Already Done and What Remains to Be Accomplished.

The voyage of the battleship Oregon around Cape Horn has done more to infuse interest into the Nicaragua canal project than all the speeches and plausible prospectuses of the past ten years. The route of the Nicaragua canal is so plainly feasible that the wonder is any other should for a moment have been taken into consideration. Even before the middle of the last century there was talk of a ship canal, and the Spanish government considered the propriety of authorizing a company to begin the work, but nothing was done, and in 1820 came the revolution which separated the American countries forever from Spanish control. The countries of Central America have made numerous efforts to put through some sort of scheme, but with no satisfactory result.

In 1887 the concession now held by the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was granted to the Nicaragua Canal association, and the work of final survey was commenced by the association without delay. Early in 1838 a movement was made to secure a charter from the United States government. Bills were introduced in the senate and house for the purpose. That before the senate passed without delay, and being identical in form was permitted to take the place of the house bill. It finally passed the house, Feb. 7, 1889, and became a law Feb. 20, 1889. On May 4 the Maritime Canal company was formally organized. In the meantime the association had also caused to be incorporated a construction company, under whose direction the surveys and the work, which had been commenced, were carried on. Since that time the work of construction progressed slowly until its suspension in 1893 for lack of funds.

The route which was finally chosen and on which work was begun is from Greytown on the Atlantic to Brito on the Pacific, a distance of 169½ miles. In detail the line of the canal extends from Greytown in a southeasterly direction 9.25 miles through the low grounds of the heavily wooded plains and swamps. The cross section of the canal here is to be 120 feet wide at bottom, 288 feet at surface and 28 feet deep. Lock No. 1 will have a lift of 51 feet. Dimensions of lock, 650 feet by 80 feet. Lock No. 2, 1.25 miles from No. 1; lift, 30 feet. Lock No. 3, about two miles from No. 2; lift, 45 feet. About three miles from No. 3 is the eastern divide cut, 2.9 miles long; summit depth of cut, 208 feet; average depth entire length of cut, 141 feet; material mostly rock; dimensions of the cut, 80 feet at



BREAKWATER LOOKING SEAWARD.

bottom, 80 feet at surface; depth of water, 36 feet. The route from the divide cut is through the basin of the San Francisco river. It and all other openings are dammed up to make an impounded reservoir, extending from the divide cut to the main San Juan at Ochoa, where the river is to be dammed by an immense work of loose rock, to be hauled from the divide cut. This dam is to be 70 feet high and 1,900 feet long. It will raise the water above it to a level of 105 feet above the sea, and this will raise the level of Lake Nicaragua from 105 feet to 110 feet above the sea.

Although work on the canal was suspended in 1893, much has already been accomplished on the lower portion of the San Juan river. For 40 miles the canal does not follow the course of the river, but progresses in a straight line directly west through the swamp. It is necessary in order to accomplish anything on this portion of the route to build a railroad for the transportation of materials, machinery and stone for construction. The road is equipped for construction work and supplied with four locomotives, 50 cars, steam shovel, ballast unloader, jacks and other requisite appliances. At the railroad terminus in the harbor is a fine wharf, 264 feet long, and equipped with modern steam conveniences for handling freight rapidly.

Estimates of the cost of the canal made at various times and by different companies place the figures all the way from $40,000,000 to $120,000,000, but working engineers who have carefully gone over the details believe that for the sum of $100,000,000 the canal can be finished and equipped throughout. The official estimates made by President Warner Miller, allowing for the cost of the work including dredging, excavation, construction of piers and locks, interest on bonds during a time when the canal is earning nothing and the cost of administration place the figure at $82,000,000, and this is regarded by competent authorities as liberal. President Miller estimates that the commerce which will pass through it in the first year after it is finished will exceed rather than fall short of 6,000,000 tons, and this, at $2.50 per ton, will give an income in the first year of $12,500,000. Now three-fourths of the trade of China and Japan are with England and Germany. With the Nicaraguan canal completed these proportions will be reversed and the markets of China and the east will be under the control of merchants in New York and San Francisco.

The Fire of the Opal.

Whence comes the fire of the opal? There are numerous pretty legends for answer. But science tells us that it is the water which gives to the jewel that shifting iridescent flame which has caused it to be known as "the moonlight queen." The opal is composed of 10 parts of water and 90 parts of silica. Why cannot we make the precious jewels to order? Echo answers, Why? If we could only find that simple secret out, our fortunes would be made, since opals are worth a lot of money. There was one once for which $1,000,000 was offered. It was not much larger than an ordinary hazelnut and was worn in the ring of Nomis, the Roman senator. Mark Anthony saw it and wanted to give it to Cleopatra, but Nomis would not sell it.

OPPORTUNITIES.

The Magistrate Gives the Culprit Some Sound Advice.

The magistrate eyed the prisoner before him with an expression of sour disapproval.

The latter was a big, brawny man, something over six feet tall and proportionately broad.

"Well, what have you been doing?" asked his honor shortly.

"Weel," returned the prisoner, with a markedly barbed wire accent, betraying the fact that he came from the far north, "a body like me haes but a puir chance to make a leevin the day. Noo'—

"Scotchman?" queried the magistrate.

"Certy," replied the prisoner, with some pride.

"What, you a Scotchman and complain that you cannot make a living these days? Why, these are the days when you can make one, if at any time!"

"I dinna ken"— began the other.

"Let me see your hands," demanded the court, and as the prisoner exhibited a pair of huge fists that looked as if they could bend a silver salver with the utmost ease, he continued: "I thought so. Why on earth, don't you, a Scotchman, go to writing a series of short stories in your dialect? With those strong, splendid hands too! Discharged and advised to take my hint!"

The prisoner disappeared from the room with the light of a new understanding irradiating his homely features.—Vim.

NOTED BRIGADIERS.

TWO OF THE NEW GENERALS WHO ARE WIDELY KNOWN.

One Is Fred Grant, Son of the Martial President, the Other Charles King, Famous as an Indian Fighter and Writer of Soldier Stories.

Of the 30 or 40 men who have recently been given the right to wear the single star and made brigadier generals in the volunteer army many have been called from private life. Most of them, however, are graduates of West Point and have had active military experience.

Most notable among them perhaps is Fred Dent Grant, until recently known as colonel. It is quite probable that the son of the hero of the civil war never expected to have an opportunity to take

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED D. GRANT ON HIS BLACK CHARGER.

the field himself in an actual war, but he is now at the front. An imposing figure he makes, too, on his big black charger. Every old veteran who has seen him has been startled by the resemblance he bears to his father. Like the hero of Appomattox the present General Grant is a silent man. He says but little, but when he does speak he means business. As he passed through the southern cities with his troops on the way to the front he was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic welcome.

General Fred D. Grant was graduated at the Military academy as a second lieutenant in the Fourth cavalry in June, 1871, and first saw active service on the Texas frontier. From May, 1873, to June, 1881, he was aid-de-camp to General Sheridan and as such participated in the Yellowstone and Black Hills expeditions. He resigned from the army in October, 1891.

General Charles King, who has been known for years as the writer of thrilling soldier stories, is another one of the new brigadiers. He is a born soldier, and his personal history is almost as romantic as some of his own novels.

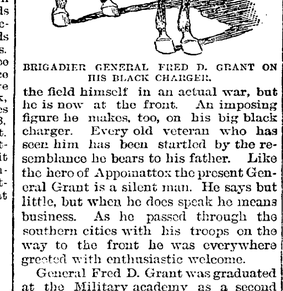
General King was born in Albany Oct. 12, 1844, but while he was still an infant his father resigned from the engineer corps of the army and removed to Milwaukee to be some editor and proprietor of the Milwaukee Sentinel. Young King was about to enter Columbia college when the civil war broke out, and he enlisted in his father's command as orderly. In 1862 he was sent to West Point as a cadet, however, so he saw but little of the war. His fighting days came later.

In the campaign against the Apaches in Arizona territory (1874-6) the Fifth cavalry, with King in command of his troop, was conspicuous above all the others.

In an engagement at Diamond Butte on May 25, 1874, King's gallantry won from President Grant a recommendation to the senate for the brevet commission of captain. On Nov. 1, 1874, King was dangerously wounded at Sunset pass. He was then saved from falling into the hands of the savages by the devotion of Sergeant Bernard Taylor, a devotion carried to the point of insubordination, for the latter refused to save himself, although ordered to do so, and held the howling Apaches in check until re-enforcements arrived.

For months King was laid up with a shattered saber arm. Before the ugly wound had healed he was in the saddle again, sharing in every fight and suffering all the privations of the Fifth cavalry in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876.

The year 1878 was for his regiment another of mountain scouting, but it was also a year of suffering for King. The Arizona wound, so far from healing, had grown worse, and he was forced to ask that he be set before a retiring board. In June, 1879, having meanwhile been promoted captain of A troop, King joined the little army of shelved warriors on the retired list, and, except for an occasional and deeply relished visit, saw his old regiment no more.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES KING.

In the study where Captain King writes his soldier stories is the veritable Navajo blanket in which the soldiers bundled their crippled leader and bore him down the mountain side when the fight was over. ANDREW DOWNS.

The One Exception.

"No man," the Cumminsville sage said, "can make a failure if he concentrate all his energies for the attainment of one object—unless, of course, that object be wedding some girl who does not want him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Aluminum.

Mrs. Hunt—You surprise me. I didn't know that Miss Flash was a college graduate.

Mrs. Blunt—You didn't? Why, she's one of the aluminum of Vassar college.—Richmond Dispatch.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Some Little Things Which Make the Well Dressed Woman.

MILITARY EFFECTS ARE POPULAR

Broadcloth In Navy, Cadet and Army Blue Will Figure Largely In the New Dresses, While the Full Cloaks Have Epaulets Shoulders and Frog Fastenings.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

If we want to know just how much a lady depends on the small things for her effect of being well dressed, we have but to turn to the poor Italian women we meet in the streets. Their shapeless figures show a lack of corsets, their necks rise gaunt and ugly out of their collarless gowns, their tell worn hands never felt gloves and there is a total lack of those little odds and ends that mean so much on a well dressed woman.

Given a plain bodice, the woman who knows how to dress will fasten a pretty, bright bit of ribbon around her neck and tie it in a ravishing bow in the back, or she will take a handkerchief and cut off two corners and drape it into a pretty stock and use the ends for bows. A yard of silk mull, lace or lisse will make a dainty tie. A rose in a hat, a ribbon around a waist, a bow or two perched coquettishly on different parts of her bodice gives just that touch of grace that redeems her garb from ugly plainness. Neat shoes, clean, whole gloves, simple gown, dainty linen, inexpensive but becoming hat, all put together go far to establishing any woman's reputation for a tasteful dresser.

A parasol of plain black taffeta may be and often is made a thing of beauty and a joy—till next season—by sewing a deep ruffle of black silk mull or tissue around the edge and tying a pretty bow on the handle. The belt comes in for its share in the making up of a complete costume. A dazzling gilt belt with no end of imitation jewels looks well on a white or light suit, but is altogether too glaring on a dark one. A good piece of real lace is a source of never failing delight to the owner. So much can be done with it. It carries a certain distinction of its own, more aristocratic than diamonds.

I know one lovely little lady whose taste in dress is proverbial, and yet her means are really limited. She has some fine and rare pieces of old point, and with these and a gold dagger six inches long she produces effects that are the envy of all her friends. She will take a leghorn flat and bend it into picturesque disarray, twining a yard or so of old rose point around among the convolutions, and fasten a bunch of flowers on with the golden dagger. Or for evening there will be a cloud of tulle brought across the plump shoulders and down to the belt, where the golden dagger holds it in with a spray of blossoms. Silk, satin and ribbon, tulle lace and mull are alike brought under subjection and made to add distinction and grace to an otherwise simple costume.

One day she dressed for a grand dinner at the late Baron de Thompson's, and she wore a white dotted swiss gown with a long train over cream taffeta. The waist of the gown was a simple French bodice with a belt. Around the waist she wore a heavy white silk sash embroidered and fringed with gold. Around the neck was a fluff of white tulle, with the dagger thrust diagonally through it. A bunch of creamy white peonies was slipped under the sash. A little boy who saw her said, "Mamma, is that lady a bride?"

Lace is to be a great factor in all the new fall and winter garments, but just now the thick, heavy varieties lead. Venetian point and old Irish point are imitated so closely that only experts could tell the real from the imitation. It has been long that these two laces have been out of fashion, but now they and guipure and, in fact, all other heavy laces are in vogue. This does not say that chantilly, valenciennes and other light ones are not worn, for they are and will be. Point lace is always desirable and always gives distinction to a garment. Point lace, diamonds, velvet gowns and gray hair all go together. Among the new things in laces one finds long lace barbs to use as hat trimming or to tie around the neck as cravat. In fine lace this is very dainty and pretty. There are both black and white and some where the net is white and the design black. There are also bolero jackets made of matched lace with the design outlined with very narrow ribbon ruched up.

Veiling is so pretty now. Some of it is called damask, though it is simply like silk mull, only that there is a border like ribbon woven along the edge half an inch wide in two to three rows. This veiling is often used as flouncings to dresses and parasols. It is light and looks very dressy. India silk or taffeta skirts with two or three of these ruffles are very dressy. There is bordered taffeta made so that the bordering on both sides can be cut off and used for ruffles. Veilings in bluet and lavender shades are prettier to use as ruffling than as veils. Chiffon ruffles will also be worn all through the summer.

The shirt waists of organdie, chambray, dimity and dotted and plain mulls show many plaits, mostly narrow in clusters and ending under the wide box plait put down the front. The most of these have regular shirt sleeves, with cuffs and collars both stiffened. Some belts and string ties or regular cravats are made of cotton or gingham striped or checked. The belt and tie are made to match. Skirts for late summer and early fall show the tunic skirt or Dewey flounce, as it is now called. Canvas, linen, cheviot, cloth, cravanette and all the firmer qualities of goods are all made so, the peculiar shape of the skirt giving it a most graceful sweep, and, thank the powers, doing away with the hoopskirt scare. Many of these skirts, where the first freshness has worn off, may be rejuvenated by laying a piece of "all over" lace on the upper portion or a deep piece upon the sprung flounce. These are made to fit the flounce. The lace should contrast sharply with the gown.

The woolen gowns for early fall show more skirt and jacket effects than full suits, but there are still some where there are a skirt, open jacket and tight bodice of the same, though often a white pique vest takes its place. There are quite a number of bayadere stripes, but they are mostly very modest. One reason why they are too popular is that the material does not cut to advantage on account of matching the stripes. It is almost impossible for the amateur to do this rightly, and it costs much more, as one must get at least two to three yards of goods more to make a gown. And it isn't so very pretty after all.

The broadcloth seems to be the favorite so far, and in the military shades it is best liked and made up so as to have an intangible souvenir of the divine "he" is in, whether navy, infantry, cavalry or artillery. Thick, satiny cashmere is another of the solid colored goods, and that is without doubt in for a good season.

The poplins are put forward in great variety, though I doubt if any woman was ever really satisfied with a poplin gown after she had worn it once. Canvas and fine nun's veiling in all the seasonable colors will be worn during the late summer and on warm Indian summer days. A new wrinkle is to have suits in two or more shades of the same color. This device is especially pleasing in browns and second in different shades of gray. The apron part will be of the dark and the flounce light, or vice versa, the waist and sleeves also divided in the matter of color.

Other suits have three skirts made in tailor style, each one overlapping the other. In one instance I noted that the lower flounce was of very dark gray and the other two lighter. Basques are seen oftener and oftener to the gradual elimination of the shirt waist and blouse. Yet they tell us there will certainly be both again next season, but, even so, she who doesn't look well in those garments and doesn't know it will not long wear them.

I notice another real novelty, and that is that the plush capes for fall are all made waterproof by some process. This is an excellent thing. We have now waterproof courtauld crape, waterproofed poplins, serges, cravanettes, coverts, pruneellas and cheviots, and I dare say other stuffs besides. Tan and brick dust red, also cadet and lavender, are among the colors most often seen just now. White linen, woolen and cotton braid are all seen upon the gowns. The linen dresses are prettily wrought with the thick round braid. This looks more like corset lace than anything, but is very effective when applied.

The new jackets for fall are now done, and buyers from everywhere sit about in the cloak factories, while the poor girls try on coat after coat all day long in the heat for them to choose. Tan cloth is seen often with white cloth revers or facings and steep trimming in odd fancies. They all have medium sized revers, and a few have storm collars, but the most have flat collars. Some are made to match skirts, but more are to wear with anything. Where there is braiding it is in queer looking scrolls, in bold design or close military effects with the always popular three loop and frogs. The sleeves are all close coat shape, except where at the top they set out very squarely from the shoulder by means of hollow pleats. They are all silk lined. Some have medium sized buttons, while others close invisibly.

Covert has an advanced place in all these jackets and in the jackets suits. One of these jacket suits in cadet blue, with pure white revers and braiding, is beautiful. With these are worn the white collar and black satin bow tie. Some of the evanescent covert tailor gowns have skirt and tight basque with a little rain cape to throw over the shoulders, in case of rain, made of the same stuff. MAYE LEROY.

HANDSOME NEW GOWNS.

False and True.

"Away, false woman!"

"How inconsistent and fickle men are! Two weeks ago you were assuring me that I was the real thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE LAWN STILL UNCUT.

Pa Wouldn't Cut It Even if Other Men Were Idiots.

"Ma wanted pa to mow the lawn last night after he'd et his supper, but he wouldn't, an he was mad 'cause ma asked him to.

"He said ma seemed to think he was nothin but an old machine with the steam up about 18 hours out of the 24. An he said he'd been workin like the deuce all day, an he was hot an tired, an he'd be hanged if he'd cut any old lawn.

"Ma said the grass was so high she was 'shamed of it, an she said all the rest of the men in the neighborhood kept their lawns trimmed nice an she said they was proberly all talkin 'bout how slack our'n looked.

"Pa said he didn't care if the grass was high, an he said 't would have time to git higher still 'fore he broke his back cuttin of it. An he said if the neighbors were feelin very bad 'bout it they might come over an cut it any time. He said when there come a good cool day he'd try an cut it, but he couldn't do it when he was all fagged out the way he was then, an ma didn't say no more 'bout the lawn.

"Pretty soon some fellers come along that pa knew an they wanted him to go down to Haverhill with 'em, an pa grabbed his wheel an went off with 'em.

"An ma was orful mad. She said it looked as though pa was tired most to death, when he could push a bicycle clear down to Haverhill an back an all for nothin too. An she said for all the good pa was to her she might just as well not have a man round the house 't all, an she said she'd just tell him what she thought of him when he got back.

"An she did, too, at breakfus' this mornin, but pa didn't act as though he cared much."—Lawrence American.

A Shattered Fallacy.

"Sound," said the pedagogue, "is something that a person can hear, but can neither see nor feel."

"Oh, I don't know!" exclaimed the boy at foot of the class. "I think I can prove that you are off in your theory."

"Very well, Thomas," retorted the man of learning, "go ahead and prove it then."

"Only yesterday you gave me a sound thrashing," said Thomas. "I suppose the other pupils saw it and don't you ever think for a minute that I didn't feel it."—Chicago News.

HOBSON'S RECEPTION.

Triumphal Entry Into the American Camp at Siboney.

SILENT TRIBUTE PAID AT FIRST.

Officers and Men Gazed In Admiration at the White Faced Young Officer—Then Came Three Cheers—Redheaded, Red Faced Soldier Leaped, Shouting, Into the Road and Broke the Spell—The Jackies Rode In an Ambulance.

With the rifle pits behind him filled with thousands of the enemy, with the rifle pits before him filled with thousands of his friends, Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson left Santiago on Thursday, July 7, with his seven comrades and was delivered into the welcoming arms of the American army at Siboney, Cuba. The trail up which they came was a broad one between the high banks, with the great trees above meeting in an arch overhead. For hours before they came officers and men who were not on duty in the rifle pits had been waiting on these banks, sprawling in the sun and crowded together as closely as men on the bleaching boards of a baseball field. Hobson's coming was one dramatic picture of the war. The sun was setting behind the trail, and as he came up over the crest he was outlined against it. Under a triumphal arch of palms the soldiers saw a young man in the uniform of the navy, his face white with the prison pallor as his white duck, and strangely in contrast with the fierce tan of their own, and with serious eyes, who looked down at them steadily. For a moment he seemed to sit motionless and then the waiting band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." A strange thing it was that no one cheered or shouted or gave an order, but every one rose to his feet slowly, took off his hat slowly, and stood so, looking up at him in absolute silence. It was one of the most impressive things I ever saw. No noise nor blare nor shouted acclaim could have touched the meaning or the depths of feeling there was in that silence.

Then a redheaded, red faced trooper leaped down into the road and shouted, "Three cheers for Hobson!" The men roared and cheered. The rough riders gave a cowboy yell, and officers with sons of their own in West Point leaped up and down, and a foreign attaché threw up his helmet into the air. Hobson rode down between the lines, raising his cap and smiling doubtfully. Probably no one ever received reward so swiftly or from such worthy hands as those of the men who first taught him what he was to his countrymen.

They were no seekers after celebrities. That will come later. They were men instead, who knew a brave man, because they were brave. They had won the very ground he was on from the enemy. It had cost them the loss of 1,800 comrades. They came running from the trenches with rifles, from the lake where they had been washing clothes. They charged up the hills of San Juan a second time and surrounded them in a shouting, happy mob. Behind him rode two Spanish officers who had been taken beyond the lines only to find no one to exchange for them. They sat on their horses, blindfolded with "first aid to the wounded" bandages, and listened to the tribute the Americans paid their young countryman.

There is always something humorous about the jackies, and after the serious, earnest face of Hobson it was a comic relief to see six obstinate mules dragging an ambulance loaded with seven clean, smart bluejackets, grinning, shouting, rolling over each other in glee. Every one who had started to run after Hobson stopped to cheer them, but they were turned aside from cheers by the enlisted men shouting, "Say, but you sea fellers did not do a thing to them the other night."

"Say, we heard you; see?" yelled the jackies. "Your shells fell right into our hospital yard." "Say, but we wished we was with you; see?" "They come in dead in carts." "You could not see the street for them."

It was no time for choosing similes. Men were standing on the rising banks and the hills, waving hats and shouting. Officers were shouting Hobson's name. Photographers were leaping about, perpetuating a moment. It was the same story all the way to Siboney. Every little group of soldiers they came across stood at attention at the unusual sight of a navy uniform. When they recognized the men, they waved their hats and cheered.

Hobson was the first officer I have seen saluted in six days. They have been too busy to salute. Before he came the Seventy-first New York was mending a road, but the men gave a yell when they saw him and rushed waist high through the river and stopped the cavalcade while they mobbed him, shook both his hands at once and gave him three cheers. As he rode along they told him some things that had happened while he had been in jail and how in a day he had become a national hero.

It was the most wonderful ride a young man of 28 has ever undertaken—to ride through the enemy's country guarded by your own countrymen; on every side to hear cheers and approval; at every step to know your work was done, and well done; to know the weary days in jail were over; to feel the situation and see the great mountain peaks and royal palms bending benediction under a soft blue sky.

Best of all, when he rode through the twilight and reached the coast and saw again in the offing the lights of the flagship, his floating home, and then from her across the water came the jubilant cheers of the bluejackets, who could not even see him, who did not know him, but who cheered because he was coming, because he was free.—Richard Harding Davis in New York Herald.

BRITISH BLOOD AROUSED.

Jack Tars of the Esquimalt Fleet Desert to Fight For Uncle Sam.

The British Jack Tars of the Esquimalt fleet are as dogs of war tugging at their chains. At present there are 1,000 of them on the streets of Vancouver from five warships in port, and they talk freely of their desire to add luster to the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is not the smallness of their pay that makes them long to join the United States navy, though 35 cents a day for crack gunners is bad enough, nor is it the strict discipline of the British navy. It is their fighting blood aroused by the accounts of the glorious victories of their American cousins. With these sentiments prevailing the desertions have been heavy, principally of marines and a few crack gunners and sailors. The deserters are said by petty officers to have gone straight to San Francisco to enlist in the United States navy for active service.

Among them is Paddy Brickley, crack gunner in charge of the 9.02 inch gun on the flagship Imporiense, pet of the Esquimalt fleet and the pride of the navy. He was a special favorite of the admiral, who referred to him as having no superior as a crack shot in the British navy. One of the sailors, speaking of his skill, said: "At our last practice we sighted a small raft in the ocean with several masts erected on it and steamed away until it was but a black splash in the distance. Brickley would call the mast he was going to fetch down eight times out of ten." If Uncle Sam wants Brickley, he can have him, and he will have a man worthy to fight beside the Yankee gunners who demolished the fleets of Montijo and Cervera. —New York Sun.

STREAM OF REFUGEES

STEPHEN CRANE DESCRIBES THEIR FLIGHT FROM SANTIAGO.

Spanish Deserters Said to Be Among Those Within Our Lines at El Caney — Many Are Women Who Meet Insurgent Kindred—Amazed at Our Kind Treatment.

Writing from El Caney, Cuba, under the date of July 5, Stephen Crane describes in the New York World how the refugees poured into our lines from Santiago as follows:

During today's lull in the hostilities a steady stream of refugees has poured into our lines from the beleaguered city of Santiago. Women, by far, have been in the majority. Men, strong and able-bodied, have been few indeed. Spain has urgent need of such, wherefore Santiago has given up few more than wrecked and helpless creatures, too far upon the road to death to aid in staying our advance. Yet, as the truce advanced, it changed the number and the character of these refugees. More men flocked in, young men and strong men. Certainly among them were deserters. There was the air of the true Spaniard about them. They had cast aside their distinguishing uniforms, to be sure, but they could not so easily disguise the ways and bearing of the soldier. Undoubtedly they were renegades. But, then, what matter? They were permitted within the lines, the one place where they would find safety from the impending avalanche of death soon to roll down upon Santiago from the hillside.

One saw in this great, gaunt assemblage the true horror of war. The sick, the lame, the halt and the blind were there. Women and men, tottering upon the verge of death, plodded doggedly onward. Beyond were our lines and safety. But so long had this same horror of war been before them that no longer could they feel its horridness. Their air was stolid and indifferent. It was a forlorn hope at the best. If this was safety, well and good. If death, what difference how it came.

In sharp contrast to this one saw now and again women radiant with joy. These were the kindred of the insurgents. Some had been separated from those stout hearts in the field for many weary weeks—yes, months and even years. At the crest of that weary slope they knew whom they should find. Toiling upward and onward they pressed, and finally, with glad cries, in the great gathering of troops they came upon the ones they sought. This indeed was another side of war.

Again, in the throng toiling on to safety were men and women carried in chairs and litters, some even in cot beds. Our ambulances went forth to meet them. Then when these stolid, hopeless, unimpassioned ones found the dreaded enemy receiving and aiding them with kindness they showed for the first time some trace of feeling. What! Should these mad, despised Americanos spend time aiding the weak and aged! This was a wonder indeed. But though the Americans' hands were turned to doing gentleness it was otherwise with those Spanish miserables, Spain's ignoble pride, the guerrillas. They lurked along the roadsides, eager and ready for bloodshed, plunder and unnamable wickedness. To drive them back the American cavalry patrolled the road of the refugees, whereupon the guerrillas withdrew.

At the church in Caney the American surgeons were laboring among the enemy's sorely wounded. Here 52 Spanish were under treatment. Their amazement was profound. In the center of the church lies one of the Spanish commanders, sorely wounded. There never was a more astonished man than he. Like the others, he believed his position impregnable. How any mortal could cross the zone of fire and survive was a matter beyond his ken. By the saints, it was a miracle! Three thousand Mausers, he knew to his own knowledge, were trained down the one slope he guarded. Yet had the Americans plunged through the rain of death and driven all before them. Almost as great was his amazement at our treatment of himself and his wounded men. Why should we waste time upon them, when so many of ours had been stricken? Why this kindness? They had expected to lie where they had fallen, waiting but to die. It was the fortune of war. Why should it not be?

Inside the limits of this town the foreign consuls have made their headquarters. Here each one is ready to provide for the people of his flag. Also they are aiding in the care of the other refugees, so far as they are able. None of the refugees brought food—there was no food for them to bring. The Spaniards had planned to restock their commissary with the supplies they had arranged to capture from the Americans. It was a sad blow that the Americans declined to be captured.

Our course to all at Caney has been moderation. Sometimes we have been too kind. Everybody knows the story of the road from the battlefield—the guerrillas hanging to the flanks of the long line of wounded going to the rear. Though these men of ours could fight no longer, though they were in sore distress, these fiends incarnate fired upon them. They picked off, where they were able, the ambulance men, the bearers of the Red Cross flag and the surgeons at their work. They bowled them over at every chance. Yet three of these miscreants, caught among the trees, wearing clothes stripped from our dead, have been set at work about headquarters.

The Churches Getting Ready.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions requests representatives of the foreign mission boards of the various denominations to meet with representatives from its own body to decide upon a plan of Christian instruction of the Filipinos, the Cubans and Costa Ricans which shall prevent denominational rivalry and interference.—Christian Intelligencer.

Vicarious Atonement.

"Yes," she sighed, "for many years I've suffered from dyspepsia."

"And you don't take anything for it?" her friend asked. "You look healthy enough."

"Oh," she replied, "it's my husband that has it."—New York World.

Types.

"Minion!" he howled, while the rafters shook.

The other came forward humbly.

"There ain't enough of it," he said doubtfully, "but the nonpareil's O. K."

The foreman nodded, and the article was set up forthwith.—Vim.

SANTIAGO SEA FIGHT.

Spanish Account of the Defeat of Cervera's Fleet.

CAPTAIN MACCROHON'S STORY.

Second Captain of the Maria Teresa Graphically Describes the Destruction Caused by American Shells—Intended to Run to Havana if They Had Escaped—Says Spain Will Be Helpless Against Our Attack. One Officer Blames the Spanish Press For Deceiving Them.

This is a plain tale of Spanish disaster, as rendered by Captain MacCrohon, second captain of the Maria Teresa. His chief, it will be remembered, was desperately wounded during the recent naval fight off Santiago between the American and Spanish fleets.

"I love my country," said the Spaniard simply, "and my heart bleeds for her now. Our fleet, my country's pride, has been destroyed. I fear that there will be an uprising at home when its destruction is made known. Our plan for escape was well arranged, but better formulated than executed. We had arranged to force our way out on Saturday night, July 2, and the Maria Teresa was to have led. But, contrary to our expectations, the searchlights of your ships did not illumine the channel that night, as had been usual, and without that light we were unable to discern the wreck of the Merrimac, so we could not go out. You know how we came out the next morning—Sunday, that was. Great crowds were expected to come down to the wharf to see us depart, but the American troops were pushing the city too hard in front and there was none to see us off. Our orders were to steam at full speed to the westward after clearing the harbor and concentrate our attack on the Brooklyn, paying no attention to any of the other ships, unless they forced us to attack them.

"So in the morning they signaled to us from the battery that only the Texas and the Brooklyn were to the westward, and we got under way, the Maria Teresa, being the flagship, taking the lead. We opened fire on the Brooklyn, and the Texas answered it, but her shot fell short. Otherwise she would have struck us, for it was a straight line shot. The Brooklyn and the Iowa then fired, but neither shot hit. Again the Brooklyn and Texas fired. The Brooklyn's shell went into the admiral's cabin, and exploding set fire to the after part of the ship. The shell from the Texas pierced our side armor and exploded in the engine room, bursting the main steam pipe. We signaled to the engineer to start the pumps, but got no reply, and then found that all below in that part of the ship had been killed. At that time it was like hell on our bridge. Shells were bursting all around us, and the ship's hull was being riddled below.

"The captain turned to me and said: 'Sir, do you think it best to continue the hopeless fight or for the sake of humanity and to save life should we not beach the ship? Many of our guns are dismounted and our engines are crippled.' 'Sir,' I replied, 'we are unable to fight longer. Let us beach the ship.' Then, as I said that, a shell struck our captain. His last words were to haul down the colors. The American fire was so fierce and their shells were bursting around us so fast and making so much smoke that the Americans could not see that the flag was down and continued firing. I sent below for a blanket, and as soon as that was run up the firing ceased.

"Meanwhile the Vizcaya had run between us and the Texas and was then engaging three ships—the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas. She made a desperate but hopeless fight. Now that we have learned that we lost between 800 and 1,000 men and the Americans lost only one man it amazes us. It is incredible. We cannot comprehend it. It does not seem possible. And yet we must believe it. Have we not seen with our own eyes the utter wrecks of our ships and how yours were not hurt, even the smallest injury, that we could see?

"If you had managed to escape, where would you have gone—to Cienfuegos?"

"By no means," the officer replied. "Our intention was to run to Havana, raise the blockade there and enter the harbor."

"What will be the result of the battle?" the Spanish commander was asked.

"Ah, I do not know," was the mournful reply. "I hear now that the Americans intend sending their fleet to my country—that is my anxiety. My poor Spain will be helpless against your attack. I have seen what your ships can do and know our exposed cities will be destroyed.

"It will be an awful fight, and Spain will suffer most. But if any one was bold enough to suggest that to my countrymen he would be cut to pieces. If America carries the war into Spain and defeats us there, the disgrace would be too great to bear. You know the fall of a great nation is like the fall of a great family, 'and great shall be the fall thereof.' And I am afraid that is how it will be with Spain. O God, open the eyes of my countrymen at home, that they may understand why we were defeated here!"

"What did you think of the fire of the American ships?" the officer was asked after a pause. "We were all astonished by its amazing rapidity and deadliness," was the frank reply. I found this to be the general opinion among all the captured officers. They were all free to admit that the American navy man behind his gun is the most wonderful man they had ever dreamed of. The officers expressed wide eyed astonishment when told that it is the custom in the American navy to exercise the crews at battery practice with full service charges at frequent and regular intervals.

"But that must cost you tremendous money," exclaimed one, an officer of the Colon. "Yes," said his companion of the Vizcaya, "but see the result."

"Do you think Santiago can hold out much longer?" the second captain of the Maria Teresa was asked. "No," he replied. "They are very short of provisions there. Rice is the chief article of diet, little else in the way of food being left. Beef is very scarce and very poor."

The officer was curious to know as to whether the Americans had suffered much loss when their land forces made an attack on Santiago. He was told the number reported lost and seemed surprised that it was no greater. "Why, we lost that many ourselves," he said, "and yet our men were fighting behind intrenchments and your men were attacking us."

"Was there any council of war called before it was determined to attempt to force a passage out?" "No, not a council. There was an informal conference. All agreed that the attempt was well nigh hopeless, and all of us were convinced that we would get just what we got."

All of the Spanish officers seemed deeply distressed over the disaster which has befallen Spain. They seemed no less astonished at their treatment as prisoners, "the Spanish press," said one, who begs me not to quote his name, "is alone to blame for the awful way in which we and the country at large have been deceived. We had been led to believe that the Americans would talk and bluster, but would not fight, and that America had no good ships—that the few bad ones she had were manned by foreigners, who would desert in time of war. Oh, how we have been deceived! And then we were told that we would be horribly tortured and killed if we were captured. Now I can hardly believe my senses. We are treated as friends and brothers by those we had been taught to dread."—Special Cor. New York Herald.

SAMPSON'S SHELLS.

Cuban Iron Being Returned to Its Native Bed Via Rifled Guns on Warships.

Said a well known iron man at Reading, Pa., who has large business dealings with Steelton and Sparrow's Point: "To the iron men of east Pennsylvania all this bombardment of southeastern Cuba seems very odd. There is not a bit of doubt in my mind that very much of the metal now being hurled from Sampson's fleet into the Cuban coast hills is refined iron returned to its native bed.

"To Pennsylvania iron men the names of Sevilla, Juragua, Baiquiri, Santiago, Guantanamo, are familiar. We have been getting a fair quality of iron ore from there for years at a low price. True, we were sharply criticised for it—advocating high tariff at home and shutting down Pennsylvania ore mines to secure the product of cheap labor in the Cuban ore mines. Well, that iron ore was brought to New York and Philadelphia and thence to Pennsylvania foundries and made into pig metal, then into steel, and then it was shaped into projectiles at the big plants at Pittsburg, Midvale and Reading. The projectiles and shells were then taken on board our warships. They went to Santiago and its vicinity, and during the bombardment were hurled ashore, and it is within the bounds of possibility that many of these shells and projectiles fired on Morro went wide of the mark and plunged into the very ore mines, now idle, whence the original metal came. A large lot of pig metal from this Cuban ore was on hand in the United States when the war broke out and was subsequently used for the rush orders for steel projectiles and for ordinary shells."—New York Sun.

Flag Covered Envelopes.

In patriotic stationery there is nothing more striking than the flag envelope, which has printed upon it the stars and stripes, covering the entire front of the envelope, the blue field with white stars occupying the upper left hand corner and the red and white stripes extending from top to bottom and clean across from end to end. The address is written in the white stripes.

A Chivalric Command.

"Don't cheer—the poor devils are dying!" It was Captain Philip of the Texas who gave that order as the Spanish ships went down under his fire off Santiago. And a truly chivalric order it was.—New York World.

Rough Riding at El Caney.

It was on July the first,
In the year of '98,
When the Spanish foe began to burst
And the air to pulpitate
With blood and lead and Spanish stenches,
Then Teddy said unto his bunch:
"With a stable town good to see,
Yellers, "You riders in the rough,
Will you climb that hill with me
And drive those bloody cusses from their
trenches?"

Then all the rough riders said: "Yes, sir, we will.
With the greatest of pleasure we'll charge up
that hill.
Wherever there's scrapping we're bound to be
there,
You bet and we'll wallop those Spaniards for
fair!"

Then the shells began to rain,
And the Mausers shot to kill,
But the deep blue heroes of the Maine,
And they went on up the hill
Assinging of the "Star Spangled Banner."
And they laughed and shot and swore
They would climb that hill behind him
If they had to swim in g

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HER PORTS MUST FALL.

Why Watson Can Sweep the Spanish Coast.

DEFENSES GRIM, BUT ANTIQUATED.

Heavy Guns of the Squadron Will Batter the Imposing Old Fortifications Into Ruins—Other Damage That Can Be Done. A Fine Lot of Commanders.

In sending to Spain an invading squadron the government is going to accomplish several things. What most of them are is pretty generally understood, but there is one which has received but little attention, although it may prove the most important in regard to the broad effect which it will undoubtedly have upon the continuance of the war. When Commodore Watson has reduced to crumbling ruins some two or three of Spain's ancient fortifications which the ignorant deem now fancy impregnable, the Spanish people will have a much clearer idea of the might which Uncle Sam can put into his striking arm. When this idea is firmly fixed, the Spanish cabinet which is moved to make propositions of peace will be able to do so without the danger of bringing on a riot.

GENERAL VIEW OF CADIZ.

Very imposing and fierce look those old fortifications which in times past served to guard the ports of Spain, but they are the same kind of mortars which Sampson and Schley pounded to pieces at San Juan and Santiago. That work, however, is today unknown to the Spanish people. The stories of those bombardments were twisted by the Spanish press until they were made to appear as glorious victories.

When Commodore Watson's squadron gets through with its target practice off Cadiz, Cartagena and Barcelona, the stay at home Spaniards will have a very different idea of what the American gunner can do when he is turned loose. Cowering in her own front door, Spain will learn from an object lesson what she has so long refused to believe, and then she will want to quit fighting.

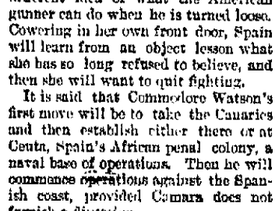
It is said that Commodore Watson's first move will be to take the Canaries and then establish either there or at Ceuta, Spain's African penal colony, a naval base of operations. Then he will commence operations against the Spanish coast, provided Camara does not furnish a diversion.

Spain's peninsular coast line is bold and precipitous, but the principal seaports can almost all be shelled from the open sea, and therefore cannot be defended by torpedoes, valuable only in shallow bays and harbors. The coast defenses are mostly ancient and many of their guns of an obsolete class, such as were used in our civil war. Some modern guns, however, have lately been erected in commanding positions, which improvements are now going on.

The map shows three coasts, one to the northward, bordering on the Atlantic ocean, 430 miles long; one to the southward, with a seaboard on the Atlantic 130 miles long, and the third to the eastward, on the Mediterranean, 770 miles long, a total stretch of shore of 1,330 miles. The southeast and east coasts are singularly destitute of natural harbors. Artificial harbors, however, have been constructed at Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Tarragona and Barcelona.

On paper all these ports are strongly fortified, and most of them the Spaniards believe to be impregnable. But the Spanish sometimes build their forts as Weyler won his victories.

There are three great naval stations in Spain—Ferrol on the north coast, above Portugal; Cadiz, below Portugal, and Cartagena, in the Mediterranean. Ferrol is the strongest and may be called the citadel of Spain. The town is invisible from the sea, and its surrounding hills are strongly fortified with the most improved guns, including 12 inch and 10 inch rifles and modern mortar batteries. The arsenal—one of the three largest in the kingdom—is back of the city, on the harbor, and with its wharfs and dockyards exceeds 25 acres in extent.



ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF CARTAGENA.

Historic Cadiz is the most elaborately fortified of the three naval stations, but the city itself lies directly exposed to an attack from the sea. The navy yard is five miles back from the ocean. It has all facilities for building and repairing warships. A large factory for guns is situated here.

Much of the glory of Cadiz has departed, but it must still be ranked as one of the finest cities in Spain. It is surrounded by a wall that is nearly seven miles in length and stands on the tip of a tongue of land extending five miles into the sea from the Isla de Leon. This strip of land, with the mainland, forms two bays. The outer bay is more than 30 miles in circumference—a splendid landlocked harbor.

There are two forts, San Sebastian and Santa Catalina, on the extremity of the peninsula, between the city and the Atlantic, and Fort Montague and Puntales Castle on either side of the entrance to the lower bay. At about the center of the isthmus a strong intrenchment extends at length to prevent a hostile landing back of the city.

The bastioned ramparts around the city itself are strong and up to date. There are four 12 inch disappearing guns at Cadiz, besides the necessary number of smaller guns and good mortar batteries.

Our vessels would venture no nearer than about two miles offshore, where lies a threatening chain of sunken rocks. Yet even at a distance of seven miles our fast cruisers could use their great guns with some effect. At two miles our gunners would have a clean view of the arsenal and drydocks, and would have no difficulty in depriving the dons of their strongest naval station.

Along the Mediterranean lie Spain's richest seacoast cities. Since our great and good friend John Bull holds the only match which can exhibit the great volcano of Gibraltar we could scarcely past this with impunity, avoiding Tarifa, a small Spanish islet east of the great rock and peculiarly the best fortified post belonging to the enemy. From Gibraltar east along the Mediterranean the shore line forms a level rampart extending 70 miles to Malaga. At the extremities have been erected strong defensive works, and between these are scattered Spanish guard and watch houses. Malaga lies on a level plain, close to the sea, and can be readily shelled. Proceeding on toward Barcelona, we would pass seven good sized ports.

Cartagena, foremost of these and an important seat of commerce, could be approached by an open roadstead, whence we could shell the factory for making the famous Hontoria guns of the Spanish navy and numerous warehouses for storing arms and ammunition. Spain would thus lose its principal base of army supplies. The defenses to be overcome consist of 8 and 10 inch guns, mounted at the end of a mole extending a mile from the shore. Behind these, in the city, are numerous guns of smaller caliber.

Farther to the east we would find Barcelona, one of the principal manufacturing centers of Europe. Attempts would be made to explode the great powder works here and to destroy one of Spain's largest factories for making small arms. It is defended by a dozen powerful guns of 10 and 12 inch caliber, but could be readily approached by heavy vessels. The fall of Barcelona would mean the ruin of Spain's Mediterranean commerce and a loss almost as serious as that of New York would be to us.

COMMODORE JOHN C. WATSON.

Commodore John Crittenden Watson, to whom has been intrusted the task of striking this body blow at Spain, may be depended on to put lots of vim and vigor into the affair. His naval career is fairly familiar to the American people. When he arrives off the coast of Spain, it will not be to play the part of an artful dodger, as did Cervera. If there are any Spanish warships on the lookout to receive him, they will have no difficulty in discovering his location.

The captains who sail with Watson are all fighters too. A finer set of commanding officers of the fighting ships of the eastern squadron could not have been selected. Captain Robley Evans is famous for his love of hostile action. Captain C. Clark of the Oregon, who brought that magnificent ironclad all the way round to Key West from San Francisco to augment Admiral Sampson's fleet, wanted to tackle Cervera's Cape Verde squadron single handed and was disappointed because he did not encounter the seven vessels of the enemy, four of them armorclads, on his race up the South American coast.

Captain A. S. Barker of the Newark is one of the quietest men in the navy, but he knows how to handle a ship splendidly and has a reputation for pluck. The Yankee, under Commander W. H. Brownson, is manned by New York naval militiamen. Commander Brownson is the man who took the Detroit past two formidable Brazilian insurgent armorclads and fired a shot into one of them for attempting to stop an American merchantman from going into Rio harbor.

Every man in the crew of every ship is anxious to train a gun on a Spanish fort, and it is safe to say that when the "stop firing" signal is finally hoisted the Maine will have been remembered.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

Social Distinction.

Chimmie—Me fader's a sojer, an he wears a uniform all day!

Billy—Fergit it! Me fader's a waiter, an he sleeps in a dress suit!—New York Journal.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them sickquotagh.

LEONINE SHAFTER.

PERSONALITY OF THE BIG LEADER OF OUR CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The Lank Farmer's Boy Has Become a Massive Soldier, Broad of Mind as Well as Girth. Short Legs, but Long Head. His Civil War Record.

You will notice that the farmer's boy is fighting this war. The brawny, country lad of awkward youth of 50 or 50 years ago is now at the forefront of things. His hand is on the lever which moves armies and navies. He is making a good job of it, as every American must admit. Admiral Sampson, you will remember, was a farmer's boy. Brigadier General William R. Shafter was another.

From a Michigan potato farm came the man who is now conducting the Cuban campaign. When the war broke out, he was long and lean and lank. He was tough as hickory. He followed the reaper hardegged and did a man's work. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, he joined the army as a private. He did not stay long in the ranks. It was soon discovered that the tall soldier with the "fighting hook" to his nose and the clear steady eyes was a man born to command. So a command was given him.

GENERAL SHAFTER IN PARADE UNIFORM.

Promotion came rapidly. He was made a major of the Nineteenth Michigan infantry. Next he was made lieutenant colonel. When the war closed, he had been brevetted brigadier general, the same title which he now holds. Perhaps the fact that he was twice promoted in one day on the same battlefield for bravery in action is sufficient to show that he fought gallantly.

After the civil war closed he went into the regular army and for 30 years was assigned to posts far west of the Mississippi. They were not peaceful stations either. He fought Apaches, Sioux, desperadoes and outlaws. It was during that period he won the now almost forgotten nickname of "Pecos Bill."

General Shafter has acquired years and bulk. He now weighs over 300 pounds, and his hair is snowy white. He parts it in the middle when he parts it at all. He cares little for appearances. In dress parade uniform he is an imposing figure, for his weight is distributed over a six foot frame.

But there is very little blue and brass about General Shafter's field uniform. In fact, it is scarcely a uniform at all. Vests he rarely, if ever, wears, and when he wears a coat it is the first one that is handy. Usually it is a thin one, with neither shoulder straps nor brass buttons. In Cuba he has been wearing a pith sun helmet, which makes a fine setting for his strong, leonine face. The sketch shown was drawn by a New York Herald artist.

Shafter has short legs and a long body. He has a heavy gray mustache and great shaggy white eyebrows. You couldn't call him pretty, for there's a world of wit and fun in his twinkling blue eyes and those fierce eyebrows, yet he is decidedly so. He can't move his own body very fast, to be sure, but he has the faculty of making others move. He showed the Spaniards that the other day.

Most of the generals under whom Shafter fought in the civil war are no more, but some of them are left. Among the survivors is General Corbin, who has this to say about General Shafter:

"General Shafter served with the distinguished Seventh Michigan volunteers under my command during the civil war. He received a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. It was on the following morning that I myself was so hotly engaged. General Shafter was in command of the pioneers, so that he was not required to go into fierce action. He volunteered to do so, however, and took an active part in the engagement. Again, after being wounded, when men generally retire from action, Shafter remained on the field, in spite of his injuries, until the close of that day's engagement."

S. R. MACDONALD.

Getting Round to Him.

"The president has made the third call for volunteers," said the wife as the newspaper fell from her hand. "They'll get you after awhile."

"Yes," he sighed, "I have no doubt of it, and I continue to be so healthy, I can't even catch the rheumatism, and I fell from an electric car yesterday and never broke my leg."—Atlanta Constitution

The Man For the Place.

"If my friend is nominated," said Ricketts, "you will find his letter of acceptance coughed in faultless logic."

"What of that?" asked the political boss.

"Why, he is the very man you want, at a time when so much stress is laid upon nominating the logical candidate."—Harper's Bazar.

A Blighted Future.

"No," he said bitterly, "I can never hope to be president."

"What! You were born in the United States, were you not?"

"Yes, but I didn't go to war because my parents won't give their consent, and left to the supply of soldiers runs out I'll be needed."—Chicago News.

A CAVALRY HORNET.

THIS DESCRIPTION JUST ABOUT FITS "FIGHTING JOE" WHEELER.

Some Characteristic Anecdotes of the Dashing Soldier Who Led Shafter's Advance on Santiago At Sixty-two He Climbs Trees to Make Observations.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, who led the advance of Shafter's division and with one rush drove the Spanish cavalry back to the gates of Santiago, is a unique impersonation of the martial hero. He is a little wisp of a man, thin and gray and withered. He is not much over five feet high and weighs about 100 pounds. From his lank jaws springs a snow white beard. Out of his brown, leathery skin burns a pair of restless, searching eyes.

General Wheeler is as much like General Shafter as a hornet is like a bulldog. He seems to be made up of tempered steel muscles which never tire and mental forces which are as active as the lightning flashes in a summer shower.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler has been called the greatest cavalry leader in the world. The adjective has been applied to other men, but there is no getting around the fact that Wheeler is a leader. He leads in the true sense of the word. He does not order his men to go into a fight. He stands up in his stirrups, swings his hat and yells, "Come on!"

His reputation as a cavalry leader was made in the Confederate army, and his ability has many times been recognized since the civil war by the Union leaders against whom he fought.

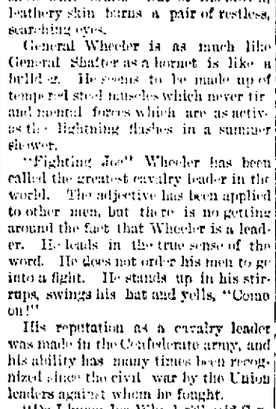
"Do I know Joe Wheeler?" said Senator Cush Davis when Wheeler's appointment as major general was made last May. "I should say I did. He chased me through seven states."

In his own concise way Wheeler recently summed up his military record. "I began by wearing the blue. Then I wore gray for four years, and now I'm in blue again."

Joe Wheeler was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1836, and was graduated at West Point in 1859. He served in New Mexico as lieutenant of cavalry, but resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate service.

He was promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division and army corps. In May, 1864, he became a senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies. He received the thanks of the Confederate congress, and for the defense of Aiken the thanks of the state of South Carolina.

The soubriquet of "Fighting Joe" was bestowed on Wheeler by reason of his incessant activity in war. He never was much of a disciplinarian. The warfare he preferred was of the guerrilla sort. The men who served under him were incessantly on the march and constantly exposed to danger. The best horse would never last him more than a week.



GENERAL JOE WHEELER MAKES AN OBSERVATION.

While marching he was constantly galloping up and down from the advance guard of his command to the rear and back again. He was indefatigable in cutting railway communications and capturing trains.

He was the bête noire of the Federal troops, and when General Sherman advanced on Atlanta he found that he had to fight Joe Wheeler's men every day. Where the country was so rough that the bold Confederate cavalryman could not handle his men on horseback he would dismount them and harass the Union army on foot. One of his most daring exploits was during the latter part of July, when he fought the raiding forces of Generals Stoneman, Garrard and McCook, capturing many prisoners, including General Stoneman and all his artillery and transportation wagons.

Although General Wheeler is now 63 years old, he seems to have lost none of his hornetlike proclivities. In the advance on Santiago he rode at the head of his men. Sometimes he was out with the skirmishers. He did not depend entirely upon what his Cuban scouts told him. Frequently he left his horse to climb a tree and make his own observations. He takes as naturally to fighting as a Kilkenny man.

When the civil war closed, he turned his attention to law and crop raising. In 1883 he was elected to congress and has been re-elected nine times, a record in itself most extraordinary when it is considered that the south has in many instances forgotten her heroes.

The files of the war department in the executive mansion show that every time during the last 30 years that there has been the slightest indication of war General Wheeler filed a tender of his services to the government.

In congress he was a picturesque and interesting figure. Although a poor speaker, he made lots of speeches, and what he said not deliver he had printed in The Record. He was forever bobbing up during hot debates. Once, in order to attract attention from the chair, he jumped up on one of the house desks.

SEWELL FORD.

GENERAL SHAFTER IN FIELD DRESS. [From a recent sketch.]

NAVAL ICE CHESTS.

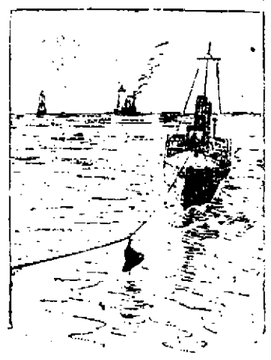
REFRIGERATING SHIPS KEEP JACKIE SUPPLIED WITH FRESH MEAT.

Our Sailors No Longer Depend on Salt Horse, For Three Times a Week They Draw Beef and Mutton From the Supply Boat.

Our Hobson is no longer obliged wholly on salt horse. Lieutenant and scrapand bully. Three times a week they have fresh beef and fresh vegetables. The refrigerating ships, until recently unknown in any navy, have brought about the welcome change of diet.

Even amid the exigencies of war these floating ice chests rub along in the wake of the fleets and go about from ship to ship distributing from their capacious and frigid holds sides of beef, whole mutton and big hampers of green peas, new potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

Perhaps the refrigerating ship, with her red pennant streaming from the foretruck, is not a welcome visitor. Jackie hails her after off and limes up



TROLLEYING A QUARTER OF BEEF TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

along the deck to give her a hearty cheer. He keeps a sharp account of her comings and goings and knows just when to expect a juicy roast or a satisfying stew to appear on the mess table.

When a fleet is at anchor, the refrigerating ship attached to it hoists a naval pennant and signals the flagship. From the flagship the good news is in turn wigwagged to the other ships, and then the stewards go out in boats to draw the legal allowance, which is 1½ pounds for each man on board. Sometimes the distribution is made while the vessels are under way by rigging up a sort of marine trolley operating on the principle of a breeches buoy or cash carrier. In this way quarters and sides of beef are shunted over the waves with no loss of time.

There are now several refrigerating ships connected with the navy, but the newest and best equipped is the Celtic. When she joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago, she was loaded with 300,000 pounds of fresh beef and mutton, 300,000 pounds of fresh vegetables and 470 tons of ice.

The Celtic was formerly the Australian trader Celtic King. When we bought her, we cut off the King's head and left the Celtic remaining. She was fitted out at the Brooklyn navy yard and is a model ship of her type.

She has a capacity of about 1,200 tons of freight, besides her refrigerating compartment. She can steam about 11 knots comfortably, and her tonnage is about 506. Her captain is Commander Henry B. Maxfield, and the supplies are in charge of Paymaster William J. Thompson. Her full complement, including officers and men, is 80 souls. The crew is made up from the South Carolina naval reserves. The refrigerating apparatus of the Celtic cost $80,000, but it is so complete that a temperature of 10 degrees can be maintained in the compartment month in and month out. There are three compartments in the refrigerating section of the ship, which is located forward of the engine room. In one are stowed the fresh meats, in the second the fresh vegetables, and the third is filled with ice. She was loaded with supplies for 6,000 men, which ought to last at least three months.

As soon as the north Atlantic squadron was ordered to Cuban waters Paymaster General Stewart secured the former American liner Illinois and converted her into a refrigerating ship. She was rechristened the Supply, and she sails under that name now. She is with Admiral Sampson's fleet, where she has been steadily distributing fresh meats and provisions three times a week.

REFRIGERATING SHIP CELTIC.

While Admiral Sampson and his men are enjoying fresh meat and fresh provisions three times a week the brave Admiral Dewey and his shipmates at Manila are not being forgotten. At this moment a refrigerating ship, secured in Australia, is bound for Manila, carrying 200,000 pounds of mutton, 400,000 pounds of beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables.

As soon as word was received in Washington of Dewey's victory at Manila negotiations were started for securing swift sailing ships to carry supplies to the victorious Americans. The pay department realized that small stores, including soap and tobacco, would be needed and took the precaution to send a goodly supply.

C. J. DOWDEN.

Easily Accounted For.

"The war correspondent of the London Times," he said, "asserts that the United States uniform is the ugliest on record."

"Now," she exclaimed triumphantly, "perhaps you will begin to realize the costly mistake you have made in not giving woman an equal voice with man in all public matters."—Chicago Post.

Distinction.

Fuddy—You know Tom enlisted last month? Well, he has got his shoulder straps already.

Duddy—Oh, he's a natural officer. The shoulder straps help him in who has he's been wheeling police duty.—Boston Transcript.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN WAR

ITS TENTS FOLLOW THE VOLUNTEERS INTO THE FIELD.

The Association's Work Among the Soldiers One of the Novel and Interesting Features of the War. Chaplains in Harmony With the Enterprise.

No better example of chester unth and out spirit of the Young Men's Christian association has ever been furnished than by the promptness and vigor with which it has followed the volunteer army into the field. The first call for soldiers had hardly been issued when the organization got geared to act, and no sooner were the state militia camps established than the tents of the Y. M. C. A. field workers went up. From the state camps to the national encampments and from there to the front the association has moved forward by leaps & bounds, keeping pace with the march of events in the true American way.

One of the most interesting side issues of the present war is this work of the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers. It is a distinctly novel feature unprecedented in the annals of international fighting.

The camp work of the Y. M. C. A. was begun upon the calling out of the militia of the various states and the mobilization of the army. A committee of the association was appointed in each state and accompanied the troops to their camps. As the state militia was sent to the front an international committee, composed of members from all parts of the country, was appointed to continue the work at the national camps.

At Chickamauga, Ga.; Tampa, Fla., and Dunn Loring and Falls Church, Va., divisions of the association have been founded, and are the center of the social and religious life of the encampments. At each of these camps the Young Men's Christian association has two or more large tents located as near the main entrances as possible and in charge of an association secretary and an assistant. Members and nonmembers of the association are equally welcome to the use of these tents and are invited to make them their headquarters when off duty.

These Y. M. C. A. branches are much appreciated by the soldiers, especially those wearied with long drills or sentry beats. Writing desks and materials, magazines, newspapers and other reading matter are provided and the visitors can occupy themselves with these or lounge in the many easy chairs which are an attractive feature of the tents and one of the few luxuries of the camps. There are also a good organ and soundworks in each branch, which are free for the use of all comers.

A Y. M. C. A. ARMY TENT.

Postage stamps, letter paper, envelopes, pens, ink, stamps and postal cards are on sale and express packages are also wrapped, marked and delivered free of charge aside from the express tolls.

Another much appreciated feature is the keeping of files of newspapers from the home towns of the soldiers. There has been a generous response by newspaper publishers to the requests of the Y. M. C. A. for regular free copies, and in this way there is a constant supply of publications from various parts of the country.

Social meetings are held in the evening in the Y. M. C. A. tents, at which the men sing patriotic and popular songs, and all who are in any way talented as entertainers are called upon to do their share. Singers, banjo, guitar and mandolin players are in high favor, and speakers, imitators and monologists must do their "turn."

Religious meetings are also made an attractive feature of the tents. They are held regularly, at least once a day, and although attendance is optional an invitation is extended to all soldiers to come. Hymnbooks and Testaments are provided by the association. At these meetings religious questions are discussed, Bible lessons read, and a general service held, at which a sermon is delivered.

The Y. M. C. A. works in co-operation with the chaplains. It is an ideal organization on its religious side for army work on this account. At home it acts as an auxiliary force and as a part of the general church, in subordination to and in co-operation with the pastors. It at once takes up the same relation to the chaplains in the army, thus avoiding all friction, assuring perfect harmony and giving the chaplains an organized force with which to work.

"As an instance of the good feelings that exist between us and the chaplains," said a field superintendent, "the officers and 600 men of the First Pennsylvania regiment attended services on a recent Sunday morning while Chaplain Arbuthnot of the First West Virginia preached. Each evening a gospel song service of 15 minutes is conducted in our tent and is much enjoyed by the men. On Wednesday evenings an entertainment is given, the participants being men from the ranks."

ANDREW DOWDS.

Strategy in Cuba.

Captain Killem, U. S. N. (at Cienfuegos)—What's become of all those bloodthirsty Spaniards who were to attack us here?

Lieutenant Slick, U. S. N.—I sent three barrels of grub ashore, and the starving devils dashed off with it to the interior.—New York Weekly.

AN OCEAN WILDCAT.

LIEUT. COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT FOUGHT LIKE ONE AT SANTIAGO.

Who and What the Plucky Commander of the Gloucester Is and Was. Born in the Navy. The Craft He Has Made Famous.

LIEUT. COMMANDER RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

War. He will step running at a picture of a sea fight. There will be lots of smoke, and the surface of the water will be full of sporting fountains, which the boy will understand are where shots are striking. In the foreground, partly enveloped in smoke will be seen a yawl like craft with many evidences of activity about her. (or at a distance will be seen a yawl like craft, low lying craft which are being rapidly pumped full evidently by the guns of the ship in the background. Underneath and around the sides of the illustration will be the crew of the Lieutenant Commander Wainwright fought and helped to sink the fastest of the Spanish navy at Santiago harbor.

The boy will read the story and make up his mind that if he does not get a chance to become an actor he will enter the navy and fight Spaniards.

The scene which is added such an interesting picture is thought to be said to be another American of the Hobson type. Like Hobson, he is one of the silent men. Ordinarily of a mild, peaceful nature, he is a very devil on when roused. He has not a three inch of fear in him.

And if ever a strong nature had cause for being roused it was Commander Wainwright's. He was executive officer of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor. His work at the dastardly deed did not end up in a heroic act. For weeks he was at work about his duties, working on the wreck and helping to recover the bodies of his ship's companions. Then he labored incessantly to find evidence on which to convict the Spaniards. You might have thought that he had almost forgotten the Maine. So deep was the wrath which he was nursing that it showed itself on the surface only when he refused to step foot in Havana until he had put it he could go in at the head of a body of marines.

It was not until nearly six months after Wainwright commenced to get mad that he allowed his anger full swing. That occasion was at Santiago harbor when he saw Cervera's fleet steaming out to meet his doom. The executive officer of the Maine had in the meantime been given independent command of the little Gloucester, a converted pleasure yacht. With nothing more formidable than six pounder guns and his own unabated wrath Wainwright sailed in to annihilate Maine. He fought like a very cubic wildcat of the seas. Picking out the two formidable torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, he pepped away, helped some by the larger ships, until both were helpless wrecks. Later he had the satisfaction of receiving on his boat as prisoners the Spanish admiral and the survivors of his staff.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright has been in the navy from the day of his birth. He is the son of Commodore Wainwright, to which fact he owes his appointment to the service. He entered it as a midshipman Sept. 28, 1861, and was promoted to ensign April 10, 1863; to master July 16, 1870; to lieutenant Sept. 25, 1873, and to lieutenant commander Sept. 21, 1891. His last duty before he was assigned to the Gloucester was on the battleship Maine, on which he was executive officer.

The Gloucester, which under Wainwright's command has become such a famous craft, was formerly the yacht Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker. She was one of the numerous pleasure craft acquired by the government at the opening of the war. She was given a thin coat of armor, a few small guns and sent to do picket duty. It was never expected that she would buck anything like so formidable as a torpedo boat destroyer, much less two of them at once.

Before she became part of the United States navy the Corsair was known to the Wall street lookers as the "Black Maria of the seas." Her color was because of her conversion. Williams & Cowles than were held on land.

SEWELL FORD.

He Walked.

Fat Citizen—You're a pretty small chap to be fighting, sir! Sir, sir, sir! Why, I could whip you with one hand, sir!

The Small Chap—Yes, I guess I be. They licked me because the darned rebels had so many times with the heavier calibered lead.

And the fat man walked.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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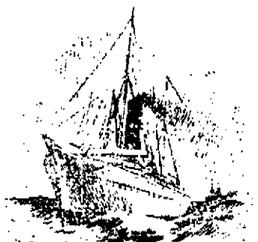


THE GLOUCESTER.

HE KNOWS WAR SECRETS.

CLERK OF GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, THE PRESIDENT'S NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Career of George B. Cortelyou, the President's New Assistant Secretary.

[illegible] of age to the position of [illegible] Postmaster General Wanamaker, [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Company. [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Cortelyou, who [illegible] to the position he now occupies for the Treasury Department. [illegible] to the White House.

A New Yorker by birth, Cortelyou is a native of Astoria, Long Island. After completing a collegiate course he was for four years the principal of a private preparatory school. His promotion since entering the government service has been rapid. In the fall of 1889 he was appointed private secretary to the postoffice inspector in charge at New York; in March, 1891, confidential secretary to the surveyor of customs at New York and in July of the same year private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone. Upon the change of administration he tendered his resignation, but was promptly reappointed by Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell and served with him for nearly three years of his term, during this period being designated acting chief clerk of the fourth assistant postmaster general's office and also acting fourth assistant postmaster general.

His services in the postoffice department came to the notice of President Cleveland, and on Nov. 1, 1895, Mr. Cortelyou was transferred to the executive mansion and appointed stenographer to the president. Three months later he was appointed executive clerk to the president.

As executive clerk, in addition to having charge of the correspondence, Mr. Cortelyou has the supervision of the clerical force. He is also the confidential clerk to President McKinley, and to him the president dictates his addresses, messages and other state papers. Under the direction of Secretary Porter he prepares the copies of these documents required by the public printer and the press.

He also has charge of Mrs. McKinley's correspondence, the arrangement of her receptions and duties relating to the making of appointments to meet the secretary and the president and other details connected with the transaction of public business in the executive office.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU.

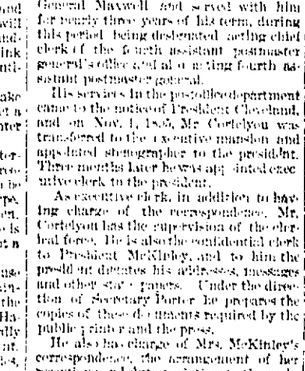
COMFORT FOR WOUNDED.

No Expense Spared In Equipping the Hospital Ship Relief.

Probably it will be some satisfaction to the friends of volunteers who have been wounded by Mauser bullets to know that lying off Santiago is the most completely equipped hospital ship ever fitted out. This is the Relief, which recently sailed from New York with a full complement of skilled surgeons and trained nurses.

By utilizing all the space for patients can be loaded on the Relief. Every modern device known to science for nursing on the recovery of injured men was made part of the equipment, for Major Torney, the surgeon under whose direction the ship was fitted out, was told to spare no expense. A feature of the five big cool wards, into which the Relief's decks are divided, are double decked iron cots.

The beds are generous in size, being what is known as the three quarter bed, having first a woven wire mattress, over which is a thick spring mattress.



DOUBLE DECKED COTS ON HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

which it is intended to throw overboard as soon as it has become the least bit soiled. In the whole bed there is not a fragment of wood. In apportioning the number of beds to a ward care has been taken not to crowd them, but to give the occupants abundant room, so that they may have the advantage of as much pure air as possible.

The surgical ward is the one situated in the after part of the main deck. The operating room adjoins it on the starboard side and is a commodious room, supplying plenty of air and light. Two screened lights reveals every instrument likely to be required and many which may never be used, every possible form of wound and operation being provided for.

The walls unfortunately are almost necessarily of wood, but they are covered with a white enamel paint, which gives them nearly the smoothness and impervious of tiled walls. The two large operating tables are of steel, white enameled. There is practically nothing else in the room. The cabin seems to have in an operating room, or, for that matter, elsewhere in a hospital, only the absolutely necessary articles. So far as shipconstructed permits, this room has been made as sanitary and as accessible to every lodgement as possible.

Eddie—I suppose you are saving up your kisses for some soldier sweetheart. But what if he does not come back?

Flo—Well, I'll have them on hand anyway.—New York Journal.

How It Works.

"Do you sing to your baby to quiet him?"

"Yes, but sometimes I think he goes to sleep to quiet me."—Chicago Record.

COOL CUBAN SCOUTS.

THEY RENDERED INVALUABLE AID TO OUR ARMY AROUND SANTIAGO.

With Utmost Contempt For Spanish Pickets They Passed Through the Lines at Will and Kept Shafter Posted — How Garcia Kept Track of Blanco's Plans.

The finest scouts in the world are the Cubans. This is the tribute which American army officers pay to the ragged warriors under Garcia. General Shafter in his advance on Santiago found them invaluable. From the Cuban scouts he learned of the forts and long in advance of the movements of the Spanish forces.

The methods of the Cuban scouts are peculiarly adapted to their own country. Knowing the forest and jungles thoroughly as the ordinary American knows the streets of his native town, they slip through the tangled mazes of trees and brush as silently and as swiftly as a panther. Of Spanish picket lines they know the almost to a point. They pass and repass the dull witted sentries at will and take up their positions within the enemy's lines. Sometimes concealed in the bushy top of a royal palm, sometimes hidden in a shallow bush, they squat for hours without changing position, and when they have learned what they want to know they steal quietly back into camp and report.

In hand to hand battle the Cubans have not made a brilliant showing. It has been discovered that they cannot shoot much better than the Spaniards. Armed with the new rapid fire rifles, they scatter, lead high and low, rarely stopping to take aim and all the time shouting blood curdling Spanish oaths and otherwise working themselves into a fury. But when scouting they are far different men.

Before the arrival of the American troops in Cuba General Garcia was kept constantly informed of the movements within the palaces of the captain general in Havana, and he was frequently aware of the proposed movements of Spanish troops before any but the highest and most trusted officers of General Blanco's staff had been informed of his intentions.

Said a Cuban now in the United States: "It is surprising that, considering the boldness with which the Cuban spies proceed with their investigations, so few of them are caught. When I was with the Cuban army about a year and a half ago, much of our most valuable information came from an officer in the volunteer army who, though of Spanish family, was an ardent sympathizer with the Cuban cause. This officer was stationed in the palace in Havana, and he was so skillful in transmitting his report to the Cuban headquarters that he retained his place for six or eight months. He would have been there now

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 17 1897

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 17

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xviii. 30-39. Memory Verses, 36 39 Golden Text, I Kings xviii, 39 - Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1897, by D M Stearns]

30 And Elijah said unto all the people Come near unto me And all the people came near unto him And he repaired the altar of the Lord that was be en down In the third year Elijah is told to go and show himself to Ahab and that the Lord will send rain He is as usual obedient, and starts to seek Ahab but on the way he meets Obadiah, a servant of Ahab and commissions him to go and say to his master "Behold Elijah is here" Obadiah informs him that he has been searched for everywhere and that kingdoms and nations had been caused to take an oath that they could not find him How securely hidden are all whom God hides' How gloriously safe are all whose lives are hid with Christ in God' (Col iii 3). On being assured that Elijah would surely show himself to Ahab that day Obadiah goes to Ahab with the news, and Ahab starts to meet Elijah The result of the interview is that all Israel with the prophets of Baal and of the groves are summoned to meet Elijah at Carmel They are to provide two bullocks, and the prophets of Baal (450) will take one and Elijah the other and prepare them to be consumed by the fire that shall come from the true God, whether Baal or Jehovah and the God that sends the fire, is to be acknowledged as the true God

31 "And Elijah took 12 stones according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the Lord came, saying Israel shall be thy name It was when Jacob was made helpless by having his thigh put out of joint that he clung in conscious weakness and obtained the blessing and the new name of Israel His descendants were chosen that through them and their helplessness God might make Himself a name for the benefit of all nations (II Sam vii, 23 Isa lxiii, 12 14) In their deliverance from Egypt life in the wilderness, crossing the Red sea and the Jordan, it is the Lord alone who is seen working so marvelously in spite of their unworthiness

32 "And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measures of seed Elijah had but one motive—the glory of God—and but one aim—to make Him a name. He knew and believed that he stood before God and he cared nothing for the opinions of Ahab nor all his people if only God was glorified With great calmness therefore and quiet confidence we may imagine him building this altar in the name of the Lord See what wonders might be wrought through us if only we were willing to live in the name of the Lord (John xiv 13, 14, xv, 16 xvi 23 24).

33. "And he put the wood in order and cut the bullock in pieces and laid him on the wood and said, Fill four barrels with water and pour it on the burnt sacrifice and on the wood" This would entirely destroy any possibility of deception as to the source of the fire that was expected The wood is suggestive of the cross and the bullock of the burnt offering of Lev i and of Him who is the only true offering the antitype of all sacrifice with the taking of whose life human hands feel really naught to do except as God permitted

34, 35. "And the water ran round about the altar, and he filled the trench also with water" The second and third time was the sacrifice and altar deluged with water until even the trench was filled How amazed the prophets of Baal must have been to see such strange preparations' Did you ever try to kindle a fire with wet wood? Almost, you can hardly appreciate this situation It is only when things are humanly speaking, impossible that God really has opportunity to show Himself When Moses thought that the deliverance of Israel from the hand of Pharaoh was a hopeless task, then God said, Now shalt thou see what I will do (Ex vi, 1)

36. 'Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and of Israel, let it be known this day that Thou art God in Israel and that I am Thy servant, and that I have done all these things at Thy word' Having made all these preparations and the time of the evening sacrifice having come, the servant of the Lord calmly looks up to heaven and talks confidently with his God He says that he has done everything as God had told him So the arrangement about the water was no thought of Elijah's but a command of God Now he asks that God will accept and seal it all as His that His great name may be known It is only when we are walking with Him, self subdued and fully agreed with Him about everything, that we can expect to see His name magnified

37 'Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that Thou art the Lord God and that Thou hast turned their heart back again. All has been done that the people may know that Jehovah is the true God This was the great aim of all God's dealings with Israel, that all people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord (Joshua iv 24) Can we say that, as far as we know, we are living day by day so as to manifest that the hand of God may be seen upon us to His glory? Is it our one aim that regardless of what it may cost us or of how or where He may lead us, we want above all things the life of Jesus made manifest in us? (II Cor iv, 11)

38. 'Then the fire of the Lord fell and consumed the burnt sacrifice and the wood and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench" Was there ever fire like that? Ah, Lord God, there is nothing too hard for Thee! Water and even stones are as easily consumed by Thy fire as wood or flesh How quickly the answer came, and on Elijah's part there was no striving or wrestling, but a calm and holy confidence Thus the fire came at the dedication of the tabernacle and of the temple and on other occasions (Lev ix 24, II Chron vii, 1, Judg vi, 21 I Chron xxi 26) And I doubt not but that Abel's sacrifice was accepted by the sword of flame touching and consuming it

39 And when all the people saw it they fell on their faces, and they said The Lord, He is the God the Lord He is the God' How much they meant by their confession God knew, who read their hearts and He knows just how much of how little we mean by our professions and confessions May we have that truth in the inward parts which He so desires (Ps li, 6) As the prophets of Baal were overcome, so will every one be who sets himself against God (Isa ii 11 17 II Thess i 7 10) May He now cast down every high and proud thing in and about us and subdue us wholly to Himself that we may magnify Him

Emergency Rations.

Wickwire—Looking for another hand on?

Weary Watkins—We don't call 'em hard outs now They're "emergency raisers" —Indianapolis Journal.

Just Anything.

Novice—Does learning the bicycle require any particular application?

Old Hand—No, not that I know of Anything is about as good as anything —Richmond Dispatch

A Bath.

Fired Traveler—Say, Weary, yer c-c-c-waiter go sailin.

Weary Walker—Why?

T T —Yer's liable fer get washed ov'rd —Harlem Life.

Care of One Thing.

Bystander—Should you say that picture was taking from life?

The Artist—I never knew but the world was! But if the artist was—

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY 77 MURRAY STREET NEW YORK CITY.

'TWAS BETTER THUS.

Moneybags—So you lost your references, how careless' Boy—Not at all, sir, I wanted to lose 'em

A KLONDIKE FOR THE DOCTORS.

Doctor—Well, what is the matter' Patient—That's what I want you to find out, doctor I belong to the Fifth Regiment and have been ordered out Ah, can't you make in heart failure?

DRAW POKER.

Miss Light—Is Smear, the artist, a good poker player' Mr Stout—Yes He draws well

Tedious Though Short.

Legge bishop of Oxford who had not youth as his excuse for his vanity asked his friend Canning to come and hear his first Episcopal sermon The dined together afterward and from the politician's silence the other ought to have known better than to push him but being rather nettled he exclaimed Canning you have said nothing to me about my sermon Well I was short Oh said the bishop it is better to be short than to be long But replied Canning if you were that, too

Japan's Great Steel Plant

Japan is now building a great steel plant The works will cost $10,000,000 and will be put into operation within three years The product of the plant for the first year will be almost exclusively steel rails and probably some steel plates for ships Boiler plates bar steel and structural iron will follow in order This steel plant which will be located in Kagoshima a town of about 50,000 inhabitants is on the extreme northern end of the island of Kiushiu This island according to reports

PLANT OF FLORIDA.

HE IS THE KING OF THE PENINSULAR STATE

He Owns the Railroads, Steamboat Lines, Hotels and Much of the Land Why He Is Pleased That We Are at War With Spain.

When the government began to send its troops by the thousands down into Florida and to have them handy when the time came for shipping them to Cuba the officials found many evidences of the constant care and wise financial genius of one of their dead and gone before Henry B Plant

Not only government agents but army officers said private agents of Mr Plant What they were doing here they knew not and the purpose of all of the railroads was a mystery to them What supplies were to be sent to Key West and to the Dry Tortugas and all the other points was kept a close secret When the fleet arrived at Tampa bay and could find room to anchor in the harbor it was found that it was to Mr Plant's docks that the vessels were to go to sheep hay was found to be the principal thing to be taken on board and Plant owned the hay docks also They then began to see that much of the land in the surrounding woods and beaches, many of them unsalable for other things were all part of Plant's property

Walking up and down upon a lot of American flags that Florida instead of being ordinarily covered with rags was virtually a land belonging to Henry B Plant was talking Mr Plant may almost be said to have another right to the title B Plant in Europe and perhaps he has had Florida what it is today When he first visited the state in 1853 Jacksonville was the only town of importance It wanted to go to St Augustine The trip had to be made in a sloop it came and in endeavoring to thread the wilderness of waterways the quick himself lost his bearings and the future ruler of the state spent a night in the open

Since then Mr Plant has done much for Florida and incidentally for himself He has built railroads established steamboat lines and built up thriving winter resorts around his big hotels He has introduced to the citizens of the northern states the beauties of the winter climate of Florida and thus have paid him back by settling big hotel bills and paying thumping big transportation fares Now Uncle Sam is handing over to Mr Plant a big slice of the war appropriations and the railroads, steamers and hotels which were meant to furnish dividends only in winter are regular summer gold mines

Although well on in his seventy ninth year Mr Plant is still one of the busiest men in this country—untiring seldom resting or heeding time for rest full of the liveliness of today and the requirements of tomorrow but planning and preparing al

HENRY B PLANT

ways for the conditions of ten years or a quarter of a century hence. Few things happen in his territory that he has not foreseen and prepared for and with it all and with the added cares of a multimillionaire of New York he is one of the kindliest and most approachable of men

Mr Plant is a grandson of Sarah Frisbee a descendant of the Huguenot Richard Frisbee who settled in Virginia in 1619 and whose son Edward was driven out of that state in 1643 on account of his Puritanism Edward Frisbee removed to Branford Conn, and for many generations the Frisbees were Branford and Branford was the Frisbees In the same town Mr Plant was born in 1819 and after finishing his education he entered at once into the business for which nature had expressly molded him and to which he has devoted his entire life At 18 years old he had charge of the express business between New York and New Haven and when that business ripened into the Adams Express company in 1854 he was appointed superintendent of the southern division of the company At the opening of the civil war in 1861, he formed and became president of the Southern Express company and has been its president continuously since that time For the last 31 years he has also been president of the Texas Express company

These presidencies however, are mere items in the long list of Mr Plant's business interests In 1852 he organized and was made president of the Plant Investment company in which among his associates were Henry M Flagler Morris K Jesup, Henry Sanford, H P Hoadley and G H Tiller It is over one of this company's railway lines, reaching from Charleston to Tampa, that the troops for the capture of Cuba and Porto Rico are carried A mere list of the 13 railway lines extending several thousand miles, of the nine steamship and steamboat lines, reaching from Cape Breton to Jamaica and of the six large hotels owned and operated by the company under the general title of the Plant system reads like a traveler's guide

Though on the verge of his eightieth year Mr Plant spends a large part of his time in his private car No 100 that is known and welcomed all over the southern states Today he is in Tampa, tomorrow in Jamaica, a little later in New York in Boston in Halifax His office goes with him everywhere by day or night In the midst of the pine woods No 100 draws up in front of a shanty following it soon and in short as he knows the time and ways of the whole system—the railroads in Alabama the hotels in Georgia the steamers and ferries in Florida as well as the men and business every visitor to his New York hotel may have dropped out of sight for days and no other person is to blame but to keep clouds of anxiety away from the offices of general officers and to the man whom some call the king of Florida

RAISING WAR TAXES.

AN EXCESS OF $1,000,000 A DAY WILL BE NEEDED

Revenue Raised For Carrying on Previous Wars Former Expenditures Compared With Financial Burdens That May Grow Out of the Present War

How much money will be raised by the new war revenue laws as a whole is a matter of conjecture but it will have to be in excess of $1,000,000 a day if it fully meets the purpose for which it was created Before the war began the expenses of the government were about $1,000,000 a day Now according to the figures of government officials who handle the money the war is much It is easy to see where the $1,000,000 a day and the wonders that with an invading army in Cuba another on the way to Dewey and the Philippines three or four fleets of warvessels to maintain and many of coast defense fighters in North Europe about the country the expenses much greater than it

stamps on his bank checks or contribute to the expense of the war in the various other ways provided by the new revenue law need have no fear that the government will not need the money.

Judging from the statistics furnished in the records of previous wars Uncle Sam will have no trouble raising all the money that will be necessary to prosecute this one In 1865 the last year of the war of the rebellion, the revenue from internal taxes was $309,226,853 That amount of money was collected of course only in the loyal states which had at that time only a population Today the taxable states which had at that time only a population of twice as much as they had in 1865 and the present war shows are 75 times as many people, who, at the same ratio of taxation would pay more than $1,000,000,000 a year No such amount will be raised of course and will not be needed but the fact that the United States could get that amount of money if it was necessary shows how much wealth has been created in the last thirty years

Expenditures of former wars seem insignificant when compared with the financial burdens that have grown out of the present one In the war of 1812 ending with Jackson's victory at New Orleans the United States spent $102,909,151 In less than a week now ideas pass through the Chicago clearing house alone to pay for the whole war The government has relied upon loans to carry on hostile operations It borrowed during the four years of the war $887,620,502 The internal revenue for the period amounted to only $20,101,558 Much of the money was raised on 6 per cent treasury notes In 1813 6 per cent government bonds sold at 88 and in 1814 at 80 How different it is now! People all over the country are falling over one another to subscribe for the new 3 per cent bonds at par and the brokers already offer to buy them at a premium Before the subscription blanks were sent out the banks in New York offered to take the entire issue, and but for the provision that the securities are to be sold to the people the banks would quickly bid them up to 102 or more The difference between a 6 per cent bond at 80 and a 3 per cent bond at par expresses part of the difference between then and now in the government's financial ability to wage a foreign war

All the money to carry on the Mexican war was raised by loans The cash balance in the treasury July 1, 1846 was $36,194 274 Six per cent treasury notes produced $58,809 000 The expenditures during the war were $123 447,468 but a smaller amount was borrowed. The result, of course, was a deficit and a financial burden for the future which seems one of the inevitable results of war

The war of the rebellion was a more serious matter than either of the other two and it cost more money The total amount spent during the four years of that conflict was $3,179,172 350 which is an average of $794 843 087 a year The largest amount expended in any one year was $1,217 704 199 in 1865 and the smallest amount $456 379,896 in 1862 The treasury was not as well prepared for war then as it is now The cash balance at the start of the conflict was $2 257,065 It is 100 times greater now being about $226 000,000 and a large part of it in gold Six per cent gold bonds of the United States offered to the highest bidder in 1861 brought an average of 89 03 The government's 'new 4 per cents" now sell at 125 and over

It took a deal of very adroit financiering to keep the war kettle boiling during the rebellion, and numerous expedients that will not have to be resorted to now were tried. In an article in The Bankers' Magazine Ellis H Roberts, treasurer of the United States, shows the amount of loans and currency issued during the rebellion to have been $5, 147,018 536 Of this amount more than $2 000,000 000 were in bonds and an other $1 000 000,000 and more about equally divided between compound certificates and government certificates of small indebtedness The public debt reached its height in August 1865 at $2,756 431, 571 The previous July gold had gone up to 285

To pay the expenses of the present war the bond sale will doubtless prove sufficient Afterward the war taxes will help pay off the bonds The schedule that was in force during the rebellion shows what the people of the country will do to carry on a just war A $14 per capita tax, which was collected then could be collected now with greater ease. The beauty of the situation so far as the United States is concerned is that Uncle Sam can raise all the money he needs without going away from home.—M C in Chicago Times-Herald

Heredity.

"How much George resembles his father" exclaimed the caller looking at the framed portrait of the young soldier hanging on the wall

"Very much," replied Mrs Strong-Myndd in a deep voice "He can't take care of himself at all He's written to me six times for money since he went to the war"—Chicago Tribune

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A C Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages, and was absolutely cured by Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure, would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr King's New Discovery for consumption Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro's Drug Store Regular size 50 cts and $1 00 Guaranteed to cure or price refunded

Free Pills.

Send your address to H E Bucklen & Co, Chicago and get a free sample box of Dr King's New Life Pills A trial will convince you of their merits Those pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bro, Druggists

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Dreier & Bro

How Relief Came.

This is the sequel of a terrible calamity which affected many sections of the country some years ago. A host of victims suffered disease and death. The survivors have now a new reason to rejoice.

About seven years ago the La Grippe visited various sections of the country in its deadly might scattering disease and death among its hosts of victims.

Most of those afflicted who escaped death then, have lived on in suffering, broken in health and ambition; for the after-effects of this disease are dangerous.

A large portion of the survivors have a feeling of oppression in the chest.

A little exertion causes a violent action of the heart, described as "palpitation."

There is mental anxiety, depression, blueness of the skin, indicating impaired circulation of the blood.

The sluggishness of its circulation impairs the functions of most of the organs the stomach and intestines fail to perform their work, while the appetite and digestion become seriously affected.

This complaint has baffled eminent physicians and exhausted the results of pharmacopoeia.

Recently, however, a means for a cure has been obtained.

Among those who have been restored to health by it is Herman H. Eveler, of 811 W. Main Street, Jefferson, Mo., a resident of that city for thirty-eight years, well known as a successful contractor.

He was one of the victims of the "Grippe" seven years ago and has since been troubled with its after-effects.

"That he lives to-day," he says, "is due to a remarkable occurrence.

"I was taken with a malady just after the "Grippe" visited this section and caused so many fatalities about seven years ago.

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried different doctors and carefully followed their directions, but no benefit was apparent. I used numerous remedies that were highly recommended but no satisfactory results were obtained.

"I began to give up all hope of receiving relief. My condition was deplorable.

"In reading a St. Louis newspaper I noticed an article extolling Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"After making inquiries regarding them I concluded to give the pills a thorough trial.

"I used the first box and was wonderfully relieved.

"I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"A marked improvement was soon noticeable; the shortness of breath, the palpitation of my heart and kindred ailments began to abate.

"After taking four boxes of these pills, I was restored to good health.

"I feel like a new man now, and can transact my business with increased ambition."

To add strength to his story Mr. Eveler made affidavit before Notary Public Adam Poutzong and he will gladly answer inquiries to those enclosing stamp for reply.

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are helpful in such cases as this, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

Spanish Laziness

Henry C Lea in the Atlantic Labor, to Spanish pride, was the badge of inferiority to be escaped in every possible way This national aversion to labor manifested itself in an indolence which rendered the pretense of working almost illusory Dorner tells us of his compatriots that they did not work as in other lands a few hours a day, and this intermittently were expected to provide for them as much as the incessant activity of the foreigner To these drawbacks on productive industry is to be added the multitude of feast-days which Navarrete estimates at about one-third of the working days rising to one-half at the critical season of the harvests—feast-days which, according to Archbishop Carranza, were spent in debauchery rendering them especially welcome to the devil Under such conditions it was impossible for Spain to withstand the competition of the foreigner

The Spirit of War is on the Deep

The big guns are uttering their savage barks, and the sharp crack of rapid firing rifles is heard echoing along the waters, marking where the conflict rages. Those who are unable to participate in the war against Spain may find satisfaction in following events as they occur on land and sea, and which are admirably pictured in this superb portfolio series, of "Our Nation in Wars" each weekly issue of which contains sixteen or more magnificent photographic views of actual happings at the front Each picture is accompanied by a graphic descriptive text so as to present a comprehensive history, illustrative and narrative, of the war now being vigorously prosecuted A work of this character, so pleasing to the eye and so impressive to the understanding, is as instructive as it is interesting, and should receive an enthusiastic welcome in the home of every loyal American, and its preservation should be carefully attended to The value of this series, while very great now, will rapidly increase with the passing years, until those who have the prudence to keep the full file will presently find that it is grown almost beyond estimation and become a record of incalculable worth 5 2t

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10 00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new Y. W. C. A. Rooms, 49 and 51 W. Berry Street., Should apply at once Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street

Don't Break Your Wife's Back.

Don't continue to break your wife's back with that old pump Stop the constant necessity of carrying in and out water. Put in a kitchen sink and note the difference it will make in your household, The improvement will be apparent clear into the parlor Permit us to furnish you estimates

H. F. Franke THE PLUMBER

Phone 672 - 68 Barr St

There is a Time For Everything!

And THIS is The time to be

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Flies and Mosquitos.

Better prepare for them before your house is full. Call and examine our line of

Screen Doors and Windows

At The Lowest Prices.

Also Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools.

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BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK. Capital $200,000. Surplus $225 000 The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on certificate of deposit left four months President—Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Mohr jr

White National Bank. CAPITAL $250,000. SURPLUS $55,000. Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum

Capital $350,000. Surplus $140,000. THE OLD NATIONAL BANK S W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts Stephen B Bond, President. Oliver P Morgan Vice-President. Jared D. Bond, Cashier James C Woodworth, Asst. Cashier

PHYSICIANS

DR. B. GARD—To ladies' suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne street Telephone 243.

DR. NISWONGER'S New Catarrh Discovery is giving great satisfaction, and relieving many sufferers of this dreaded disease. Free trial treatment at the Postoffice Drug Store, where we will sell Pure Drugs, but no cheap cut rate drugs

J. M BYLER, M. D. HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Rooms 8 and 9 Schmitz Block 529 S Calhoun Street. OFFICE HOURS 9 to 11 a m 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p m

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WORST CRIME OF ALL.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses on on the Crime of Suicide.

To Either Mental Irresponsibility or to Infidelity in Due Every Case of Self-Immolation—True Cure for Sorrow

The following sermon by Rev T De Witt Talmage is directed against the crime of suicide It is based on the text

Do thyself no harm.—Acts xvi., 28.

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and according to the Roman law a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner, and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeoned for three or four years then the sheriff must be endungeoned for three or four years and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment, then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment The sheriff had received special charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not much confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep, and supposing these ministers have run away and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioners ax on the morrow and suffer public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his own disease But before the sharp, keen glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart one of the unloosened prisoners arrest the blade by the comment Do thyself no harm."

In olden times, and where Christianity had not interfered with it suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's ambassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon Cato, rather than submit to Julius Caesar, took his own life and three times after his wounds had been dressed tore them open and perished Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring considering life unbearable Lycurgus a suicide Brutus a suicide After the disaster of Moscow Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of poison and one night his servant heard the ex emperor arise and put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans aroused all the attendants and it was only through utmost medical skill that he was resuscitated

Times have changed, and yet the American conscience needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they can not endure earthly existence Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspeptic impatience anger, remorse envy jealousy destitution misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by paris green by laudanum, by belladonna by Othello's dagger by halter by leap from the abutment of a bridge by fire arms. More cases of felo de se in the last two years than any two years of the world's existence and more in the last month than in any twelve months. The evil is more and more spreading

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self-destruction, but always in dementia and not responsible I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever While the shock of the catastrophe is very great I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life to have no doubt about their happiness. The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety How Christ feels toward the insane you may know from the way He treated the demoniac of Gadara and the child lunatic, and the potency with which He hushed tempests either of sea or brain

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, has none greater than Hugh Miller. Great for science and great for God He was an elder in St John's Presbyterian church He came of the best Highland blood and was a descendant of Donald Ray a man eminent for piety and the rare gift of second sight His attainments climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stone-mason drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr Chalmers the theologian and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in the Old Red Sandstone That man did more than any other being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible and he struck his tuning fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he from out geology and theology accordant in divine worship His two books entitled Footprints of the Creator" and 'The Testimony of the Rocks proclaimed the banns of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation On this latter book he toiled day and night through love of nature and love of God until he could not sleep and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side the cruel instrument having had two bullets –one for him and the other for the gunsmith, who at the coroner's inquest was examining it and fell dead Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of the earth among the mightiest of Heaven.

No one doubted the piety of William Cowper the author of those three great hymns "Oh, for a Closer Walk with God." What Various Hindrances We Meet There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood —William Cowper who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life and rode to the River Thames but found a man seated on some goods at the very place where he expected to spring, and rode back to his home and that night threw himself upon his own sword and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope broke. No wonder that when God mercifully delivered him from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable:

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders perform
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm

Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan His work in vain
God is His own interpreter
And He will make it plain.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that the man who in the use of his reason by his own act snaps the string between his body and his soul goes straight into perdition Shall I prove it? Revelation xxi 8 Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone Revelations xxii., 15 Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers You do not believe the New Testament? Then perhaps you believe the ten commandments Thou shalt not kill Do you say that all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in life, and made you the custodian of your life, and He made you the custodian of no other life He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike back assaults two eyes to watch for approach and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust, it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep, it is treason to natural laws and it is treason to God a blot so far ordinary murder

To show how God in the Bible looked upon this crime I point you to the rogues's picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bethshan Here is the man who slew Little David—ten feet in stature clasping four Here is the man who consulted a clairvoyant, Witch of Endor Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity as many a man has done asks his servant to slay him and when that servant declined then the giant plants the hilt of his sword in the earth the sharp point sticking upward and he throws his body on it and expires—the coward the suicide Here is Ahitophel, the Machiavelli of olden times betraying his best friend David in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide No getting what he wanted by change of politics, he takes a short cut out of a disgraceful life into the suicide's eternity There he is the angel

Here is Abimelech practically a suicide He is with an army besieging a tower when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head and with what life he has left in his cracked skull he commands his armor bearer Draw thy sword and slay me lest men say a woman slew me There is his post-mortem photograph in the book of Samuel

But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologist for him And what wonder in this day when we have a book reading Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue and this day when we uncover a statue of George Sand as the benefactress of literature and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles—betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscariot white. Yet the woman by his own hand hung up for the execration of all ages Judas Iscariot

All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of their earthly terminus and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had what with his destroyed property and his body all aflame with insufferable carbuncles and everything gone from his home except the chief curse of it a pestiferous wife and four garrulous people pelting him with comforters talk while he sits on a heap of ashes scratching his scabs with a piece of broken potters yet crying out in triumph "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change comes"

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have buried themselves out of life and notwithstanding Christianity is against it and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing If there be no hereafter, or if this hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next?

And when our existence here becomes troublesome why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections There has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented and therefore irresponsible or an infidel I challenge all the ages and I challenge the universe There never has been a case of self destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected Him

You say it is a business trouble, or you say it is electrical current or it is this or it is that, or it is the other thing Why not go clear back my friend and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity which practically says If you dont like this life get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation where there are no notes to pay no prosecutions to suffer no gout to torment or you will land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it? Infidelity has always been apologetic for self immolation After Tom Paine's Age of Reason was published and widely read there was a marked increase of self slaughter

I have sometimes heard it discussed whether the great deathbed was a Christian or not He was a Christian In his last will and testament he commends his soul to God through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ I know that he considered appreciation of a future existence the mightiest hindrance to self destruction

For who would bear the whips and scorns of time
The oppressor's wrong the proud man's contumely
The pangs of despised love the law's delay
The insolence of office and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin Who would fardels bear
To grunt and sweat under a weary life
But that the dread of something after death
The undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveler returns puzzles the will

Have nothing to do with any thing so cruel, so debasing Come out of bad company into the company of those who believe in Bible Longfellow Franklin wrote Of this Jesus of Nazareth I have to say that the system of morals He left and the religion He has given us are the best things the world has ever seen or likely to see Patrick Henry the electric champion of liberty says The book worth all the books put together is the Bible Napoleon the leading philosopher of his time what did he say? The sublimest philosophy on earth is the philosophy of the Gospel Davy Brewster at the pronunciation of whose name every scientist of the world bows his head David Brewster saying Oh this religion has been a great light to me a very great light all my days President Tyler, the great French statesman acknowledging that he prized when he said I invoke the Lord God in whom I am glad to believe David Livingstone able to conquer the lion able to conquer the panther able to conquer the savage yet conquered by this religion so when they find him dead they find him on his knees.

Salmon P Chase chief justice of the supreme court of the United States appointed by President Lincoln will take the witness stand Chief Justice Chase please to state what you have to say about the book commonly called the Bible The witness replies There came a time in my life when I doubted the divinity of the Scriptures and I resolved as a lawyer and judge I would try the book as I would try anything in the court room taking evidence for and against I was long and serious and profound study and using the same principles of evidence in this religious matter as I always do in secular matters I have come to the decision that the Bible is a supernatural book that it has come from God and that the only safety for the human race is to follow its teachings Judge that will do Go back again to your pillow of dust on the banks of the Ohio Next I put upon the witness stand a president of the United States –John Quincy Adams President Adams what have you to say about the Bible and Christianity? The president replies I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once a year My custom is to read four or five chapters every morning immediately after rising from my bed It employs about an hour of my time and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day In what light soever we regard the Bible whether with reference to revelation to history or to morality it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue Chancellor Kent what do you think of the Bible? Answer I have read the Bible morning, noon and night, and have ever since been happier and the better man for such reading

Young men of America come out of the circle of infidels—mostly made up of cranks and imbeciles—into the company of intellectual giants and turn your back on an infidelity which destroys body and soul

Ah! Infidelity stand up and take thy sentence In the presence of God, angels and men stand up thou monster Thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy check scarred with uncleanness, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up satyr filthy goat, buzzard of the nations leper of the centuries! Stand up thou monster, Infidelity! Part man, part panther part reptile, part dragon stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hands red with the blood in which thou hast washed thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit and sup on the sobs and groans of those thou hast destroyed and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned I brand the forehead of infidels with all the crimes of self immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason

My friends if ever your life through its abrasions and its molestations, should seem to be unbearable and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest do not consider yourself worse than others Christ himself was tempted to cast himself from the roof of the temple, but as He resisted so resist ye Christ came to medicine all wounds In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death People who have had it worse than you will ever have it have gone songfully on their way Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as He keeps the chronology of nations your grave as well as your cradle Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock that night The 430 years were not up at 11 and one o'clock would have been tard and too late The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock and the destroying angel struck the blow and Israel was free And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage By His grace make not the worst of things but the best of them If you must take the pills do not chew them Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations just as Cæsus gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been a chain of iron For the asking you may have the same grace that was given the Italian martyr Algerius who down in the darkest of dungeons dated his letter from the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison And remember that this brief life is surrounded by a rim a very thin but very important rim and close up to that rim is a great eternity and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates this from that To get rid of the sorrows of earth do not rush into greater sorrows To get rid of a swarm of summer insects cast not into a jungle of Bengal tigers.

There is a sorrowless world and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep and the rays that lights up our northern skies are confounding astronomers as to what it can be is the waving of the banners of the procession come to meet the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have 10 000 reasons for wanting to go there but we will never get there either by self immolation or impatience All our sins slain by Christ who came to do that thing we want to go to at just the time divinely arranged and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the soul pearl before us O God Whatever others may choose give me a Christian's life a Christian's death, a Christian's burial a Christian's immortality!

Making Men Great

It is not the power of God but the gentleness of God that works the greatest wonders It is this that makes men.—L G Woodbridge Congregationalist Middleboro Mass.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

OUR OWN RECONCENTRADOS.

What Weyler Has Done for Cuba Rum Is Doing for This Country

It requires strong nerves even to read of the suffering of the wretched neighbors of ours who in the United States of America are groaning beneath the iron heel of the Spanish butcher Weyler, the great French statesman acknowledging that he prized when he said I invoke the Lord God in whom I am glad to believe David Livingstone able to conquer the lion able to conquer the panther able to conquer the savage yet conquered by this religion so when they find him dead they find him on his knees.

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Ah! Infidelity stand up and take thy sentence In the presence of God, angels and men stand up thou monster Thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy check scarred with uncleanness, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up satyr filthy goat, buzzard of the nations leper of the centuries! Stand up thou monster, Infidelity! Part man, part panther part reptile, part dragon stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hands red with the blood in which thou hast washed thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit and sup on the sobs and groans of those thou hast destroyed and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned I brand the forehead of infidels with all the crimes of self immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason

My friends if ever your life through its abrasions and its molestations, should seem to be unbearable and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest do not consider yourself worse than others Christ himself was tempted to cast himself from the roof of the temple, but as He resisted so resist ye Christ came to medicine all wounds In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death People who have had it worse than you will ever have it have gone songfully on their way Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as He keeps the chronology of nations your grave as well as your cradle Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock that night The 430 years were not up at 11 and one o'clock would have been tard and too late The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock and the destroying angel struck the blow and Israel was free And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage By His grace make not the worst of things but the best of them If you must take the pills do not chew them Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations just as Cæsus gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been a chain of iron For the asking you may have the same grace that was given the Italian martyr Algerius who down in the darkest of dungeons dated his letter from the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison And remember that this brief life is surrounded by a rim a very thin but very important rim and close up to that rim is a great eternity and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates this from that To get rid of the sorrows of earth do not rush into greater sorrows To get rid of a swarm of summer insects cast not into a jungle of Bengal tigers.

There is a sorrowless world and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep and the rays that lights up our northern skies are confounding astronomers as to what it can be is the waving of the banners of the procession come to meet the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have 10 000 reasons for wanting to go there but we will never get there either by self immolation or impatience All our sins slain by Christ who came to do that thing we want to go to at just the time divinely arranged and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the soul pearl before us O God Whatever others may choose give me a Christian's life a Christian's death, a Christian's burial a Christian's immortality!

Making Men Great

It is not the power of God but the gentleness of God that works the greatest wonders It is this that makes men.—L G Woodbridge Congregationalist Middleboro Mass.

NOTES OF REFORM.

Some men are hard drinkers but many others find it quite easy —Chicago Daily News

There is nothing elevating about the saloon Its whole tendency is downward —Good Templar Budget

Nearly all the men have quit drinking Only a few foolish boys have the drink habit of late years —Atchison Globe

Here's why some children whom we meet
Can never get enough to eat
It takes just all the family chink
To keep the corpse supplied to drink
—L A W Bulletin

Legalizing one man to sell drink, and locking up another man for taking it is like letting loose a number of tigers and locking up the people who get bitten National Temperance Advocate

Last week we made mention that some dirty skunk was selling whisky here Holy shamous met us Saturday evening and said we ruined him bad names and if it appeared in the paper again he would kill us Desirous of putting the execution down as long as possible it is to be regretted that such reflections were cast on an innocent polecat.—The Kentucky Gleaner

It Would Be a Hoodoo

The saloon men of Deadwood S D have subscribed $70 00 as a start toward a fund of $5 000 to build a church the entire amount to be raised among the liquor men of the nation In view of the well known superstition of sailors it is a question whether a vessel built with drink money would not be regarded as foredoomed to disaster If any ship was ever entitled to the name of hoodoo surely such an one would be We imagine it haunted with the specters of wailing wives and skeleton children, brutal murderers and their shrieking victims gibbering ghosts and an unending procession of lost despairing souls We imagine the very rats forsaking it —Union Signal

For the Soldiers

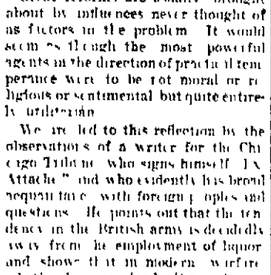
The Kentucky W C T U has undertaken to supply each of the volunteers of the state with pocket comfort bags containing thread needles, buttons pins safety pins and tape Into each bag is to be placed a little square of white cotton cloth which is printed the total abstinence pledge and a scripture text About 2 000 have been distributed and the officers testify that they can see the greatest difference in the appearance of their companies More than half of some of them have signed the pledge

TWO SAD CASES

Homes Stricken by the Curse of Intemperance—Wives and Children Suffer

A deep sadness was felt all over the city this morning when the news was circulated that Mrs Mary Ann Hall, wife of Mr Thomas Hall, had committed suicide by drowning herself in the river at the foot of Fifth street Mrs Hall was a most estimable lady, and her untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire community in which she lived Mr Hall is a hard working man, and has been addicted to the use of liquor for a number of years Mrs Hall has been a sufferer for a long time, and it is thought that her mind was unbalanced when she committed the rash act Mr Hall is almost crazed with grief and is under the care of a physician Mrs Hall was a member of the Methodist church and was highly respected by all who knew her Coroner Hoffman will hold an inquest this afternoon at 2 o'clock.—Evansville Courier

Mrs Mary Ann Hall, whose suicide by drowning in the Ohio river at the foot of Fifth street was reported in the Courier this morning, was a victim of the drink habit, and her self-destruction was the result of a fit of despondency caused by the habit of her husband Mrs Hall was a most estimable lady, and her untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire community in which she lived Mr Hall is a hard working man, and has been addicted to the use of liquor for a number of years Mrs Hall has been a sufferer for a long time, and it is thought that her mind was unbalanced when she committed the rash act Mr Hall is almost crazed with grief and is under the care of a physician Mrs Hall was a member of the Methodist church and was highly respected by all who knew her Coroner Hoffman will hold an inquest this afternoon at 2 o'clock.—Evansville Courier



WHERE HE SPENDS HIS EARNINGS

WHISKY AND WAR.

How the One Is Demonstrating Most Clearly the Uselessness of the Other

Great reforms are usually brought about by influences never thought of as factors in the problem It would seem as though the most powerful agents in the direction of practical temperance were to be not moral or religious or sentimental but quite entirely utilitarian

We are led to this reflection by the observations of a writer for the Chicago Tribune who signs himself "An Attache" and who evidently has broad acquaintance with foreign peoples and questions He points out that the tendency in the British army is decidedly away from the employment of liquor and shows that in modern warfare whether by sea or land It is no longer forces of strength and blessedness that are required of the man but calmness and collectedness He shows how Dewey's gunners at Manila excelled the gunners of the famous British Mediterranean fleet in naval seamanship and calls attention to the fact that the recent British victory in Africa was won by a force composed exclusively of total abstainers

The great railway systems of the country are studying this question Years ago many of them prohibited drinking among workingmen Lately several have stricken clerks that any man known to drink at all cannot be employed by them some of them have issued orders declaring that to be seen in a saloon will be accepted as prima facie evidence of a man's having the drink habit and will result in his discharge

Against the school of the plea of logical effects of alcohol are being hailed into the courts of the land and laid in such a way as to make it next to impossible that they shall ever learn its use

This while prohibitory enactment might never be applicable as being brought about in an orderly way in civil life and men are being led through a broader intelligence and the pectoral demands of daily life to evolute habits of temperance and so forth Farmers' Voice

REGIMENTAL CANTEEN.

Organized Fight Being Made on This Demoralizing Army Institution

The organized fight against the regimental canteen in Congress is already in progress Senator Clark of Montana is introducing every effort to abolish the canteen Another meeting of the Christian Endeavorers' Christian Association was held and it was unanimously decided to have the canteen abolished The following resolution was introduced and passed

Whereas, The army regulations establish in many of the regiments of the United States army what is practically a canteen where intoxicating liquors are sold to the enlisted men and

Whereas, The use of intoxicating liquors by soldiers is a disgrace to the service and a great hindrance to the efficiency of the army for the purpose for which it was established and

Whereas, The use of intoxicating liquors by soldiers leads to many of the most disgraceful crimes committed in the army, and

Whereas, The canteen is the principal agency through which the liquor traffic fastens its curse upon the army, and

Whereas, The canteen is a temptation to many young men who have never before tasted liquor to begin its use, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of revenue to the regiment, company or post where it is established, and

Whereas, The temptation to officers to encourage the sale of liquor to the enlisted men in order to increase the revenue of the canteen is very great, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of corruption to officers who are tempted to neglect their duty in order to secure the profits of the canteen, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of discord between officers and men, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of demoralization to the enlisted men, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of expense to the government, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of disgrace to the army and to the nation, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of danger to the efficiency of the army in time of war, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of danger to the peace and prosperity of the nation in time of peace, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of danger to the liberties of the people, and

Whereas, The canteen is a source of danger to the perpetuity of our free institutions

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898

NICARAGUA'S CANAL.

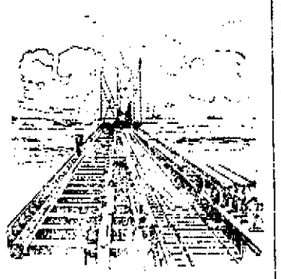
RENEWED INTEREST IN THE GREAT INTER-OCEANIC WATERWAY.

Ups and Downs of the Project in Different Forms Since the Middle of the Last Century—Work Already Done and What Remains to Be Accomplished.

The Ay[illegible] Canal [illegible] Greytown [illegible] Lake Nicaragua [illegible] prospects [illegible] year [illegible] rate of the Nicaragua canal [illegible] feasible that the work [illegible] should form no part [illegible] necessities. [illegible] the last quarter [illegible] canal, and the [illegible] ridged the [illegible] pany to [illegible] done, and [illegible] which [illegible] fused to [illegible] Spanish [illegible] Board of Control [illegible] navigation [illegible] schemes, but with [illegible]

In [illegible] Maritime Canal [illegible] was granted to the Nicaragua [illegible] charter, and the [illegible] commenced by [illegible] July. Early in [illegible] 4 miles [illegible] 4 miles [illegible] government. Bills were passed [illegible] the senate and house [illegible] That before the senate [illegible] was not permitted to take [illegible] bill. It finally passed [illegible] and became a [illegible] On May 4 the Maritime Canal [illegible] was formally organized. In the [illegible] Nicaragua association had [illegible] and [illegible] ed a contract [illegible] whose direction the surveys and [illegible] had been completed, were [illegible] Since that time [illegible] progressed slowly until it was [illegible] in 1893 for lack of funds.

The route which was finally chosen and on which work was begun is from Greytown on the Atlantic to Brito on the Pacific, a distance of [illegible] miles. In detail the line of the canal [illegible] from Greytown to a [illegible] Castello Creek [illegible] 9.5 miles through [illegible] of the heavily wooded [illegible] and swamp. The cross section of the canal [illegible] to be 120 feet wide at bottom, 200 feet at surface and 28 feet deep. Lock No. 1 will have a lift of 32 feet. Dimensions of locks: 650 feet by 80 feet. Lock No. 2, 1.25 miles from No. 1, lift, 30 feet. Lock No. 3, about two miles from No. 2; lift, 15 feet. About three miles from No. 3 is the western divide cut, 2.6 miles long; extreme depth of cut, 30 feet; average depth the entire length of cut, 145 feet; [illegible] mostly rock; dimensions of the [illegible]



BREAKWATER LOOKING SEAWARD.

bottom, 80 feet at surface; depth of water, 30 feet. The route from the divide cut is through the basin of the San Francisco river. It and all other openings are dammed up to make an important reservoir, extending from the divide cut to the mouth San Juan at Ochoa, where the river is 50 [illegible] be dammed by an [illegible] work of loose rock, to be hauled from the divide cut. This dam is to be 50 feet high and 1,000 feet long. It will raise the water above it to a level of 105 feet above the sea, and this will raise the level of Lake Nicaragua from 105 feet to 110 feet above the sea.

Although work on the canal was suspended in 1893, much has already been accomplished on the lower portion of the San Juan river. For 40 miles the canal does not follow the course of the river, but progresses in a straight line directly west through the swamp. It is necessary in order to accomplish anything on this portion of the route to build a railroad for the transportation of materials, machinery and stone for construction. The road is equipped for construction work and supplied with four locomotives, 60 cars, steam shovel, ballast unloader [illegible] and other requisite appliances. At the railroad terminus in the harbor is a [illegible] 200 feet long, and equipped with modern steam conveniences for handling [illegible] rapidly.

Estimates of the cost of the canal made at various times and by different companies place the figures all the way from $10,000,000 to $120,000,000, but working engineers who have carefully gone over the details believe that for the sum of $100,000,000 the canal can be finished and equipped throughout. The official estimates made by President Warner Miller, allowing for the cost of the work, including dredging, excavation, [illegible] piers and locks, interest on bonds during a time when the canal is earning nothing and the cost of administration, give the figure at $80,000,000, and this is regarded by competent authorities as liberal. President Miller estimates that the commerce which will pass through it in the first year after it is finished will exceed rather than fall short of [illegible] tons, and that, at $2.50 per ton, will give an income the first year of $12,500,000. Now, three-fourths of the trade of China and Japan are with England and Germany. With the Nicaragua canal completed those [illegible] will be [illegible] and the [illegible] of China and the east will be under the control of merchants in New York and San Francisco.

The Fire of the Opal.

Whence comes the fire of the opal? There are numerous pretty theories [illegible] away. But a [illegible] claims that it is to water which gives to the pearl that [illegible] ing irridescent [illegible] to be known as the [illegible] opal is composed of [illegible] and [illegible] reports of silica. Why [illegible] the precious pearls [illegible] knows. Why. It was the only [illegible] ringless [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] was opened. It [illegible] no ordinary [illegible] [illegible] Not [illegible] Anything [illegible] Chicago Tribune.

OPPORTUNITIES.

The Magistrate Gives Her Capital Some Good Advice.

The [illegible] for [illegible] approval.

The [illegible] Bought [illegible]

"Why [illegible]

"Because [illegible] a much [illegible] ing."

"Then [illegible] Nan [illegible] sure, [illegible]

"Have you a [illegible] plain [illegible] Have you? Why, [illegible]

NOTED BRIGADIERS.

TWO OF THE NEW GENERALS WHO ARE WELL KNOWN.

One Is Fred Grant, Son of the Martial President, the Other Charles King, Famous as an Army Novelist and Writer of Soldier Stories.

[illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE SENTINEL
Prints all the News
That's Fit to Print.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Sentinel
Prints the Truth.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For The Hot Weather.

150 Umbrellas.

GOODS THAT ARE WORTH $1.50.

OUR PRICE WILL BE

98 Cents

A PIECE.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any person in need of money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, etc.,

The Property to Remain in Your Possession .....

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates.

It Pays to Borrow of Us. Loans to Salaried People, (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, Up-stairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

TICKET NO. 2,484

GETS THE GOLD WATCH.

Ticket for Gold Watch, with every 50 cent purchase.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,

Gents' Furnishers.
—80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.—

STRENGTH.

Many people 'go all to pieces as soon as hot weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all gone.

DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC

for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sole agents,

Freese & RankE,

Pharmacists.

88 Calhoun St.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

If so, call on us. We can get you money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. If you want money and desire your business done quickly, privately and confidentially, call on us.

FORT WAYNE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room No. 21 Rose Block, over First National Bank, No. 71 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

IT IS SO!

Farm land is bound to raise in price before one. Now is the time to buy. I have a number of good improved farms to sell or trade. Can give possession any time. Money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. interest. If you want to buy a home, don't forget to look at my list of houses and beautiful lots in all parts of the city.

Respectfully,

LOUIS F. CURDES,

Home Phone 622. 8 & 9 Fitler-Long Block.

SORE HANDS

CURED BY CUTICURA

My sore hands commenced with a burning on my fingers. When I rubbed them you could see little white pimples, and I felt like twisting them out of their sockets. I had high fever and cold chills, nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, then it ran amount, and there the burning fire was. My hands puffed up worse than a toad, the water ran through the bandage on to the floor. I went to a doctor for a year. I got CUTICURA, SOAP and CUTICURA ROAP. The sores hardened up, peeled off, and my hands are now cured.

CASPER BEITSCHLER, Pembroke, N. Y.

SUMMER CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING ECZEMAS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the great blood purifier, cleanse the blood of humors, allay inflammation, soothe and heal, and restore the hair. Complete treatment, CUTICURA REMEDIES, $1.25. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Hands," free.

MILES TO COMMAND.

The General-in-Chief Will Lead the Porto Rican Expedition.

TAMPA SOLDIERS MAY GO TO CAMP THOMAS

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is said that General Miles himself will command the Porto Rican expedition, aided by General Brooke. The latter probably will make all the arrangements necessary at Washington and at Chickamauga, as it is not the present intention of General Miles to return to Washington before leaving for Porto Rico, though of course there is always the possibility that he will be summoned here by the president for purposes of consultation.

It is expected that the campaign in Porto Rico will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan with an ample supply of field artillery to force their way directly into the rear of the town while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make the attack in front.

Discouraged as the Spaniards are by the surrender of Santiago it is not expected that they will offer protracted resistance.

It may be that when General Brooke's soldiers leave Chickamauga park their places will be taken by some of the troops now lying at Tampa.

The conditions at the latter place are not satisfactory from a sanitary point of view and the troops if not removed to Chickamauga probably will be taken to Ferdinando and Charleston.

THE CONSENT OF MADRID WANTED.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, (10 a. m.) via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, (7:25 a. m.)—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque ceiba tree half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading ceiba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time our interpreters translating the language of General Toral, had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid government, but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and that no further consent of the Madrid government was required.

When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of General Toral (General Escario, Lieutenant Colonel Fortan and Robert Mason, the British vice consul) combatted at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary; but, at the same time, they claimed strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had authorized it, the home government would do the same. General Toral, who was personally present and who, in fact, directed the negotiations on his own behalf, said he had never been over ruled by the captain general. Still, he added, that until Madrid had sanctioned it Santiago had not capitulated.

All this was extremely unsatisfactory to our commissioners, who clung tenaciously to the understanding Shafter had received earlier in the day.

Finally, with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the commissioners proceeded to the consideration of preliminaries.

Captain Miley had drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature and these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterwards be sent to Spain, either on the same ships with the troops or on some other ships.

General Toral further remarked that he expected our commissioners, as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people, would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished.

As brave men, his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

Our commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms laid down by our government and they could only recommend the matter to Washington.

At 4 o'clock General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linares. General Toral and the Spanish commissioners returned at 6:30 saying they desired a still further change in the phraseology of the articles, and suggested a postponement of the negotiations until morning. This General Wheeler firmly declined. Thereupon a recess was taken until 9:30.

The commissioners returned at that hour and the articles were again gone over in detail. Various changes of verbiage, which tended only to soften the sound of terms without affecting the sense, were proposed by the Spaniard and our commissioners accepted practically all of them.

Shortly after midnight General Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spanish commissioners be tested. All the articles were reread and each commissioner in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, General Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but they could not well refuse. When all had signed, the commissioners separated, to meet again at 9:30 in the morning.

The present municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked.

The Spanish troops from other points are to be embarked at the nearest ports.

Refugees are to return to their homes, but not until the sanction of Madrid is received, and the same applies to the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the harbor.

Pending this, however, Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross agents, with supplies, are to be allowed to enter the city over the line of the Juragua railroad.

The water main which was cut is to be repaired today.

No Cubans are to be allowed to enter the city.

All the artillery and the batteries at the harbor entrance are to be left intact, and we are to obtain possession of the gunboat in the harbor.

Pending the sanction of Madrid, everything is at a standstill, and as a result the troops on both sides remain in the trenches.

While there is only a remote chance of the government at Madrid upsetting everything at the last moment, such an event is still recognized as a possibility.

However, our plans are being perfected as though the campaign were over. General Shafter's headquarters are to be moved, probably today, to the ground north of the city, where the whole of our army will be encamped after Santiago is evacuated, ending the possibility of its embarkation for the island of Porto Rico.

The troops which were landed at Siboney, but which were not brought up, are to be sent back on board the transports immediately.

Which American troops will remain here as a garrison, or their number, has not yet been decided on. There is some talk of garrisoning Santiago with several regiments from the southern states, which are understood to be at sea at present. The condition of the city of Santiago is said to be dreadful with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, due to bad and insufficient food, and there are many yellow fever cases in the hospitals.

Our commissioners have just gone in to meet the Spanish commissioners.

Serge Coats and Vests Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us $3.25 now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40 now go at $3.85.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Notice.

All Elks are requested to meet at their hall, Sunday, at 2 p. m., to arrange for the funeral of our late Brother I. Trauerman.

Straw hats less than half price.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

FALL OF SANTIAGO.

Interesting Details of the Surrender.

The Victory Greater Than at First Appeared.

American Boys Went Wild With Enthusiasm.

Disobeyed the Order Not to Humiliate the Vanquished Enemy by Outbursts of Cheering.

(Copyrighted 1898, by the Associated Press.)

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS, before Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 12:15 p. m.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island. General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this afternoon at which General Miles was present. The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accepted the news with heartfelt relief.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province from a line drawn north from Aserraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas, Palmas Sorian, Alcantza to Sagua Tannaemo on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is to be abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy.

"The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back, when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors except under penalty of being court martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But, he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral yesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that before noon today a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would be begun in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

The Spanish batteries opposite Morro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were to be turned upon the city and General Lawton's division at the same time was to fall upon the enemy's left flank under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized that he was trapped and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men; but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, and before 8 o'clock, he sent a communication to General Shafter, enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

TORAL HAS YIELDED.

Spanish General Complies With the Demands of Shafter.

NEWS OF SURRENDER BUT NO DETAILS YET.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—9 a. m.—The war department has posted the following bulletin, just received:

"Playa del Este, July 16.—Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

"SHAFTER."

GENERAL TORAL'S LETTER TO SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The war department has posted the following:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, Near Santiago, July 16.—The following letter has just been received:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 16.—To His Excellency, Commander in Chief American Forces. Excellent Sir:—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to apprise you and requesting that you designate hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations; also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for the great generosity and impulses for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

"JOSE TORAL,

"Commanding 4th Army Corps.

"To General Shafter, commanding American forces."

Secretary Alger states most positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

MUCH HAGGLING OVER THE TERMS.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15, (Friday) via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, 8 a. m.—The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of the capitulation. They now claim that there has been no surrender and allege that the work of the commissioners is entirely preliminary and must be ratified by the government at Madrid in order to be effective. This is clearly bad faith and not in accordance with General Toral's representation to General Shafter, that Captain-General Blanco had authorized the full surrender of his forces.

The commissioners, in the meantime, have concluded the arrangements of the terms covering evacuation entirely in the province of Santiago.

These have been signed by both sides, and now await the approval of Madrid. In the meanwhile the two armies remain in the trenches. General Shafter said this morning, referring to the situation:

"The Spaniards claimed that the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention, for the surrender was complete and ordered by Governor General Blanco, and was made by General Toral. This morning General Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the president and, if possible, arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them.

SPANIARDS WANTED TO KEEP THEIR ARMS.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 15.—(Delayed in transmission)—The commissioners appointed by General Shafter and General Toral to arrange the details of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are still hard at work and probably their labors will not be completed before tomorrow.

Though the understanding was that no concessions were to be granted, with the exception of allowing the officers to retain their side arms, the Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements.

The Spanish officers wish to have their men march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be boxed up and shipped back to Spain with the prisoners. This, of course, has been refused.

There is also much argument over other details of the surrender. The total number of Spanish troops involved in the surrender will, it is said, run almost to 25,000, of which about 12,000 are behind the entrenchments of Santiago. The rest of the Spanish troops are stationed at Sagua de Tanamo, Guantanamo, Baracoa and other seaports and fortified cities.

The 25,000 Spanish troops include about 20,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO SHAFTER AND HIS MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary R. A. Alger:

"To General Shafter, commanding front near Santiago Playa.—The president of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

"To Major General Shafter, Front, near Santiago, Playa:—I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

ROBBERS BOLD

Enter Three Homes and Steal Money and Watches.

Cut the Slats in the Shutters and Easily Gain an Entrance—May be Work of Two Tramps.

The festive burglar was abroad in Fort Wayne again last night and accomplished his work without leaving any clue as to whom he might be.

Three places were visited and the manner of gaining an entrance to each house indicates that the burglaries were committed by the same person or persons. The windows at each of the homes were open, but the shutters were closed. The bottom slat was cut and the shutters were then easily opened. At the home of Charles Thiebold, No. 231 Walton avenue, the thief went into his bedroom, where Thiebold and his wife were asleep and searched his pantaloon pockets, securing $27 in money. Visits were paid to the homes of Chris. Kaiser, No. 353 Lillie street, and T. A. Weaver, No. 4 Winter street, in each of which places a gold watch was stolen. The thefts were reported to the police this morning and Lieutenant Lapp made a thorough examination. There is no clue to the thief, although the superintendent believes them to be two men, supposed to be tramps, who were seen in that neighborhood last evening.

HAD A CHEAP WATCH.

Officer Dickson this morning arrested Clarence Schoenell and Low Broadus, who gave Huntington as their home. Schoenell had an oroide watch which he attempted to sell to Saloonkeeper Seibert, in Nebraska, but the saloonkeeper would not buy. Broadus was released and ordered to leave the city, but Schoenell was held as a vagrant.

Misses Anna and Frances Jermain, of Warsaw, who were the guests of their cousin, Miss Alice Hess, for a week, returned home at noon today.

Negligee Shirts Less Than Cost.

50 and 75c grades now go at 42c.

$1.00 grade now go at 73c.

$1.50 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

For This Evening.

Children's hand sewed dress shoes, 75c pair.

S. B. THIVE & Co.,
32 Calhoun Street.

Large Red Boot.

Crash and Duck Trousers Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us 87 cents now go at 73 cents.

$1.50 and $2.00 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

A HOME FOR BOOKS.

School Board Purchases the Brackenridge Homestead.

Will be Used to House the Public Library.

Interest on School Fund Will Pay for Property.

The Purchase Was Made Upon the Recommendation of the Public Library Committee.

The board of school trustees has purchased the Brackenridge homestead, southwest corner of Wayne and Webster streets, and the property will be used for housing the public library.

The negotiations were concluded today and contract entered into for the transfer of the property. The consideration is $14,000. Deeds for the place will be executed at once.

George F. Foltz, the recently elected member of the board of school trustees, has been quietly working for some days to bring about the purchase of a place for the library and was favorably impressed with the Brackenridge homestead.

Finding that place could be purchased he brought to the attention of the library committee the advantages of location and the ease and slight expense with which the house may be transformed into a suitable library building.

The committee approved the suggestion and when the matter was brought before the board at a meeting last night, a resolution for the purchase of the property was adopted unanimously.

Several reasons operated to encourage the purchase. Among them were the facts that the rent of the building now used as a library has been raised and the building itself is neither well located nor well adapted for the purpose.

The board, after ascertaining at what price the Brackenridge property could be purchased, figured that with the $4,000 now held by Hon. S. M. Foster, late member of the board, as interest earned by the school fund, and the interest of the next four years, together with such economies as would ensue from owning a library building, the property just purchased may be paid for in four years.

The Brackenridge home is a commodious house of twelve large rooms. Conspicuous on the ground floor are a broad hall the entire length of the main part of the building and two adjacent parlors, each eighteen feet square. These apartments are splendidly adapted to library purposes.

The board is to be congratulated on its wise purchase.

Two or three years ago the property was held at $15,500.

Purchase was negotiated direct and there will be no commissions to pay.

HONOR FOR FAIRBANKS.

President Names Him One of Commission to Settle Canadian Disputes.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president has appointed the following commissioners to meet a commission on the part of Great Britian and Canada for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the United States and Canada; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine; Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Hon. John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia.

This morning at 6 o'clock, at his home north of this city, occurred the death of David Louis Carral, the cause being hernia. He was eighty years of age and was born in Berne, Switzerland, but came to this country forty-five years ago, with his family, and has been a resident of St. Joe township since that time. His wife, Catherine Louise Carral, died sixteen years ago and his son, Alfred A. Carral, died seven years ago. One daughter, Mrs. B. Romy, of this city, survives him. Four years ago he married Mrs. J. Evard, who also survives him. The deceased was widely known and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 1 o'clock at Bower's chapel.

Notice I. O. O. F.

All members of Harmony lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room Saturday evening, July 16, 1898, at 8 o'clock, sharp, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. W. Ressington. By order

J. M. STOCKER, N. G.
F. W. KING, Sec.

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-6od4tf

Summer clothing less than cost.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE.
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PEACE THE THEME.

Madrid Papers Say France Has Already Begun Negotiations.

M'KINLEY NOT DISPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

MADRID, July 16.—9 a. m.—Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish government opened peace negotiations today through the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, with the government of the United States.

It is said in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants, that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

WAR SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In view of renewed reports that the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively after inquiry at the French embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made as yet, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French ambassador. The reports grow out of M. Cambon's call at the white house on July 11.

The purpose of this call and the entire conversation which passed between the president and the ambassador is fully known and can be stated positively that it contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States or the prospect of its being brought to a close.

It is a subject wholly out side of the war, or its close, by peace or otherwise, and the question of the war did not come up even incidentally. The only incidental question referred to was the loss of the French steamship Bourgogne, for which the president expressed the deepest regret, as well as his satisfaction that the inquest had mitigated the early reports of the occurrence. The main question discussed, however, related solely to the United States and France, without the remotest bearing on Spain, and in due time this discussion will bear fruit in certain expressions of good will between this country and the French republic.

Notwithstanding the well established character of the conference between the president and the French ambassador it has served as a text for reports that M. Cambon was sounding the government on the terms of peace.

This has been asserted so positively that even some officials have accepted it as accurate and as an indication that the peace movement at last had assumed tangible form. The report has even been accepted at Madrid after being cabled to the Imparcial.

The French ambassador here was never authorized by his government to make peace overtures or inquiries and in the absence of such instructions he would not assume such a delicate duty. Furthermore, he has not taken any such step, with or without instructions. As a result of his call at the white house the French government was apprised by cable fully of what occurred and the report conveyed not the slightest reference to Spanish affairs, the progress of the war or the possibilities of peace.

The Associated Press is able to make this statement with full information as to the nature of the conference between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon. The appearance of every representative of the European powers at the state department is seized upon by the many watchers there as evidence that they are bearers of peace overtures.

Thus when the German secretary of embassy, Baron Spec Von Sternburg, came to the department his visit immediately gave rise to a story that he had come charged with such a mission. This, however, met with very prompt denial from everybody concerned and it was added, as well, that the visit had no reference to the Philippines.

The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta that Spain had been making extra official inquiries to learn what terms the United States might accept as a basis for peace, failed of confirmation to this extent that up to this moment the state department has not been approached on the subject directly or indirectly. Perhaps the Spanish premier may have some means of obtaining the information he desires that is not known to our officials here but however that may be the statement still remains good that the United States government has not even unofficially indicated the terms it would accept as a basis for peace negotiations.

Of course these matters have been discussed between government officials without relation to any Spanish inquiries, and it is also true that the president would like very well to accurately gauge the wish of the majority of the American people in this matter.

Without assuming to speak for him in a matter of this importance, it is gathered from high members of the administration that the president himself is disposed to be moderate in his demands, and while securing all that he feels that the United States is fairly entitled to exact from a nation in Spain's distressed condition, he is not disposed to embark in a world conquering enterprise and insist upon the retention of remote territories that would be unserviceable to us.

In other words, unless there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the American people for the adoption of such a course, it is not believed that the president as a finality would insist that Spain abandon all of her colonial possessions. While the proposition is tentative it is felt, as a minimum demand, he would be content with the acquisition of Porto Rico, an admission of the independence of Cuba, a coaling station in the Philippines with provision for some kind of protectorate over the island, and a moderate indemnity.

It is judged that the Spanish government has pretty fairly imbied some such idea as to this and that the utteasances of Premier Sagasta and the cautious declarations in the pro-Spanish newspapers are simply intended to gradually bring the Spanish populace into a state of mind where they will be willing to submit quietly to the imposition of some such terms of peace. It is realized that at present the conditions in Spain are not ripe and that time—how much cannot be estimated now—will be required to cultivate public sentiment in Spain to that proper point.

DIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Isaac Trauerman Breathed His Last at 12:12 O'clock.

He Had Been Ailing for Months and for Two Weeks Had Been Confined to the House—Other Deaths.

After days of intense suffering Isaac Trauerman passed away at 12:12 this morning at the home of Abraham Wolf, No. 73 West Main street. For a long time Mr. Trauerman had been ailing with cancer of stomach and two weeks ago his condition became such that he had to take to his bed, never again to leave it. For three days it has been known that he could not recover and Mr. Trauerman himself realized his condition.

Isaac Trauerman was born in Germany January 11, 1831. He came to America almost a half a century ago and for forty-three years has made Fort Wayne his home. For forty years he has been an honored citizen, the greater portion of which time he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars, having been the proprietor of the Charmer cigar factory. He retired from business about six months ago. Mr. Trauerman was twice married his wives having been sisters of Mrs. Abraham Wolf. His second wife died about one year ago. Mr. Trauerman left no children. The funeral will occur Monday.

ANKENBRUCK.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Josephine Ankenbruck will occur Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, No. 272 East Washington street, and at 9:30 from St. Mary's Catholic church.

FRECH.

The death of Henry Frech occurred at his home on Romy avenue at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause of death was cancer. The deceased was the father of Albert Frech, who was murdered on St. Joe boulevard two years ago. The deceased was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and a family of several children. The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the residence and at 2 o'clock from the St. John's Lutheran church. The Rev. Miller will conduct the services.

Crash Suits Less Than Cost.

$3.00 grade that cost us $2.40, now go at $2.15.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.25, now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40, now go at $3.85.

$7.50 grade that cost us $6.00, now go at $5.00.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

PREMO CAMARAS!

$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

41 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor)

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State
SAMUEL M. RALSTON
For Auditor
JOHN A. MINOP
For Treasurer
HUGH DOUGHERTY
For Attorney General
JOHN G. MILLER
For Supreme Court Clerk
PERRY WARREN
For Superintendent Public Instruction
W. S. SINCLAIR
For Statistician
JAMES S. GUTHRIE.
For Geologist
EDWARD BARRETT
For Supreme Court Judge
Second District—E. J. HALKOLD
Third District—JAMES McCABE
Fifth District—T. E. HOWARD
For Appellate Court Judges.
EDWIN TAYLOR
E. J. KOLLMEYER
EDGAR A. BROWN
W. S. DIVINE
JOHN KOPELKA

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator.
GEORGE V. BELL
For Representatives.
ROBERT H. SHIELDS
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT
GEORGE R. LAWRENCE
For Judge of Superior Court
C. M. DAWSON
For Prosecuting Attorney
E. V. EMRICK
For Clerk of the Circuit Court
FRANK J. HELOT
For Auditor
WILLIAM MAYER, JR.
For Treasurer
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder.
C. M. GILLETTE
For Sheriff.
ALBERT E. MECHLING
For Coroner
DR. W. W. BARNETT
For Surveyor
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN
For Commissioner—First District
SYLVANUS F. BAKER
For Commissioner—Third District
C. F. ORFF
For Joint Senator—Allen and Adams.
WILLIAM C. RYAN

WAYNE TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Justices of the Peace
H. F. FRANCE
M. TANNEY.
L. P. HUSER
H. F. BULLERMAN
For Constable.
MICHAEL KENNELLY
CHRISTOPHER KELLY
ANDREW J. FORD
FRED ROEHKE.

TONIGHT.

Pole Raisings—Electric Light Employes; Corner Creighton and and Holton avenues.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters, Mad Anthony Hive, No 2?

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2 30 and 8 00 p m, daily

Blanco's dispatches continue to run the blockade

Spain wants peace, but wants it on easy terms It will depend largely upon how soon Spain begins to quit

Spain has suspended civil rights for an indefinite period as a preliminary to suspending over active Carlists—from a rope's end

It took General Toral a long time to fully realize that he was licked It finally dawned upon the Spanish general that it was Shafter and not himself who was dictating terms.

The equal suffrage movement seems to have begun in ancient Rome, whose women were so anxious for beards that they used to shave their faces and smear them with unguent to make the hair grow.

It is rather strange that there still appears daily in the New York papers an advertisement of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French line) in which it is distinctly stated that La Bourgogne will leave New York for Havre on August 6.

Last year 14,840 horses, 275 donkeys and forty mules were slaughtered to furnish meat to Parisians, and the business is getting so large that the municipal authorities are considering a plan to build a special abattoir for slaughtering horses. The record which Frenchmen have made recently does not suggest that horse flesh is the proper food to make first class men

Spanish coast cities are in fear of bombardment by Watson's raiding squadron and the populace is beginning to pack its portable property and move into the backwoods. There will be no great glory for this nation to hammer down a few Spanish coast cities, but it will hasten the end of the war, and that will be a greater mercy to the people of Spain than to the people of this country.

One thousand wounded American soldiers have arrived at Fort Monroe. It is reported that they are to be cared for in tents set up for that purpose. But there are two immense hotels standing on government ground at Fort Monroe, with ample accommodation for far more than 1,000 men. They should be appropriated for hospital uses, as they have every facility for providing immediate comfort for the wounded. Nothing is too good for these men; certainly no hotel standing on government ground.

This war has been so far largely a triumph of science America represents the scientific method and Spain the unscientific Spain has shown an utter disregard of weights and measures and all the mathematical principles she has been going it wild The American warfare has been a condensation of the discoveries of modern science A fine illustration has been the range finding for the naval bombardment of Santiago It is easy to conjecture how the Spaniards would go to work to throw shells five miles over a mountain ridge It would be the merest random of guesswork But every American shot was observed recorded and signaled on land With the range obtained, a resumption of the bombardment would have meant something worse than an earthquake for Santiago This is an object lesson in the advantages of schooling. Napoleon's proverb that Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery must be revised to read "the best artillerists" And the best artillerists are those who have the most intimate acquaintance with science.

Some Advertisements Remind You

Of an empty wagon going down hill. The lighter the load the greater the noise. We are not smarter than other people. Our money won't buy goods cheaper than other people's money. People don't buy our goods because we claim they're worth double what we ask for them--they buy them on their merits, and they know that what they see in our ads is so.

Performance Follows Promise . . . . .

In this store, just as surely as night follows day. No haphazard advertising, but store news faithfully carried out. Our ads faithfully mirror our merchandise; what we say is so, and the people believe in us. A store and public, pulling thus together, are bound to be of mutual benefit to each other. Every department filled with excellent values. Will you come and investigate.

Lehman's

54 & 56 CALHOUN ST.

DIDN'T GET A RUN.

Fort Wayne Made Eleven Hits But Couldn't Score.

Guese Kept the Hits Well Scattered—Fielding Was Good on Both Sides—Youngstown Won.

Guese and Norcom were opposing twirlers yesterday and the New Castle man did the best work. He was hit often enough, but he kept those hits well scattered and his support was excellent. Norcom was given good support, too, but hits were bunched off his delivery. Flood played a fine fielding game for the Hoosiers. The same teams play today and then Fort Wayne goes to Toledo for a series of four games. Score.

FORT WAYNE.

		R.	Bh.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher 2b		0	0	3	1	0
O'Meara c		0	0	4	1	0
Flood, m		0	0	4	0	0
Griffin, ss		0	1	2	1	0
Babb, 3b		0	1	0	1	0
Patterson, 1b		0	0	11	0	0
Belden, rf		0	1	2	0	1
Hickey, lf		0	0	2	0	0
Norcom, p		0	0	0	2	0
Totals		0	3	27	6	1

NEW CASTLE.

	AB.	R.	Bh.	P.O.	A.	E.
Little, cf	3	1	1	1	1	0
Kihm, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1
Gammill, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Ebram, c	3	0	1	2	1	0
Ashenbeck, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Rickert, lf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Smith 3b	4	1	2	0	3	0
Nattress, ss	4	1	1	3	4	1
Guese p	4	2	3	0	2	0
Totals	34	6	11	27	17	2

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Castle	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0

Stolen bases—Granzol, Ashenbeck, Smith Nattress Norcom, Twobase hit Hickey. Struck out—By Guese 1; by Norcom, 1. First base on balls—By Guese 1; by Norcom 0. Hit by pitched ball—By Guese, 1. Passed Ball—O'Meara. Umpire Colcun. Time of game 1:50.

Interstate League.

YOUNGSTOWN, 19; MANSFIELD, 5.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 16.—Youngstown defeated Mansfield in a one-sided game, Youngstown knocking Watson and Miller out of the box and badly rattling Brott, who succeeded them. During the game Second Baseman Miller and Center Fielder Flourney indulged in a knock down argument. Both were put out of the game. The score:

Youngstown	6	0	0	5	0	6	0	2	0—19
Mansfield	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0— 5

Base hits—Youngstown, 20, Mansfield, 9 Batteries—Alloway and Schrecongost, Watson, Miller, Brott and Law.

TOO MUCH RAIN.

Dayton, Ohio, July 16.—Rain prevented the Dayton-Toledo game

Springfield, Ohio, July 16.—No Grand Rapids Springfield game; rain. Double-header today

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Baltimore, 10, Chicago, 9
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 7, Cincinnati, 3.
Louisville, 5, New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 5, Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 3, St. Louis, 2

WESTERN LEAGUE

Kansas City, 17, Indianapolis, 6.
Detroit, 4, St Paul, 3
Minneapolis, 14; Milwaukee, 3
St Joseph, 7, Columbus, 1

HEAR HIS WHEELS RATTLE.

The Ohio State Journal prints the following: "Fort Wayne has released Catcher Tom Campbell, the lazy individual who drew pay from Manager Loftus for a short time in 1896. Campbell was hitting well for Fort Wayne, but he was the same dopey backstop of old and a live manager like Eddie O'Meara, who is a good catcher, could not stand it any longer"

NOTES.

Boston has been shut out oftener this season than any team in the country. Tannehill did the trick again yesterday.

New Castle has made sixty-eight base hits in the last four games, a record which will hardly be equalled in the Inter-State this season

The Standards and Blues will play the first game at Robison park tomorrow afternoon The Keystones and Shamrocks are scheduled to play the second game.

Fred Donavan, New Castle's popular catcher, has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, which he suffered in Fort Wayne early in May, and is able to be on the coaching lines. He will not be able to play this summer.

Indianapolis News: "Motz's uniformly fine work at first causes him often to be overlooked by the cranks. There is no man in the Western league that is doing better work at the initial bag than the Indianapolis first baseman. Milwaukee claims a world-beater in Stafford, and both Kansas City and Minneapolis think well of O'Hagan and Carey, but not one of them comes up to Motz in playing their positions

THE WORD OF LIFE.

Hear It Preached by the Ministers of God.

Sunday Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of the Pastors

Simpson M E church—Sunday school at 9 30, sermon at 10 30; Senior league at 7, sermon at 8.

B R Y M C A—Men's meeting at 3.00 p m, to be addressed by Rev. F J. Rice Bible study at 4 00 p m

There will be no services at the English Lutheran St John's church tomorrow on account of the pastor's absence from the city.

Baptist Tabernacle—Llewellyn L. Henson, pastor, will be home from Buffalo and preach morning and evening as usual. Baptism at night.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev D W. Moffat, D D, pastor.—Morning services at 10:45 a. m; Sunday school at 9.30 a m. No evening service.

Bethany church, Nebraska—in the absence of the pastor there will be no preaching services. The Sunday school will commence as usual at 9 a. m

At the West Jefferson street church of Christ services will be held as usual at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. The services will be brief P J Rice, minister.

South Congregational church—Rev E E Frame, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a m; preaching by the pastor at 10.45 a. m. and 8 p. m., junior C. E, 3 p m.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. C U. at 7 p. m.

Preaching both morning and evening at the Creighton avenue Church of Christ by Rev. J. A. Hains, of Hiram, Ohio. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m and 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Wm. F. Harding, of Orland, will occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow morning and evening His evening theme will be "The Song of Songs Dramatized"

Grace Reformed church—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., and 8 00 p m Rev. E. D. Wettach, D D., will preach at the morning and evening service. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor. Subject of morning sermon, "A Strange Therefore." Evening, "The Prodigal's Brother."

There will be regular services at Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday, conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening at 8 o'clock; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton street. English preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; Young People's alliance, 7 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

St Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30, children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15, and preaching by the pastor at 7:45.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; confession, 10 a. m.; regular morning service, 10:30 a. m., with holy communion. No evening services during the summer.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. Morning, "The Ideal Life." Evening, "The God That Answereth by Fire." Sunday school at 9 30; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3; Epworth league at 7.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev Maurice Samson, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Brilliant Spectacle." There will be no evening service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m; classes, 12 m.; Junior league, 3 p. m., Epworth league, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p m., subject "The Curfew Bell, or a Problem for Parents."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison and Berry streets, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Elijah at Carmal;" general class meeting at 11 45 a. m., Epworth league devotional meeting, 7 p. m., sermon at 8 p. m., subject, "Loss of the Labourgogne." Special music at each service.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop, Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m., vespers, 3 p m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison Rev Joseph F. Delaney, pastor, Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7 45 and 10 a. m., children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p m., Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev Gustave Hottenroth Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m and 2:30 p m. Sunday school, 2 p. m

St Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith Rev F J H Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a m and 2 p. m

St Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C S S, chaplain Sunday services, 8 a. m and 4 p m. Weekly services, 8 a m

St Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor Sunday services, 7:45 and 9 45 a m and 2:30 p m; Sunday school, 2 p m

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C Gross and Rev Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a m and 7 30 p. m; Sunday school, 2 30 p m

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev Jacob Miller, pastor Sunday services, 10 a m, and 7:30 p m; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev J. A Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a m, Sunday school, 2:30 p, m

St John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a m, 2 p. m, (in German), 7.30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

A MARCHING SONG.

TUNE—"Battle Hymn of the Republic

Come boys, you hear a pleading voice across the deep, blue sea
Let us obey the summons that is calling you and me
And help a struggling nation from a tyrant's rule to free.
Let us go marching on

Chorus—Glory, glory hallelujah
Let us answer to the roll call
Glory, glory hallelujah!
Spain's pride shall have a fall

Oh! Uncle Sam is going with his army to invade
The lonely isle of Cuba and the starving crew to aid
We'll sing the songs of freedom as we're sailing o'er the wave
As we keep moving on.

We'll rally 'neath the banner that we all love so well
At night we'll camp beside the sea or in a shady dell
And sitting round the camp fire we will rhymes and stories tell
While we are marching on.

What care we if the foe are within an ambush laid,
Or if they shall fight us within the forest's shade.
We'll fight them with a spirit till a victory we've gained
And then go marching on.

We'll fight the haughty Spaniards it will be an easy task,
We will fight them with a spirit till at last for peace they ask
They cannot stand against us, they will all submit at last,
Then we'll go marching home

—M. H.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 14.

Township Sunday School Convention.

On Sunday, July 17, 1898, at 10:30 a. m, will open the Sunday school convention of all the township schools at the orphans' home. A varied program, in which all of the schools will take part, will be the order of the morning, interspersed with good music, which will be in charge of Mr. Philley.

Commencing at 1 30 p m. there will be held a devotional exercise, which will be in charge of Ferd T. Schultz, superintendent of Berean school No. 3, to be followed with addresses by the following good speakers:

"The Practical Teacher," 2 p. m., Rev. P. J. Rice.

"The Spiritual Teacher," 2 30 p. m., Rev. A. W. Ballinger.

"The All-Around Teacher," 3:20 p. m., Rev. L. L. Henson.

"How Children Ought to be Taught," 3:50 p. m., Supt. A. Johnson.

These addresses will be interspersed with good music, which will be congregational. Everybody interested is invited.

The Committee,
Ferd T. Schultz.

George Mohr and Ed. O'Keefe made a record on their wheels yesterday. They left Toledo Friday morning at 4 o'clock and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon arrived in Fort Wayne, having made the trip, a distance of 120 miles, in about eleven hours.

Miss Josephene Bennett, of No. 40 Lillie street, will leave the city Sunday evening for Angola, where she will be the guest of friends and relatives during the rest of the summer

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women Here are two such letters:

Mrs. Lizzie Beverly, 258 Merrimac St, Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. Amos Trombley, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

THEATRE IN CAMP.

Boys Attend It Once and That is Enough.

The Y. M. C. A. Has Tents in Which the Soldiers Pass a Big Portion of Their Time—Notes.

The following interesting letter is received from The Sentinel correspondent at Camp Thomas

Headquarters Twenty Eighth Light Battery, Ind Vol
Chickamauga Park, Ga
July 14, '98.

To The Sentinel.

One of the attractions recently placed in Chickamauga park, presumably for the amusement of the soldiers encamped here, but more apparently for the financial benefit of the proprietors, is a theatre

This theatre is a "Klondike" sort of a play house, which looks as though it was thrown together in a hurry, and probably it was The stage and dressing rooms are built of frame, while the auditorium is a large space surrounded by a tall fence and covered only by an old circus tent The floor is nothing more than the bare ground, which has been trodded down so much that it now resembles a dirty hard wood floor The seats are long benches, all placed on a level and divided in about the middle of the house, the front section being called the reserved seats, for which, of course, an extra charge is made. The shows given here are generally of the vaudeville or variety kind, but are not exactly of the first-class.

A couple nights ago a crowd of soldiers from our battery got together and all went over to this theatre, which is located a mile from our camp, and arriving there the first surprise was the admission fee, which was 25c, but all paid and went in. On the inside they were selling reserved seats at 25c each, which a part of the crowd purchased—the others taking the best seats obtainable behind the reserved row.

The show had already commenced as our boys were going in, but the party had not been there but a few minutes before concluding that they did not miss much by coming late, for the show was of a very poor order and far from being entertaining.

The most amusing feature of the evening's fun was the manner in which the audience, made up entirely of soldiers, conducted themselves. The boys in the seats behind the reserved row sat up on the back of the benches with their feet resting upon the seat, all keeping their hats on. At almost every movement of the performers the fellows would call out, "Right dress," "Cease firing," "Guide left," "Halt," "Double time," "To the rear, march," and almost every other military command they could think of. The boys did their best to "queer" the show, but it seemed that the more they yelled the harder the performers tried to do their part.

It should be said, however, that there were one or two features of the show that might be termed entertaining, and whenever anything was said or done that deserved the least applause it was certainly given in a hearty manner. The performance generally commence at about 7 o'clock and closes shortly before 9 o'clock, just in time to enable the boys to get to their quarters for the 9 o'clock roll call. One evening at the theatre seemed to satisfy our boys as there has been no word spoken of repeating the trip.

Another and a considerabe more elevating place of amusement is the Y. M. C. A. tent, which is now an established and recognized branch of the army. We now have what is called a brigade Y. M. C. A. for the artillery companies. It is located within about two blocks distance of our quarters, and our boys are spending a great deal of their leisure time there. It is maintained under the auspices of the Army Christian commission of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s with headquarters in New York city. The camp general secretary who has charge of the Y. M. C. A. tents in Camp Thomas, is F. W. Pearsalla. There were quite a number of these tents in Camp Thomas for four or five weeks before one was placed in the artillery brigade, but now we have one all to ourselves. This artillery Y. M. C. A. is under direct charge of W. C. Pawley, general secretary, and George B. Landis, assistant. These gentlemen are employed officers of the tent but they have a number of assistants taken from the batteries of the different states. Indiana is represented among the assistants by Private Herbert S. Hollopeter and your correspondent, both members of the Fort Wayne battery.

The privileges afforded the soldiers by the Y. M. C. A. tents are many, and are being very much appreciated by a large and increasing number of men every day. The artillery Y. M C. A. tent is opened about 7:30 in the morning, and remains open all day and until 9 o'clock in the evening, at which time, acording to camp rules, all men must prepare for retiring. The tent is large and roomy, having in one end a large platform upon which is stationed the secretary's desks and other office furniture, besides a large organ for use in the gospel service. In all other parts of the tent are placed long tables, upon which are found papers, magazines, etc., and by applying at the secretary's desk plenty of writing paper and envelopes can be had gratis. Checkers, chess, carons and other games can also be had for the asking. The use of everything about the tent is free, and during the time in which there is nothing for the soldiers to do, the tent is pretty well filled. Every evening, between 8 and 8:30 o'clock, a short gospel service is held. At o'clock song books are distributed to the boys, and then all lay aside their pleasures and join heartily in the singing. At the close of the service the boys again resume their reading and writing, or the playing of games.

Last Tuesday evening Rev. J. T. McCrory, of Pittsburg, and a party of young people from his church, who had been in attendance upon the Christian Endeavor nation convention, recently held in Nashville, Tenn, came out and conducted a short but interesting gospel service to a packed tent The soldiers sat around on tables, benches, etc, and all around the edges of the tent a large number of them were standing, eagerly listening to the service. It was quite a rare diversion for the boys to hear the voices of ladies in song, and it inspired them to join in the singing with all their might.

Some very good results have been accomplished by the religious workers in camp, and the boys are fast learning to know that these men are their friends and that they are conducting these services for their benefit. One of the members of our battery, Charles Webster, of Ripley, Ind., was baptized last Sunday. This ceremony was a very interesting sight, as the crowd of soldiers in blue uniform stood on the banks of a little stream and watched a comrade being buried with Christ in baptism. There are several other artillery men in the brigade who are desirous of being baptized and quite a large number have asked for the prayers of the Christian people All the gospel services in the Y. M. C. A. tents are conducted on an interdenominational plan. No particular church being mentioned.

One of the seemingly difficult problems at present for those in authority to solve is the army canteens, sometimes called saloon. These canteens are now established in nearly every company and battery in camp. When they were first spoken of probably the most influencing argument used in their favor was that the profits were to be used in the purchasing of extra food which the government does not issue. It was also argued (seemingly not very complimentarily to the camp discipline, however) that the soldiers who wanted to drink would get it anyway, even though they had to run away for it, and that in those cases the men would drink more than they really ought to because they were obliged to go to so much trouble in getting their drinks. The was an objection made against the establishing of a canteen in our quarters, but, nevertheless, it was set up and started in business.

It should be understood, however, that the only intoxicating liquor sold in these canteens is beer and it should also be understood that the only objection made to the canteens is against the sale of beer in them. Those who objected were not only the strictly temperate men, but included a number of soldiers who at home frequently indulge.

Barring out the sale of beer from the canteens they would be a welcome and acceptable feature by all, for, besides beer, a good supply of merchandise is kept on hand, including soap, brushes, combs, condensed milk, jellies, canned goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., and these are sold at very reasonable prices.

It must be said to the credit of the management of these canteens that no one can drink to an excess or get drunk, as only a limited quantity of beer is sold to the same man. It has been published that beer is being sold in these canteens for 2 cents per glass, but this is a mistake, the customary price of 5 cents per glass being charged.

It is understood that General Brooke has received numerous letters from ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in all parts of the country, urging the closing of the canteens, or rather the sale of intoxicating liquor in them.

In a public reply to these letters General Brooke has given the following statement to the Associated Press:

"No intoxicants are sold in the canteens. Beer only is on sale in limited quantities, no one being able to obtain an excess. No soldier is required to serve as salesman or in any other capacity in these stores. The articles sold are mainly cigars, tobacco and light forms of food. The store is a regimental affair, managed by the regiment, and all profits go to the use of the companies. These canteens are by army regulations a part of the army establishment, and the commanding general has no authority to close them. He has, however, ordered close supervision of them. Careful observation of the camp since its establishment has shown that there has been no drunkenness originating with the canteens, and very little from any quarter, except as the moonshiners have made secret sales of whisky."

It will be interesting news to the friends at home to learn that the Fort Wayne battery boys generally have been taking good care of themselves and have been very temperate in their drinks. Quite a number of the boys have sworn off drinking anything while they are in the army, and some of them who were heartily in favor of the sale of beer in the canteen before they were established are now very much against it.

A rumor has recently gone around that all the troops now in camp in Chickamauga park would have to move to some other point on account of the poor water supply here. Water has at times been a rather scarce article and for a few days it did seem that it would be necessary to make a change of camp, but we have now had two days of hard rain and this will very materially improve the water supply in the many springs, and perhaps delay a changing of the camp for a while at least.

This morning there are a number of colds among the boys, but only one man sick, Kenneth Swift, who is improving rapidly. The general health of the boys is fine, and all are apparently enjoying themselves.

NOTES.

We enjoyed entirely too short a visit from a party of Fort Wayne friends last Monday. Messrs. E. A. K. Hackett and E F Yarnelle, and the Misses Yarnelle and Chajun, who had been delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention in Nashville, spent a few hours in camp, taking supper with the officers. The boys were very glad to see these friends from home and wished they could remain longer.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, was in camp today and reviewed the troops from his state.

Private Percy Bedson received a box of goods from home yesterday, in which was found a little toy jug with an inscription on it, also a rubber pillow, on which to rest his weary head.

Our cooking detail has been considerably changed this week Our old chef has resigned and Private Harry Lindemann has been detailed to succeed him. Harry has asserted his intention of keeping everything neat and tidy about the kitchen, and to serve the food in the best and cleanest way possible, as his first day's experience evidenced. There are also several changes made in the assistants.

Private William Brown, who has charge of the officers' horses, is now engaged in building a little saddle shed. He says he will build it big enough to bunk in, as he is now sleeping in a tent where there is a soldier who walks all over him in his sleep.

Ed. Lysher has taken Joe Pettit's job of driving the mule team on one of the large army wagons.

Al. Gouty is now cooking extras for a party of four. He is studying a cook book to learn "how to tell when an egg is well done."

Wesley Strauss and Ed. Wilson are now the duly appointed company blacksmiths and are being kept pretty busy.

Saddler John Caston is doing considerable extra work for the boys in reparing shoes, etc, which brings him in a little side coin.

Henry Merritt washed out his tick several days ago and ever since it has been raining, and as the tick will not dry, Henry is now obliged to sleep on the easy side of his board floor.

The boys ate liver for breakfast this morning. This is the first time they have enjoyed this luxury since coming into camp here.

In the target practice of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana yesterday it was developed that it contained a large number of crack shots. A surprisingly large number of men making above twenty in a possible twenty-five.

LOCAL LINES.

The Mayflower Mills has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $25,000.

Mrs. D. F. Bower is entertaining her cousin, Miss Jessie Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, Md.

August Grosjean is critical ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Al Carpenter, of North Calhoun street.

The water supply was today equal to the demand, police officers having put a complete stop to waste.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carmer, of Buchanan, Mich., are visiting Dr. G. B. M. Bower and family, and Mrs. D. F. Bower.

Miss Della Bailey, of No. 38 Lillie street, returned to her home yesterday, after spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Finan, of Paine, Ohio.

Mary Miller today commenced suit to foreclose a $20,000 mortgage against the Fort Wayne club. Attorneys for plaintiff are Morris, Barrett & Morris.

The six year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Von Behran, who was operated upon a short time ago for appendicitis by Dr. Rosenthal, was yesterday able to go to his home.

Miss Ora Gahill gave a party last evening, in honor of her friend, Miss Laura Gunn, of Van Wert, Ohio. The house was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and ferns. At 12 o'clock the many guests departed after having spent a very pleasant evening. Ice cream was served at 11 p. m.

Marshal Joe Berhalter, of Kendallville, last evening brought William Irwin to Fort Wayne. He is charged with counterfeiting, several pieces of bad money being found on his person. United States Commissioner Logan bound Irwin over in the sum of $500. His father-in-law, Mr. Stone, of Noble county, is expected here tomorrow to arrange for bail.

Cure a Headache in 15 Minutes

By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

EXCURSIONS

To Chicago Every Sunday During the Summer.

Commencing July 17 and continuing every Sunday until further notice the Pennsylvania company will run special excursions to Chicago from Fort Wayne. $2 00 round trip on special train at 5:20 a. m., central time; returning leave Chicago at 6 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11eod15t

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

Parts 1 and 2 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

Put-in-Bay $1.50.

Every Sunday via Wabash and Steamer. For particulars call telephone No. 6. 12t8

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.

Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $11.30, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 12t4

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.

has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York. 20

AT COST! AT COST! AT COST!

Leonard Cleanable,
" " Klondike,
" " Challenge,

Any of the above makes of Refrigerators go

AT COST.

Must have the room for Fall Stock.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

Globe

Dissolution Sale!

Summer Clothing Less Than Cost!

Crash Suits.

$3.00 Grade that cost us $2.40, now to go at - - - - - **$2.15**

$4.00 Grade that cost us $3.25, now to go at - - - - - **$2.90**

$5.00 Grade that cost us $4.40, now to go at - - - - - **$3.85**

$7.50 Grade that cost us $6.00, now to go at - - - - - **$5.00**

Serge COATS AND VESTS.

$4.00 Grade that cost us $3.25, now to go at - - - - - **$2.90**

$5.00 Grade that cost us $4.40, now to go at - - - - - **$3.85**

Crash and Duck Trousers.

$1.00 Grade that cost us 87 cents, now to go at - - - - - **73c**

$1.50 and $2.00 Grades, now go at - **$1.15**

Negligee Shirts.

50c and 75c Grade now to go at - **42 cts.**

$1.00 Grade now to go at - - **73 cts.**

$1.50 Grade now to go at - - - **$1.15.**

GLOBE Kleinhans

Straw Hats Less Than Half Price.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound packages. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE. REASONABLE PRICE.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO. FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Guaranteed Bicycles $20.
OUR PRICE BICYCLE HOUSE.
[illegible] E. CLINTON ST.

GO TO TOLEDO. SUNDAY BASE BALL.

On account of the base ball game between Fort Wayne and Toledo, at Toledo next Sunday, the Wabash will run an excursion to that city. The train will leave this city at 6:58, arriving in Toledo at 10 o'clock, and will leave Toledo at 8 o'clock in the evening, arriving here at 11 o'clock. The fare for the round trip will be $1.00. 14 3t

WARM.

Flim—Brown has a typical mother-in-law.
Flam—I should say she was a tropical one. She makes it pretty hot for him sometimes.

A WELCOME INTRUDER.

Peace: "You've been at it for some time, gentlemen. Don't you think you had better let me step in?"

—Punch.

A VETERAN GONE.

Death Claims Another of Fort Wayne's Railway Men.

William Rossington Stricken Down by Disease—Wreck on the Wabash—A Flag Raising Tonight.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, at the family residence, 228 East Lewis street, occurred the death of William W. Rossington, one of our old and esteemed citizens. Mr. Rossington had been afflicted for several years, and for the past eight weeks was bedfast. He leaves a wife and three children, viz: Mrs. Charles F. Hitzeman, of East Wayne street; Miss Grace and Master William Rossington, who live at the parental home. He was a brother to R. B. and Richard Rossington, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Moses Read and Miss Anna Rossington. The funeral will take place from the house next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Samuel Wagenhals officiating. The members of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and of Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. and A. M., will officiate also at the obsequies.

Mr. Rossington was born in Manchester, England, September 17, 1837, and was, therefore, nearly sixty-one years old. He emigrated to America in 1840 and settled in Fort Wayne in 1844. In 1860 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania company and for an unbroken term of thirty-seven years served successively in the capacity of freight house laborer, brakeman, freight and passenger conductor, retiring about a year ago on account of poor health. For a few months after quitting the railway he conducted a feed store on Columbia street.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

A head end collision of Wabash freight trains at West Lebanon, Ind., early this morning blocked the tracks for three or four hours. Two engines, Nos. 352 and 563, were more or less seriously damaged and several cars were broken up and many others thrown from the tracks. The engine and train crews jumped and escaped injury. No. 2, the east bound passenger train, was behind the wreck and was two hours and forty minutes late in reaching this city. West Lebanon is on the middle division of the Wabash.

FLAG RAISING AT THE ELECTRIC WORKS.

Tonight, at 8 o'clock, the employes of the Electric corporation will have the flag raising which was postponed on account of an accident in raising the pole. The elaborate program announced in these columns two weeks ago will be carried out. The employes will mess at Machinist hall, on Calhoun street, and headed by the City band will march to the works. Mr. J. J. Wood, in behalf of the employes, will present the flag to Mr. McDonald, after which will come the main address by Judge R. S. Taylor. The pole and flag are undoubtedly the finest in the city, the former alone costing over $200. The manner of its construction was given in this paper some days ago.

General and Local Gossip.

Peter Stetzer, of the Pittsburg shops, is visiting in Chicago.

The Pennsylvania pay car left the city this morning, going west.

Frank Conners, of the Pittsburg machine shop, will visit Lima over Sunday.

Steam Fitter John Collins, of the Pittsburg, will spend a few days with friends in Chicago.

Louis Gronau, of the the Pittsburg planing mills, is sick. He was overcome by heat yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Erwin have gone to Bourbon, Ind., to spend Sunday. He is a Pittsburg fireman.

The Pennsylvania shopmen's athletic club is holding its first meeting at Lakeside park this afternoon.

Policeman Hobbs is temporarily on the "beat" at the South depots, Policeman John Greer being on a furlough.

The Indianapolis division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold a picnic at Lafayette on Sunday, July 24.

Dan O'Neil, an engineer on the Lake Erie and Western railroad, is erecting a new residence on Washington boulevard.

A train load of fine stone was delivered to the Findlay by the Wabash this morning. Only two of the massive blocks were on a car.

George Killan and Louis Rehling, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, went to Chicago this afternoon. The former will stay there a week.

Mrs. Dryer, wife of Blacksmith William Dryer, is very sick and that gentleman is kept from his work in the Pittsburg shops on that account.

The Pennsylvania company evidently expects to bring in a big party of excursionists tomorrow. Seven cars each were sent to Lima and Plymouth and it is believed they will be crowded with people when they return here.

P. H. Carter, the oldest employe in time of service on the Grand Trunk, died on Wednesday at Toronto. He began service with the company with the throwing of the first shovel of dirt in the road's construction.

Engineer Michael Kirby, of the Pittsburg, and his wife will leave for Cleveland, Ohio, this evening to spend a few days with friends.

E. S Tierney returned this morning from The Plains, Va., where he spent three months with relatives He is a machinist at the Pittsburg shops.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is doing a g eal deal in building large stone arches and filling them over with dirt in place of trestles.

Bert Jackson, machinist at the Pittsburg shops, who has been in ill health for some weeks, will spend a month on a farm at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

It is stated that a saving of $200,000 a year has been effected by the consolidation of the legal departments of the West Shore and the New York Central lines.

With the promotion of H. Herbert to be superintendent of the Grand Trunk, F. W. Egan, a former Wabash man, has been appointed trainmaster of that division

The company which is expecting to secure control of the Columbus and Hocking Valley when reorganized proposes, if successful in bidding in the property, to extend the line to Cincinnati.

Joseph Collins, the carpenter, is building a very pretty seven-room cottage for himself and family on Wagner street. It will have all modern conveniences and will be a handsome addition.

Business of the Chicago and Erie has so fallen off the last few days that on Wednesday, at Huntington, there were fifty-five engineers and firemen marked on the extra list at the train dispatcher's office.

Passenger engine No. 1, a Wabash flyer, and No. 213, a switch engine, were turned out of the shops this morning. The switch engine is equipped with pumps for fighting fire. She belongs to Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Merriett have purchased a pretty home on Rivermet avenue and are now living in it. The couple were married last week. Mr. Merriett is a caller at the Nickel Plate round house.

The shipping department of the electric works had a busy time today, when they sent the machines and material for equipping three large plants, one at Camberland, Md., one at Caldwell, Ohio, and the other at Huntingdon, Pa.

The Illinois Central has set aside $1,000,000 to be expended in Kentucky and Tennessee in reducing grades on its line north of Memphis and roballasting the entire line. Extensive yards are being constructed at Memphis by this company.

During the past week fourteen building permits have been issued, all for dwelling houses The greater portion of them are for buildings to be erected by men engaged in railroading or in the shops. This indicates a prosperous era in those circles.

The Rock Island has withdrawn its notice to reduce rates from St. Paul to Chicago until after the special meeting of the Western Passenger association, which has been called for next Tuesday. An attempt will be made to improve the situation without resorting to open rate cutting.

The July appropriation for shop expenses has necessitated a cut in the Pittsburg shops and every department is now being run only eight hours per day. Poor business on the road and the immense outlay for elevated tracks in Chicago are doubtless the cause of the reduction in allowance for shop work.

The inter-state commerce commision has decided to make an investigation into the matter of the rate war between the American and Canadian lines on passenger traffic. The hearings will be held at Chicago August 1. The commission came to this decision, after holding an informal conference with representatives of a number of western lines.

The patent water column invented by John Brown, superintendent of the water works department of the Wabash, is being greatly sought after. The device is very ingenous and promises to entirely revolution ize the system of giving water to locomotives. Mr. Brown has been offered a large sum of money for his patent, but has not as yet given the proposition for its purchase any consideration.

Drs. Banning and Casebeer,

Specialists in the treatment of rupture, spinal disease, paralysis, clubfoot, bow leg, varicocele and derangements of the male and female system. Over six hundred success ful cures in Fort Wayne and vicinity. Pixley-Long block. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., daily. Evening hour on Saturdays and Mondays from 7 to 8 p. m. 2 8eod1m

Summer clothing less than cost.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
152 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Lake tours of all descriptions arranged at the Wabash ticket office Tickets furnished, state rooms reserved and baggage checked through. Only $11.50 to Mackinac Island and return via D. & C. line. 12-8t.

Next Sunday $1.50 to Toledo, $1.50 to Put-In-Bay and return via Wabash R. R. Phone No. 5. 13t

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROYAL Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FALL OF SANTIAGO.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government and requesting more time to hear from Madrid.

At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners of each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected—namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontane, and General Escarajao.

The communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with General Miles and the staffs, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Mans and an interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches with a flag of truce to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parleying General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting General Shafter complimented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawton and to the brigade commandors. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Wiley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one soldier or civilian from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present.

The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion.

It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench, and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef had been partaken of.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the boys favored celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrances be immediately opened to allow Lima Barlon, of the fast Cross society, and the supply ships to enter and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the intrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city.

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Concha On the wharf General Miles said:

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Asseraderos on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included.

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet immediately to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time, until they are needed for service elsewhere. I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but I hardly think so."

ON THE TURF.

Klatowah Goes Three Fast Heats—Last Day at Highland Park.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—The races at the mile track closed with the breaking of the three-year-old pacing record three times in one race by Klatowah, a bay stallion owned by Keating, of Pleasanton, Cal. The record stood at 2:09¼, and Klatowah won the three heats in 2:07¼, 2:09 and 2:06¼. Results:

2:25 trot, $600—Bell J. won in three straight heats. Time, 2:17¼, 2:16¾, 2:16¼. Bob Collins, Casetta, Charley B., Bonny Allerton, Bella Bells and Gypt Moffett also started.

2:10 pace, $1,000—Klatowah won in three straight. Time, 2:07¼, 2:09 and 2:06¼. Anna Lee, Redinda, Irvington Belle, Little Louise, Adgie, Lottie Smart, Flash, Sport, Fannie McGuire, Bully Boy, Prince Stevens, Elwin Clay, Francis P., Maude, Prince Albert, Jr., and Jerry Talaton also started.

2:30 pace, $600—Miss Logan won in three straight. Time, 2:11¼, 2:10½, 2:10¼. Fanny Putnam, Shade On, El Reno, Lord Rosebery, Leroi, J. F. B. and John Rea also started.

LAST DAY AT HIGHLAND PARK.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Getaway day at the Highland park trotting meeting furnished but two races, both won in straight heats. Tacomis was never in danger in his race, the big fellow finishing easily in all heats. Charlie B. had no trouble with his field in the 2:12 trot. A peculiar feature of this race was that although Winfield finished third in all heats he got none of the money, second place going to a different horse in each heat. Results:

The 2:35 Trot—Tacomis won in straight heats. Time, 2:18¼, 2:14¼, 2:16¼. Iquique, Gov. Holt, Room Mate, Freely and Prince H. also started

The 2:12 Pace—Charlie B. won in straight heats. Time, 2:11¼, 2:11¼, 2:09¼. Bubatte, Mollie Barnes, Pinewood and Winfield also started.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Wheat—July, 73¼; Aug., 68¼; Sept., 67⅛; Dec., 67¼.

Corn—July, 33⅞; Sept., 33⅞; Dec., 31¼; May, 36¼.

Oats—July, 23¼; Sept., 19¾; May, 22¾.

Pork—July, $9.95, Sept., $10.00

Lard—July, $5.62½, Sept., $5.70; Oct., $5.72½; Dec., $5.75

Ribs—July, $5.70; Sept., $5.70; Oct., $5.72.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 30@35c.

Rye—July, 50c; Aug., 15¼; Sept., 44.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.01½; Sept., 97½; Oct., 94c.

Timothy—July, $2.55.

$14,500 for Loss of Affections.

At Freeport a jury in the case of F. S. Boynton against Charles Newman returned a verdict of $14,500 damages for alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's wife. Boynton had asked $25,000 damages. Newman made no defense, his attorneys withdrawing from the case after the jury had been impaneled and the taking of evidence began. His property has been transferred to his wife and children. Newman was a former mayor of Freeport and is the Democratic state central committeeman from his district—[illegible]. He [illegible]

A BLIGHTED LAND.

The Wretched People of the Spanish Kingdom.

They Are Not Interested in the Questions of the War, But Want Work and Food.

As for the unfortunate people, whose ardent wishes and vital interests are trodden rough shod under foot, it cares absolutely nothing for Cuba, the Philippines, the colonial possession, or the war. It asks only for work and food, and for these it asks in vain. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the misery and want which the ill starred masses have to endure in order that this or that minister may retain his place and play his role. The Spaniard is a very temperate and much enduring individual, who can eke out a living under conditions which would appal not only an Englishman, but even a German. He can live and thrive on a species of coarse peas garbanzos and dry bread and olives, without meat or vegetables. This Spartan fare costs next to nothing. When, therefore, he is said to be in actual want, what is really meant is that he is dying of hunger. And such at present is, unfortunately the condition of large numbers of the working classes.

I say of the "working classes" in order to put the case as moderately as possible. But there are other layers of population as well who are literally starving. Throughout Spain, for example, the schoolmasters—those whose mission it is to impart elementary instructions—are terribly underpaid—on paper. In reality, they are not paid at all. With the exception of two provinces, these wretched Spanish "dominies" have not seen the color of the money owing to them for ten, twelve, twenty months. In various parts of the country these teachers of the future generations have openly taken to begging in the streets. The soldiers who sacrificed their health and who lost their limbs in Cuba and the Philippines are still the unpaid creditors of the nation, while the money which the government expressly stipulated to pay them has been handed over to the rebels as an inducement to keep the peace. And everybody now knows how it was kept.

A few days ago a sergeant, decorated for his bravery in the colonies, walked about the streets begging a crust of bread, until the crowd gathered around him and took pity on the pariah. The widows and orphans of the thousands of brave youths who lost their lives in Cuba are dying slowly of starvation. The proportion of women to men in Spain has become very unfavorable for the former, and in Madrid alone there are about 38,000 more women than men. And few can realize the meaning of this terrible fact. The soldiers in Cuba at this present moment have unsatisfied claims against the government for six months' pay, and entertain scant hopes of ever receiving it.

Throughout the whole peninsula, and in every branch of trade and manufacture the same dismal story is told. In Cadiz the population is face to face with blank ruin. Ships laden with Spanish cargoes for the colonies are obliged to deposit them in that city, where trade and commerce are already dead. Barcelona, whose rapid growth and comparative wealth were dependent upon the markets of Cuba and the Philippines, is suffering incalculable losses. Works and factories there have been closed, thousands thrown out of employment, to whom forced idleness is equivalent to starvation and beggardom is assuming proportions which dismay and baffle the police. To make matters worse other occupations which seemed independent of the war are suffering at the hand of nature, and everybody seems hostile to Spain. In Xerez, for instance, the ravages of the redoubtable phylloxera are such that in a couple of years more the native vintages will have entirely disappeared, and sherry wine, in the good old sense of the term, will have become a thing of the past.

No wonder if, under such appalling conditions of existence, the people should exhibit no enthusiasm for the hollow phrases of glory, honor, patriotism, etc, which are being trumpeted abroad by eloquent young men, whose heads are filled with names from Greek and Roman history, and whose ambition yearns for a place in the cabinet, or at least in the cortes. I could give many startling instances of this realistic current among the people, especially in those who have to bear the brunt of the war. But I have said enough to make it clear that Spanish politicians who have ruined their country are not the Spanish people, who only ask to be let live in peace. Peace, however, cannot be demanded by the government, forsooth, because it might injure the reputation of this or that minister. Or else it must be concluded at all costs because the interests of the dynasty demand it. Those are the two extremes of opinion in the governing classes. The interests of the particulate masses count in both cases for nothing.

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 24-eod-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Two girls to sew for [illegible] and girls at the Home for Orphan's Home. tf

WANTED To exchange vacant lot for family horse and phaeton. Inquire at Andrews' office. 136f

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—A good buggy horse in trade for a new high-grade lady's bicycle. S. A. Bowman, 27 Fairfield avenue. 21-sat&tues

WANTED—Two young ladies to canvass this city. Call at Summit City Soap works.

WANTED—Girls who have had some experience in [illegible] cream room. Call at 40 Maiden Lane, Education building 9tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall, telephone 645 tf

WANTED—Man in every county to act as private detective under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 1905-sat-tf

WANTED—By a good dressmaker, work by the day; understands latest style cutting; will go to houses or take work to her home. Call or address Mrs. W. Gall, No. 103 West Main street, corner Ewing. 29tf

WANTED—An honest, sober, industrious man to represent an old and responsible firm in this section. Position pleasant, permanent and profitable, no capital required. For full particulars address with stamp, Manager T. C. Box 1027, Philadelphia, Pa. 126tf

WANTED—A first-class and high priced salesman for Fort Wayne and some for every county in Indiana for Century Atlas of the World in the making of which The Century Co. has been engaged, and expended over $1,000,000, has been completed at a most opportune time. All who would follow the events of the war or would trace the course of the Spanish and American fleets find this volume indispensable. It is having an immense sale among cultured and well-to-do persons, and especially among the users of the other great Century publications, whose names are furnished. First-class men only. Address James Clarke & Co., Nos. 154 La Salle St., Chicago. Principals of schools or former salesmen for the Century Dictionary given preference.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Five rooms on first floor. Inquire 39 East Superior St. 13tf

FOR RENT—Two Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—Four rooms; barn for horse and buggy. Inquire of O. Deardorff, dairyman. 2t-sat&tues

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 62 Brackenridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished front room with privilege of bath. Inquire at 79 West Main Street. 16tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light office rooms, second floor, 25 Calhoun. Inquire at room 5, Arcade, second floor front. 20tf

FOR RENT—Five room cottage, No. 31 Prince street; large barn, good cistern, and well. rent $8.00. Inquire No. 21 Colerick St. Sat-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board; first-class service; rates reasonable. Fitzgerald house, 39 West Washington St. 16-1m

FOR RENT—Large, newly papered and painted room; good location for office. Inquire at the Union Pacific Tea Co., 102 Calhoun street. 12tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor, all complete for light housekeeping, or suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 18 West Jefferson street. 1tf

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 154f

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 8-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of two or three rooms on first floor; nicely furnished, suitable for light housekeeping, with privilege of bath, and all conveniences. Call or address 126 E. Wayne street. 21tf

FOR RENT—AT WINONA PARK—A cottage furnished for housekeeping; sleeps nine persons, has two furnished rooms in two really located cottages, each room having separate outside entrance and each room has two double beds; each room is made into two rooms at night by drawing double curtains; leaving a hallway between beds; beds have good springs, mattresses and pillows; rooms have chairs, rockers, washstands, dressers, crockery, etc., window shades and screens; floors covered with matting; first-class board near by at $2.50 per week. Each room will accommodate four persons. Rent of room $4 per week. Daily lectures, concerts and other entertainments free. Apply to D. N. Foster, at Foster Furniture Co. 12tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—A good pair of heavy work horses seven years old, cheap; five miles out on the Columbia road, by Barney Heaser. 136t

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence lot on South Webster street, opposite Williams grove. Will be sold cheap. Apply to Dr. J. W. Younge, No. 10 West Wayne St. 142t

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China bouquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 2 Arcade, second floor. 134f

FOUND.

FOUND—Lady's cape; owner can have same by calling at 71 West Wayne street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEEY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty: Diseases of Women. Telephone 670. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m

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Plates That Fit. Fillings that Stay in And Kind Treatment.

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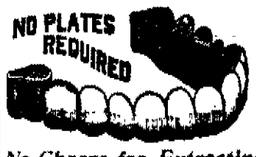
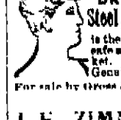


No Charge for Extracting When Teeth are Ordered.

All Work Guaranteed by Contract—10 YEARS.

—Lady Attendant.—

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN ST. Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.



LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment

is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Orosz & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 101 CALHOUN STREET

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

Muslin Underwear Selling!

In our Muslin Underwear sale, there's some prices to think of—some garments you can buy pretty cheap. Compared with home-made, they're cheaper, and they're better made. Made by expert sewers and machines driven by steam. This sale includes every garment in the house for Women, Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Corset Covers and Drawers and for Misses' Gowns, Skirts and Drawers. No enumeration of prices necessary. Every garment is sold below value.

Choose a pretty dress for a child for small price. Some are Gingham, Lawn, Madras, some all white, trimmed and plain, sell this way.

75c and 85c Dresses we reduce to 48c.

$1.25, $1.50 and $1.98 Dresses we reduce to 98c.

Women's Linen Suits, Jackets and Skirts which have been selling at $3.50 and up to $7.50 each, we bunch at one low price—a bargain—$2.98.

CARPET SALE GOES ON.

If you have a floor to recover, now or in the future, a quarter to the cost can be saved at this sale. A liberal price cutting goes through the entire stock of Carpets, Curtains, Curtain Swisses, Portiers, Linoleums, Mattings and Upholstery Goods.

Handkerchiefs for Women. We've turned a counter crosswise near the entrance, holding a big bargain in Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all fast edges, and pretty. 12½c, 15c, 18c and 20c Handkerchiefs, sell 7c apiece or 4 for 25c.

Delineators, free sheets and Butterick patterns for August are at hand. Note reduced prices on patterns.

We are still giving oil painting free on every $2 purchase and upwards. Mr. Winks, the talented artist, will remain a few days yet with us. Those having cards and paintings selected must get them this week.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

KICK! KICK!

Prices reasonable. Painless extraction and filling.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs

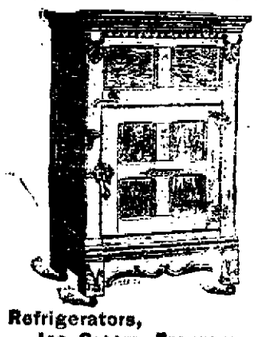
Phone 1179.

OUR CELEBRATION

As a nation, our Fourth of July celebration bids fair to eclipse anything we ever saw before so far as noise and patriotic fervor is concerned. Personally we are celebrating the whole summer season by a series of such bargains in carriages as this town never saw before. Come in and see for yourself.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose

At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Phone 361. - - 25 Fairfield Street.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,

Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Office, 33 W. Washington Street

FORT WAYNE, IND.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

THE HEAD

To be healthy must be kept clean. Our business is to look after people's heads and attend to the dressing and cleansing of them. Can we serve you?

Shampoo from 25c to $1.00.

Dressing 25, 35 and 50c.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,

25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

Telephone No. 85. Of corner Clinton.

LOANS TO

Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	No. 175.
Editorial Rooms	No. 650.

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL'S thermometer registers as follows:

9 a. m.	84
12 noon	94
1 p. m.	96
2 p. m.	98
3 p. m.	98

The Weather.

Chicago, July 16.—For Indiana: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Sunday; light to fresh winds, mostly southerly.

NEWS NOTES.

Harry Stites was in Columbia City yesterday.

Miss Nellie Fisher has returned from a visit in Paulding, Ohio.

Miss Myrtle Maxwell has returned from a two weeks' visit at Wabash.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Potter have gone to Highannisport, Pa., for a visit.

Miss Blanche Herring, of this city, spent the week visiting relatives in Ossian.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stopher are now at home to their friends at No. 250 West Jefferson street.

The family of Mr John Shoaff are camping for a month in the neighborhood of Rome City.

Miss Effie Wilbert, of Carroll, Ohio, was called to the bed side of her sister-in-law, Mrs. D. H. Wilbert.

Miss Alta George, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Flack, has returned home to Ada, Ohio.

Mrs. G. W. Maxwell and children, John and Frances, will leave next Wednesday for a month's visit in Kansas City.

Mrs. Allie Workman and son, Chester, of this city, are visiting Mrs. G. W. Ferguson and son, Harry, in Huntington.

Carl, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Tuttle, of Washington boulevard, has gone to Paris, Ohio, to visit a couple of weeks with his grandparents.

Miss Clara Greer will leave Monday for Pittsburg where she will spend her vacation. While there Miss Greer will be the guest of Miss Nellie Nowell.

The regular annual meeting and election of officers of the Fort Wayne City band will take place in their hall, No. 19 West Main street, Tuesday, August 16, 1898.

At 6 o'clock last evening Miss Irma Seavey gave a delightful tea party for her guests, Miss Harris and Miss Kelley, of Ann Arbor. The Misses Rorison and Miss Grange were also guests of honor.

Dr. English, who left this city last Monday to report to General Brooke at Chickamauga, to take charge of the regimental exercises, has sent word home that he will accompany the general on his trip to Porto Rico.

Mrs. Nellie Parrott, of Lagro, Ind., who has been the guest of friends in this city for the past month, was called home today on account of the serious illness of her brother-in-law, Tom Anderson, of that place.

C. J. Michel, traveling salesman for Bursley & Co., with his family and Miss Mae Michel, have gone to Syracuse, Ind. They will occupy the Willow Grove cottage at Wawasee, owned by Sheriff Kidder, of Elkhart county.

Mrs. Will Rohan spent yesterday at Winona.

Miss Edna Miles, of Indianapolis, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Frances Baldwin has returned from Mt. Vernon.

Harry Hauk, of Chicago, is visiting his parent, Mrs. Frances Baldwin.

Miss Bessie Colorick is entertaining Miss Blanche Coulter, of Arcola.

Harrison DeHaven this morning hoisted "old glory" over the Old Fort.

Miss Amelia Schlemuel, of Detroit, is the guest of Miss Tillie Gerke.

Miss Dawkins has returned from a visit with her parents at Dawkins station.

Mrs. Max Fisher and Mrs. Sam Fisher have returned from a visit in Chicago.

Miss Ada Carver, of South Bend, will spend next week with Mrs. J. M. C. Baker.

Thomas Sanderson, of Pittsburg, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. James Griffith.

Miss Angy Taylor and Dr. Delia Howe are enjoying a few days' outing at Rome City.

Rev. and Mrs. Fred Rathert, of Cleveland, will be the guests of relatives in the city next week.

Mrs. Arnold, of No. 201 Barr street, went to LaGrange this morning to spend a month with relatives.

Misses Fannie and Lizzie Alter will be the guests of Miss Minnie Albrecht in Kendallville, over Sunday.

Miss Sarah Darnell, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grosvenor, of 64 Burgess street.

Miss Louise Meyer, daughter of Prof. C. Meyer, will return Monday from Downaine, Mich., where she spent two weeks.

Mrs. William Hageman, sr., went to Youngstown today to attend the funeral of the child of Rev. and Mrs. George Eyler.

Mrs. T. E. Tibbles and sons, John and Raymond, of No. 327 Webster street, left today for Bellefontaine, Ohio, for a two week's visit.

Clarence Heckman, the trick rider, was presented with a handsome "Wayne" bicycle by the Columbia Machine works this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Smith and children, of Chicago, and Miss Carrie Smith returned last evening from Rome City, where they have been for the past two weeks.

J. H. Tibbles, treasurer of Kekionga Council, No. 93, National Union, received a check today for $2,000, payable to Mary Busching, amount of policy carried by William Busching, deceased.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week was the 5 o'clock tea given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. E. K. Bush in honor of Mrs. George Stillson. The table decorations were carnations and sweet peas.

Somebody stole a fine hydrangea from the porch of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Albers, of No. 495 East Wayne street, a few nights ago. It was one of the finest specimens of its species in the city and was valued highly by the owners.

Miss Emily and Mr. Allie Greenman, of Marion, are in the city, guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Mohler, of 164 Lake avenue. The young people are children of Rev. Greenman, a missionary to South America, and are spending a brief vacation with friends in the states.

An enjoyable coaching party was given last evening by Miss Lottie Rohan and Miss Gertrude Green in honor of Miss Rose French, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Adah Carver, of South Bend. The party drove out to the Schilling farm on the Bluffton road. Games were played and a delicious supper was served.

The many friends of Miss Bessie Maguire will be pained to learn of her serious illness. The young lady was taken violently ill last Sunday morning with sinking spells and for a time her life was despaired of. She finally recuperated and was thought to be recovering until Thursday noon, when she was again attacked.

The Grace Reformed church's lawn social, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Soliday, on East Wayne street, Thursday evening, was quite a success in every sense of the word, particularly in a financial way. The music of the Emerson quartet, which was generously contributed, was one of the most interesting features of the affair.

At a meeting of "That Awful Crowd" last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brady, the following officers were chosen: President, J. D. Brady; vice president, Anna Allwag; secretary, Ellen Uran; treasurer, Harry Lansdowne. The visitors were Misses Anna Trier and Mary Schulte and Theodore Trier. Miss Ellen Uran will entertain the club on the 25th inst.

All Best Grades City Flour Down to $4.20 Barrel.

Good No. 1 Flour, $3.50 Barrel.

New Potatoes Down to 70c Bushel.

New Onions Down to 60c Bushel.

Best Sugar Cured Hams down to 8½c lb.

Best Sugar Cured Shoulders and Picnic Hams down to 6c lb.

Best Sugar Cured Bacon, 8c lb.

Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.

Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce, 5c can.

New Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can.

Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.

New California Raisins, 4c lb.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Mrs. Charles Noll, of No. 115 Barthold street, is quite ill with rheumatism.

Prof. Charles Meyer has been confined to his home by sickness for two or three days.

Mrs. C. E. Jones, of West Lebanon, Ind., is visiting her sister, Miss Emilie Tyler.

Miss Nellie Ridy will leave for Saginaw, Mich., Sunday morning, to visit her nephew.

John Striker, of the New Aveline, went to Kalamazoo today to spend Sunday with his family.

Mrs. S. M. Foster and daughter left this morning for Omaha, Neb., to attend the exposition.

Miss Lizzie Johnson is the guest of relatives in Chicago. She will be absent about three weeks.

Mr. Andy Dietz and Miss Mary Dietz returned to Cincinnati today after a brief visit in our city.

Miss Sarah Boggs, of Bluffton is the guest of G. W. Maxwell and family, of West Wayne street.

Mrs. Jerome Cook and son Roy, of 161 Madison street, have gone to Laketon, Ind., to spend a month.

Miss Lavinia Hoagland, of Decatur, spent Thursday with Miss Bertha Miller, of Ferguson avenue.

Miss Angie Manning Taylor, Miss Grace Jackson and Miss Sadie Sturgis will spend Sunday in Rome City.

Miss Sadie Fleming is attending a house party in Sidney, Ohio, which is being given by Miss Mary Lachlin.

The Misses Rorison, who have been the guests of Miss Anna Robertson, returned home to Detroit today.

The Ministerial association will meet at the Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Miss Myrtle Haines will leave Monday for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Avilla and Kendallville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fisher are occupying the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Shoaff, on Spy Run avenue, for a month.

Mrs. M. E. Clark and Mrs. McNabb, of Decatur, spent Thursday with Mrs. F. M. Earl, of No. 152 Ferguson avenue.

Miss Vaughn, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacobs for the past few weeks, has returned home to Reading, Pa.

Mrs. Harvery H. Brown and children, Ralph and Jeanette, left today for Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where they will spend the summer with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Frank Spaltman, who underwent a severe abdominal operation at St. Joseph hospital, was removed to her home today, her condition being much improved.

Miss Mattie Miller, of East Wayne street, celebrated her eighteenth birth anniversary by a theatre party at Robison park last evening. There were fifteen participants.

Hon. P. B. McCabe, vice president of the Vekol Milling and Mining company, of Vekol, Arizona, arrived in the city today and will be the guest of R. J. Fisher for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lonergan, of Harmer street, have issued invitations to the marriage to their daughter, Cecelia Agnes, to John Walsh, of Lima, Ohio, to take place on the 19th.

Jerome Studor, for many years connected with the carpet department of the Rurode Dry Goods house, has resigned, to accept a position with the Foster Furniture company.

Mrs. Ernest Lloyd gave a luncheon at 1 o'clock yesterday in honor of the Misses Arda and Maribel Rorison, of Detroit, and Miss Kelley and Miss Harris, of Ann Arbor. Covers were laid for eight.

The friends and acquaintances of Miss Grace Caston will be surprised to learn of her marriage last Tuesday to Charles Keck, of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Caston was formerly employed in the Home Telephone office.

Tomorrow will be educational day at the Grace Reformed church. Rev. E. D. Wettach, financial agent of Heidelberg university at Tiffin, Ohio, will speak at the morning and evening service. The subject in the evening will be "Higher Education."

The grove at the corner of East Creighton avenue and Hanna street, where the Walther league social is to be held next Tuesday evening, is being wired for electric lighting purposes. Incandescent lights, in many colored globes, will be used for illumination.

Dr. W. F. Schrader is critically ill with gall stones and must submit to an operation. Dr. W. W. Barnett will ask for a leave of absence from his military duties and if he can not get it Dr. Schrader will go to Tampa to have the operation performed.

Miss Helen Flynn, who has been the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Raidy, of Bass street, will return to her home in Marshall, Mich., Sunday. She will be accompanied by her aunt, Miss Nellie Raidy. Miss Flynn was a resident of this city some time ago.

A pole 150 feet high and a flag will be raised this evening at 6 o'clock on Pleasant hill, on East Creighton avenue. Jacob Dill will be president of the meeting. He will make the presentation speech and the pole and flag will be accepted by Captain Hohnholz. An address will also be made by John Soliday. The City band and a ladies' quartet will furnish music.

Next Monday evening will be the best social of the season. Zion's park, cor. Hanna St. and Creighton ave., is the place. Good music is furnished by the Double orchestra, of the Walther League.

THE GREATEST FACTORY OF THEM ALL.

The W. W. Kimball Co., the Largest Producers of Pianos and Organs in Existence.

Their Present Factories One-Half Time Larger Than Those of Any Similar Institution.

The Factories Have Fourteen Acres Floor Space.

With the New Addition They Will Then Contain Eighteen Acres.

This Will Make the Works Double the Size of Any Piano and Organ Factory on the Globe.

It is always a pleasant duty for an editor to chronicle facts. Hence it is a pleasure at this time to state in these columns that we have in the city of Chicago the largest producing piano and organ factories in the world. The W. W. Kimball Co. are not only the largest producers by one-half, but their present factories are one-half time larger than those of any similar establishment.

This is not all. This great corporation will shortly commence work on an additional building, 80x400 feet in dimensions, and five stories in height. This, with the present mammoth factories, will give the institution 18 acres of floor space.

The capacity of the present works is 30 organs and 40 pianos per day. The company are at present turning out, in midsummer, 38 pianos and 45 organs per day. The necessity for immediate extension of the present works for the fall trade is apparent. When the proposed addition is finished these mammoth factories will have a total capacity of 55 pianos and 60 organs a day.

Seeing is believing, and when a representative of the Indicator, in company with an official of the Kimball corporation, visited these enormous factories last week and tramped for a whole half day, without cessation, over the different floors of this institution, he came to the conclusion that the half had not been told about the great Kimball factories.

There the Indicator man saw, in midsummer at that, 1,325 employes at work on full time. There he also saw machinery that saves the labor of as many more men as are now employed, men unloading lumber and coal from vessels at the extensive shipping docks, and railroad freight cars passing through the lower courts of the big building and stopping only long enough to take on the 38 pianos and 40 organs, the day's output, for shipment to all parts of the civilized world. There he saw many things that go to make up the whole of the greatest institution of the kind on earth. Not only skilled labor and intricate machinery, but everything that makes a model piano and organ factory, backed by unquestioned financial standing, sufficient to make and market a thousand pianos and organs a day if the corporation saw fit to undertake the task.

The above article is taken from the editorial column of "The Indicator," one of the leading musical journals of the country, published at Chicago.

The local salesrooms of the W. W. Kimball company are at No. 109 Calhoun street, and on their floors can be found at all times specimens of the choicest output of their immense factory.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

General Solicitors for the Street Fair Will Commence Work Monday.

The general soliciting committee of the Street Fair association met yesterday afternoon for organization and will start out to work Monday morning. The committee was subdivided as follows:

A. K. Hurst, Col. C. B. Oakley and G. R. Hench to see the insurance people and laundries.

Drs. J. S. McCurdy, B. Van Swearingen and M. A. Mason to see the doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons.

L. F. Curdes and R. B. Hanna to call on the real estate dealers, lawyers and liverymen.

T. N. Rosch and William Meyer to see the candidates, officials, flour mills, agricultural implement dealers and builders.

A. L. Randall, Fred C. Peters and A. O. Friedlich to call upon bicycle dealers, wagon makers, undertakers, photographers, sewing machine men, washing machine manufacturers and confectioners.

The congress of nations committee met yesterday afternoon, but did not decide on any definite plan of action.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The General Secretary Makes His Report for the Last Month.

The report of the general secretary of the Associated Charities for the last month shows that fifteen cases were looked after by the association, eight of them having not before applied for aid. Six were resident families with children, three resident families without children and three were non-residents. Eight were found not in need of any special care and the others were secured such aid as seemed best. Two men were offered work at the labor yard; one worked, the other refused to do so. Temporary employment was secured for eleven persons.

Quite a number of persons are cultivating vacant lots and the majority are making good use of the opportunity afforded to secure something for the winter months. If the weather conditions prove favorable, several will harvest good crops of potatoes, cabbage and produce.

A great many calls have been made at the secretary's office to secure help for general housework. It seems impossible to supply this demand, and if persons who desire to engage in this kind of work would send their names, there is no doubt but good positions could be secured for them.

WALTHER LEAGUE.

The Annual Convention Will be Held Here Next Week.

Delegates Are Expected to Commence Arriving This Evening—Grand Concerts at Masonic Temple.

The annual meeting of the Walther League convenes in this city next Monday evening and members of the local Lutheran churches and of the Fort Wayne branch of the league have made every arrangement to royally entertain the 400 or more visitors who will be in the city. The convention will be held in the big hall of Emanuel's school, on West Washington street. Delegates are expected to commence arriving this evening, but they will not all be here before Monday afternoon, when the first business session of the convention will be held. Tomorrow evening there will be services in the St. Paul's Lutheran church, corner of Barr and Madison streets, beginning at 8 o'clock. The following arrangement committee has been appointed: H. Aumann, Wilhelm Baade, George J. Dannenfelser, Theodore Doebler, H. A. Eberline, Theodore Grahl, F. A. Klein, Alfred Kramer, Carl Kuckuck, F. G. Lindeberger, Wilhelm J. Lankenau, Dr. H. G. Merz, J. M. E. Reidel, H. W. Ropa, C. W. Sander, F. J. Schaefer, C. J. Scheimann and E. F. Scheumann.

Help Committee—Tina Walda, Freda Stein, Martha Horstmeyer, Lizzie Schoenfield.

The following sub-committees were appointed by the committee on arrangements:

Concert—C. J. Scheimann, H. A. Eberline, F. A. Klein, F. J. Schaefer, Dr. H. G. Merz, Theodore Grahl.

Excursion—J. M. E. Reidel, Henry Aumann, F. Landenberger, Theodore Doebler, William Baade and H. Schwehn.

Printing—F. Spiegel, C. Sander, George Dannenfelser, L. C. Bremeier, H. W. Ropa.

Social—Alfred Kramer, E. Scheumann, H. Aumann, F. A. Klein, William Wulf, Theodore Doebler and C. Kuckuck.

Transportation—H. A. Eberline.

Monday evening there will be a social at Zion's park, corner of Hanna street and East Creighton avenue, and before the convention adjourns the delegates will have an opportunity to visit Robison park.

The event of the week in the way of amusement will be the presentation of Schiller's masterpiece, "Die Glock," by members of the local Walther league society.

The first rendition will be Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple. The overture will be by the Walther League orchestra of twenty pieces under the direction of J. H. Ungemach, who is also director of the 187 voices in "Die Glocke." The solists are: Soprano, Clara Paul; alto, Susie Martz; tenor, Louis F. Curdes; bass, A. M. Schmidt, Master and W. R. Gerberding. The rehearsals have shown that the musical event will be one not soon to be forgotten.

A. M. Schmidt, as the master, has the leading part to carry, and members of the large chorus assert that he is equal to the best. The Maennerchor will be under the direction of George Hormel, pianist.

The league has had printed one of the finest programs ever used in the city, which will be distributed amongst the delegates as a memento of their visit to Fort Wayne.

Postmaster Everett, of Payne, Ohio, was brought to the city yesterday to undergo an operation at St. Joseph hospital.

JEROME J. STUDOR.

For Many Years With the Late Firm of Root & Co.,

And for Twenty-Five Years One of the Best Known Carpet Salesmen in the State,

Recognizing Our Leadership in the Carpet Business of Fort Wayne,

Has Joined Fortunes With the "Big Store,"

And Will Hereafter be Found by His Legion of Friends Throughout Northern Indiana

In Our Great Carpet Department, Ready Not Only to Sell Them Their Carpets But Also Their Furniture, Lamps and Our Other Specialties.

We enter the fourth week of our great carpet sale next Monday. The rush continues, but with increased help we shall be able from this time on to give all the proper attention.

While this sale lasts you will be enabled to secure a Moquette, Velvet or Axminster for less than you can ordinarily buy a cheap Tapestry Brussels.

Our Mr. Foster, assisted by our artist buyer, Mr. Geo. H. Oliar, is now visiting the great furniture expositions, selecting everything that is new and nobby in furniture for the fall trade.

"There will be a hot time in the old town" this fall, not alone in the carpet trade, but also in the furniture business.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

The Song of the Bell will be given two nights at the Temple next week, as the sale of tickets indicate more attendants than the Temple will accommodate one evening.

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

THERE IS

NO FLIES ON US!

Pardon the Slang Expression,

Which You Will Say is a Chestnut, for We Mean to Say There Is

No Flies on Our Sugar Counters.

No Flies on Our Butter or Cheese Counters.

No Flies on Our Meat Counters,

No Flies on Our Meat Blocks.

No Flies on Our Confectionery, Cake or Dried Fruit Counters at

THE GREATEST GROCERY.

There is scarcely a fly in our store for we have just put in one hundred and sixty feet of a new style fan that makes one hundred revolutions per minute, which not only drives out all the flies, but establishes the fact that the Greatest and largest and lightest and cleanest and cheapest is also the coolest grocery store in Fort Wayne.

Another Drop in Flour.

There has been quite a decline in wheat and we propose to follow the market right down and sell you Bella Fort Wayne, the very best winter wheat flour made, at $4.20 bbl.

Rock Creek Mills Favorite Brand, next best, $3.95 bbl.

Fine Sugar Cured Hams down to 8½c lb.

Picnic Hams down to 6c lb.

Breakfast Bacon, 9c; Boston Bacon, 6c lb.

Boston Bean Pork, 6½c.

3-lb can Excellent Corn, 6c; 3-lb can Excellent Tomatoes, 8c.

Home Grown Celery, well bleached and large stocks, down to 20c doz.

Sour Cherries, third bushel baskets, 42c. This is the lowest price of the season.

Poultry.

Spring Ducks, Spring Chickens, live and dressed.

Our Fresh and Smoked Meat Department

Is stocked with the very finest Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork, kettle rendered Lard, mild Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef Chipped Just Right, Boneless Ham, Boiled Ham, Cook Pressed Ham, Summer Sausage.

In Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We have everything in season, and are now receiving Red and Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Big Blueberries, Cherries, Missouri Peaches, Georgia Water Melons, on ice, Nutmeg Melons, Acme Tomatoes, Home Grown Roasting Ears, Summer Squash, Large Green Cucumbers, White Plume Celery, Home Grown, large stalks and well bleached.

We Will Close

By calling your attention to our unprecedented low price of 20c for six thousand Fine Parlor Matches at

THE GREATEST GROCERY, West Columbia and Harrison Street.

Bash Block.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Negligee Shirts Less Than Cost.

50 and 75c grades now go at 42c.

$1.00 grade now go at 73c.

$1.50 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Special Meeting F. & A. M.

There will be a meeting of Summit City lodge No. 170, this Saturday evening 7:30, to arrange for the funeral of the late W. W. Rossington.

J. W. MCCAUSLAND, M. W.
F. E. STOUDER, Secretary.

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HERZ & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Toledo every Sunday via Wabash R. R. $1.00 round trip. 12t8

Straw hats less than half price.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Eighteen first-class recruits wanted for the

WAYNE TRUE BLUES.

Apply immediately to

W. A. SPICE,
14-3t 48 West Main Street.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne people going north for the summer will find the Frank House, on Bear Lake, the best place to stop at. The best of accommodations. For terms write to

1116 H. W. FRANK, Talcott, Mich.

Crash and Duck Trousers Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us 87 cents now go at 73 cents.

$1.50 and $2.00 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

HOME PLEASURES

To the domestic woman include the plants and house flowers that she loves to tend and ornament her home with. We have some of the prettiest flower pot brackets, and all the necessary paraphernalia for shelves for flower pots, such as brads, screws, screw drivers and all required for their reception.

Do You Intend Purchasing a

REFRIGERATOR?

If so you should by all means inspect our Lapland Brand. They are Kings of the Realm.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS!

HIGH GRADES ONLY.

SEE THE EBERSOLE.

Frank D. Lee

34 EAST BERRY ST.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF WATER.

The supply of water today is not adequate to the consumption and for the protection of the city we ask every property owner and consumer to stop all unnecessary waste, and use only so much water as is absolutely necessary.

The time for sprinkling streets, lawns and gardens is as follows: From 7 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. and from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.

You are therefore warned to strictly observe the same according to law.

By Order Trustees Water Works.

Crash Suits Less Than Cost.

$3.00 grade that cost us $2.40, now go at $2.15.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.25, now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40, now go at $3.85.

$7.50 grade that cost us $6.00, now go at $5.00.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE.
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Allen County Abstract company, 33 West Main street. 14tf

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday evening, July 18, 1898, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Secy. 8t9

Serge Coats and Vests Less Than Cost.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.25 now go at $2.90.

$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40 now go at $3.85.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Put-in-Bay $1.60 round trip every Sunday via Wabash R. R. 12t8

HUMMER BAKING POWDER.

If you want nice cakes for picnics etc., use Hummer Baking Powder. It is healthful and one of the very best baking powders in the market. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

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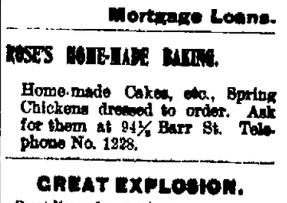

HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne.

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PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HER PORTS MUST FALL.

Why Watson Can Sweep the Spanish Coast.

DEFENSES GRIM, BUT ANTIQUATED.

Heavy Guns of the Squadron Will Batter the Imposing but Fortifications Into Ruins—Other Damage That Can Be Done, & Few Lot of Commanders.

In sending to Spain an invading squadron the government is going to accomplish several things. What most of them are is pretty generally understood, but there is one which has received but little attention, although it may prove the most important in regard to the naval effect which it will undoubtedly have upon the continuance of the war. When Commodore Watson has reduced to crumbling ruins some two or three of Spain's ancient fortifications which the ignorant dons now fancy impregnable, the Spanish people will have a much clearer idea of the might which Uncle Sam can put into his striking arm. When this idea is firmly fixed, the

GENERAL VIEW OF CADIZ.

Spanish cabinet which is moved to make propositions of peace will be able to do so without the danger of bringing on a riot.

Very imposing and fierce look these old fortifications which in times past served to guard the ports of Spain, but they are the same kind of morero which Sampson and Schley pounded to pieces at San Juan and Santiago. That work, however, is today unknown to the Spanish people. The stories of those bombardments were twisted by the Spanish press until they were made to appear as glorious victories.

When Commodore Watson's squadron gets through with its target practice off Cadiz, Cartagena and Barcelona, the stay at home Spaniards will have a very different idea of what the American gunner can do when he is turned loose. Cowering in her own front door, Spain will learn from one object lesson what she has so long refused to believe, and then she will want to quit fighting.

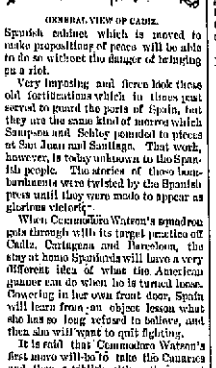
It is said that Commodore Watson's first move will be to take the Canaries and then establish either there or at Cuba, Spain's African penal colony, a naval base of operations. Then he will command operations against the Spanish coast, provided Camara does not furnish a diversion.

Spain's peninsular coast line is bold and precipitous, but the principal seaports can almost all be sighted from the open sea, and therefore cannot be defended by torpedoes, valuable only in shallow bays and harbors. The coast defenses are mostly ancient and many of their guns of an obsolete class, such as were used in the civil war. Some modern guns, however, have lately been created in commanding positions, which improvements are now going on.

The map shows three coasts, one to the northward, bordering on the Atlantic ocean, 430 miles long; one to the southward, with a sediment on the Atlantic 160 miles long, and the third to the eastward, on the Mediterranean, 770 miles long, a total stretch of shore of 1,360 miles. The southeast and east coast are singularly destitute of natural harbors. Artificial harbors, however, have been constructed at Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Tarragona and Barcelona.

On paper all these ports are strongly fortified, and most of them the Spaniards believe to be impregnable. But the Spanish sometimes build their forts as Weyler won his victories.

There are three great naval stations in Spain—Ferrol on the north coast, above Portugal; Cadiz, below Portugal, and Cartagena, in the Mediterranean. Ferrol is the strongest, and may be called the citadel of Spain. The town is invisible from the sea, and its surrounding hills are strongly fortified with the



ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF CARTAGENA.

most improved guns, including 12 inch and 10 inch rifles and modern mortar batteries. The arsenal—one of the three largest in the kingdom—is back of the city, on the harbor, and with its wharfs and dockyards exceeds 30 acres in extent.

Historic Cadiz is the most elaborately fortified of the three naval stations, but the city itself lies directly exposed to an attack from the sea. The navy yard is five miles back from the ocean. It has all facilities for building and repairing warships. A large foundery for guns is situated here.

Much of the glory of Cadiz has departed, but it must still be ranked as one of the finest cities in Spain. It is surrounded by a wall that is nearly seven miles in length and stands on the tip of a tongue of land extending five miles into the sea from the Isla de Leon. This strip of land, with the mainland, forms two bays. The outer bay is more than 20 miles in circumference—a splendid landlocked harbor.

There are two forts, San Sebastian and Santa Catalina, on the extremity of the peninsula, between the city and the Atlantic, and Fort Napiagne and Puntales Castle on either side of the entrance to the lower bay. At about the center of the isthmus a strong intrenchment extends out length to prevent a hostile landing back of the city.

The bastions and ramparts around the city itself are strong and up to date. There are four 11 inch disappearing guns at Cadiz, besides the necessary number of smaller guns and good mortar batteries.

Our vessels would venture no nearer than about two miles offshore, where lies a threatening chain of sunken rocks. Yet even at a distance of seven miles our fast cruisers could use their great guns with same effect. At two miles our gunners would have a clear view of the arsenal and drydocks, and would have no difficulty in picking the dons of their strongest naval station.

Along the Mediterranean Ho Spain's richest seacoast cities. Since our great and good friend John Bull holds the only watch which can explode the great volcano of Gibraltar we could scarce pay this with impunity, wherefore Tarifa, a small Spanish isle east of the great rock and probably the best fortified past belonging to the enemy. From Gibraltar east along the Mediterranean the shore line for main channel transport extending 70 miles to Malaga. At the extremities have been erected strong defensive works, and between these are scattered Spanish guard and watch houses. Malaga lies on a level plain, close to the sea, and can be readily shelled. Proceeding on toward Barcelona, we would pass seven good sized ports.

Cartagena, foremost of these and an important seat of commerce, could be approached by an open road-bed, whereon we could shell the factory for making the famous Hontoria guns of the Spanish navy and numerous warehouses for storing arms and ammunition. Spain would thus lose its principal base of army supplies. The defenses to be overcome consist of 9 and 10 inch guns, mounted at the rear of a mole extending a mile from the shore. Behind these, in the city, are numerous guns of smaller caliber.

Farther to the east we would find Barcelona, one of the principal manufacturing centers of Europe. Attempts would be made to exploit the great powder works here and to destroy one of Spain's largest factories for making small arms. It is defended by a dozen powerful guns of 10 and 12 inch caliber, but could be readily approached by heavy vessels. The fall of Barcelona would mean the ruin of Spain's Mediterranean commerce and a loss almost as serious as that of New York would be to us.

Commodore John Crittenden Watson, to whom has been intrusted the task of striking this body blow at Spain, may be depended on to put lots of vim and vigor into the affair. His naval career is fairly familiar to the American people. When he arrives off the coast of Spain, it will not be to play the part of an artful dodger, as did Cervera. If there are any Spanish warships on the lookout to receive him, they will have no difficulty in discovering his location.

The captains who sail with Watson are all fighters too. A finer set of commanding officers of the fighting ships of the eastern squadron could not have been selected. Captain Robley Evans is famous for his fighting and hostile action. Captain C. Clark of the Oregon, who brought that magnificent vessel all the way round to Key West from San Francisco to augment Admiral Sampson's fleet, wanted to tackle Cervera's Cape Verde squadron single handed and was disappointed because he did not encounter the seven vessels of the enemy, four of them armorclads, on his race up the South American coast.

Captain A. S. Barker of the Newark is one of the quietest men in the navy, but he knows how to handle a ship splendidly and has a reputation for pluck. The Yankee, under Commander W. H. Brownson, is manned by New York naval militiamen. Commander Todd was in the same ship during the Detroit past two formidable Brazilian insurgent armorclads and fired a shot into one of them for attempting to stop an American merchantman from going into the harbor.

Every man in the crew of every ship is anxious to train a gun on a Spanish fort, and it is safe to say that when the "ship firing" drum is finally beaten the Maine will have been remembered.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

Social Distinction.

Chimmie—Mr. Astor's a sojer, an he wears a uniform all day!

Billy—Forgit it! He takes a walk or, an he sleeps in a dress suit!—New York Journal.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them sickquntash.

LEONINE SHAFTER.

PERSONALITY OF THE BIG LEADER OF OUR CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The Lank Farmer's Boy Has Become a Massive Soldier, Broad of Mind as Well as Girth—Short Legs, but Long Head. His Civil War Record.

You will notice that the farmer's boy is fighting this war. The brawny, country bred, outdoor youth of 40 or 50 years ago is now at the forefront of things. His brain is on the lever which moves the armies and navies. He is making a good job of it, as every American must admit. Admiral Sampson, you will remember, was a farmer's boy. Brigadier General William R. Shafter was another.

From a Michigan potato farm came the man who is now conducting the Cu-

GENERAL SHAFTER IN FATIGUE UNIFORM.

ban campaign. When the war broke out, he was long and lean and lank. He was tough as hickory. He followed the rumor hardened and did as much work. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, he joined the army as a private. He did not stay long in the ranks. It was soon discovered that the tall soldier with the "fighting look" to his nose and the clear steady eye was a man born to command. So a command was given him.

Promotion came rapidly. He was made a major of the Nineteenth Michigan infantry. Next he was made lieutenant colonel. When the war closed, he had been brevetted brigadier general, the same title which he now holds. Perhaps the fact that he was twice promoted in the day on the same battlefield for bravery in action is sufficient to show that he fought gallantly.

After the civil war closed he went into the regular army and for 20 years was assigned to posts far west of the Mississippi. They were not peaceful stations either. He fought Apaches, Sioux, desperadoes and outlaws. It was during that period he won the now almost forgotten nickname of "Pecos Bill."

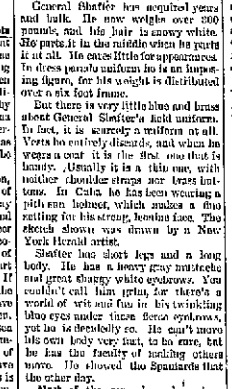
General Shafter has acquired years and bulk. He now weighs over 300 pounds, and his hair is snowy white. He parts it in the middle when he parts it at all. He cares little for appearances. In dress parade uniform he is an imposing figure, for his weight is distributed over a six foot frame.

But there is very little blue and brass about General Shafter's field uniform. In fact, it is scarcely a uniform at all. Vests he entirely discards, and when he wears a coat it is the first one that is handy. Usually it is a thin one, with neither shoulder straps nor brass buttons. Once, when he has been wearing a pith sun helmet, which makes a fine setting for his strong, leonine face. The sketch shown was drawn by a New York Herald artist.

Shafter has short legs and a long body. He has a heavy gray mustache and great shaggy white eyebrows. You couldn't call him grim, for there's a world of wit and fun in his twinkling blue eyes under those formidable eyebrows, but he is decidedly so. He can't move his own body very fast, to be sure, but he has the faculty of making others move. He showed the Spaniards that the other day.

Most of the generals under whom Shafter fought in the civil war are no more, but some of them are left. Among the survivors is General Corbin, who has this to say about General Shafter:

"General Shafter served with the distinguished Seventh Michigan volunteers under my command during the



GENERAL SHAFTER IN FIELD DRESS.
[From a recent sketch.]

civil war. He received a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. It was on the following morning that I myself was so hotly engaged. General Shafter was in command of the pioneers, so that he was not required to go into fierce action. He volunteered to do so, however, and took an active part in the engagement. Again, after being wounded, when men generally retire from action, Shafter remained on the field, in spite of his injuries, until the close of that day's engagement."

S. H. MACDONALD.

Getting Round to Him.

"The president has made the third call for volunteers," said the wife as the newspaper fell from her hand. "They'll get you after awhile."

"Yes," he sighed. "I have no doubt of it, and I continue to be so healthy. I can't even catch the rheumatism, and I fell from an electric car yesterday and never broke my leg."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Man For the Place.

"If my friend is nominated," said Bickells, "you will find his letter of acceptance couched in faultless logic."

"What of that?" asked the political boss.

"Why, he is the very man you want, as a time when so much stress is laid upon nominating the logical candidates."—Harlem Life.

A Blighted Future.

"No," he said bitterly, "I can never hope to be president."

"Why? You were born in the United States, weren't you?"

"Yes, but I can't go to war because my parents won't give their consent, and before the supply of soldiers runs out I'll be too old."—Chicago News.

A CAVALRY HORNET.

THIS DESCRIPTION JUST ABOUT FITS "FIGHTING JOE" WHEELER.

Some Characteristic Anecdotes of the Dashing Soldier Who Led Shafter's Advance on Santiago—At Sixty-two He Climbs Trees to Make Observations.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, who led the advance of Shafter's division and with one rush drove the Spanish cheer back to the gates of Santiago, is a unique representative of the martial hero. He is a little whip of a man, thin and gray and withered. He is not much over five feet high and weighs about 100 pounds. From his lank jaws springs a snow white beard. Out of his brown, leathery skin burns a pair of restless, searching eyes.

General Wheeler is as much like General Shafter as a hornet is like a bulldog. He seems to be made up of compressed steel muscles which never tire and mental forces which are as active as the lightning flashes in a summer shower.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler has been called the greatest cavalry leader in the world. The adjective has been applied to other men, but there is no quibbling around the fact that Wheeler is in a class by himself. He follows the trade of fighting and did it as man's work. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, he joined the army as a private. He did not stay long in the ranks. It was soon discovered that the tall soldier with the "fighting look" to his nose and the clear steady eye was a man born to command. So a command was given him.

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NAVAL ICE CHESTS.

REFRIGERATING SHIPS KEEP JACKIE SUPPLIED WITH FRESH MEAT.

Our Sailors No Longer Depend on Salt Horse, Pot Three Times a Week They Draw Beef and Mutton From the Supply Boat.

Our lime-juicers no longer exist wholly on salt horse, lobscouse and hard tack. Three times a week they have fresh beef and fresh vegetables. The refrigerating ships, until recently unknown in any navy, have brought about the welcome change of diet.

Even amid the vegetables of wartime floating ice chests tantalizing in the wake of the fleets and go about from ship to ship distributing from their capacious and fright holds sides of beef, whole mutton and big hams or of green peas, new potatoes and other fresh vegetables.

Perhaps the refrigerating ship, with her red pennant streaming from the foretruck, is not a welcoming visitor. Jackie hauls her after off and lines up

TROLLEYING A QUARTER OF BEEF TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

along the deck to give her a hearty cheer. He keeps a sharp account of her comings and goings, and knows just when to expect a juicy roast or a satisfying stew to appear on the mess table.

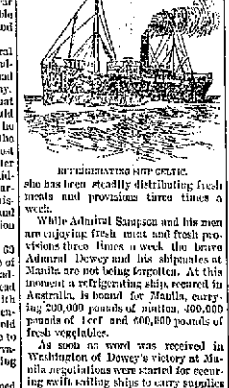
When a fleet is at anchor, the refrigerating ship attached to it hoists a naval pennant and signals the flagship. From the flagship the good news is in turn wigwagged to the other ships, and then the stewards go out in boats to draw the legal allowance, which is 1½ pounds for each man on board. Sometimes the distribution is made while the vessels are under way by rigging up a sort of moving trolley operating on the principle of a breeches buoy or cash carrier. In this way quarters and sides of beef are shunted over the waves with no loss of time.

There are now several refrigerating ships connected with the navy, but the newest and best equipped is the Celtic. When she joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago, she was loaded with 300,000 pounds of fresh beef and mutton, 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables and 400 tons of ice.

The Celtic was formerly the Australian liner Celtic King. When we bought her, we cut off the King's head and left the Celtic remaining. She was fitted out at the Brooklyn navy yard and is a model ship of her type.

She has a capacity of about 1,200 tons of freight, besides her refrigerating compartment. She can steam about 11 knots comfortably, and her tonnage is about 500. Her captain is Commander Henry B. Manfield, and the supplies are in charge of Paymaster William J. Thompson. Her full complement, including officers and men, is 80 souls. The crew is made up from the South Carolina naval reserves. The refrigerating apparatus of the Celtic cost $50,000, but it is so complete that a temperature of 10 degrees can be maintained in the compartment month in and month out. There are three compartments in the refrigerating section of the ship, which is located forward of the quarter rooms. In one are stored the fresh meats, in the second the fresh vegetables, and the third is filled with ice. She was loaded with supplies for 6,000 men, which ought to last at least three months.

As soon as the north Atlantic squadron was ordered to Cuban waters Paymaster General Stewart secured the former American line Illinois and converted her into a refrigerating ship. She was rechristened the Supply, and she sails under that name now. She is with Admiral Sampson's fleet, where



REFRIGERATING SHIP CELTIC.

she has been steadily distributing fresh meats and provisions three times a week.

While Admiral Sampson and his men are enjoying fresh meat and fresh provisions three times a week the brave Admiral Dewey and his shipmates at Manila are not being forgotten. At this moment a refrigerating ship, named in Australia, is bound for Manila, carrying 300,000 pounds of mutton, 400,000 pounds of beef and 600,000 pounds of fresh vegetables.

As soon as word was received in Washington of Dewey's victory at Manila negotiations were started for securing swift sailing ships to carry supplies to the victorious Americans. The navy department realized that small stores, including soap and tobacco, would be needed and took the position to rand a goodly supply.

O. J. BOWDEN.

Easily Accounted For.

"The war correspondent of the London Times," he said, "asserts that the United States uniform is the ugliest on record."

"Now," she exclaimed triumphantly, "perhaps you will begin to realize the mistake you have made in not giving woman an equal voice in affairs in all public matters."—Chicago Post.

Distinction.

Freely—You know Tom enlisted last month. Well, he has got his shoulder straps already.

Buddy—You don't mean it. The leaden of Tom is now an officer?

Freely—Oh, he isn't an officer. The shoulder straps help him in wheeling his barrow when doing police duty.—Boston Transcript.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN WAR

ITS TENTS FOLLOW THE VOLUNTEERS INTO THE FIELD.

The Association's Work Among the Soldiers One of the Novel and Interesting Features of the War—Chaplains in Harmony With the Enterprise.

Solve the examples of thirsts up the end exterminee of the Young Men's Christian Association leaves them furnished that by the promptness and vigor with which it has followed the volunteer army into the field. The first call for soldiers had hardly been issued when the organization prepared to act, and no sooner were the state militia camps established than the tents of the Y. M. C. A. field workers went up. From the state camps to the national encampments and from there to the front the association has moved forward its branches, keeping step with the march of events in the true American way.

One of the most interesting side features of the present war is this work of the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers. It is a distinctively novel feature suggested in the annals of international fighting.

The camp work of the Y. M. C. A. was begun upon the calling out of the militia of the various states and the mobilization of the army. A committee of the association was appointed in each state and accompanied the troops to their camps. As the state militia was sent to the front an international committee, composed of members from all parts of the country, was appointed to continue the work at the national camps.

At Chickamauga, Ga.; Tampa, Fla., and Dunn Loring and Falls Church, Va., divisions of the association have been founded, and on the center of the social and religious life of the encampments. At each of these camps the Young Men's Christian association has two or more large tents located as near the main entrances as possible and in charge of an association secretary and an assistant. Members and nonmembers of the association are equally welcome to the use of these tents and are invited to make them their headquarters when off duty.

These Y. M. C. A. headquarters are much appreciated by the soldiers, especially those wearied with long drills or rainy tents. Writing desks and materials, magazines, newspapers and other reading matter are provided and the visitors can occupy themselves with these or lounge in the many easy chairs which are an attractive feature of the tents and one of the few luxuries of the camps. There are also a good organ and songbooks in each branch, which are free for the use of all comers.

Postage stamps, letter paper, envelopes, pens, ink, stamps and postal cards are on sale, and express packages are also wrapped, marked and delivered free of charge aside from the express bills.

Another much appreciated feature is the keeping of files of newspapers from the home towns of the soldiers. There has been a generous response by newspaper publishers to the requests of the Y. M. C. A. for regular free copies, and in this way there is a constant supply of publications from various parts of the country.

Social meetings are held in the evening in the Y. M. C. A. tents, at which the men sing patriotic and popular songs, and all who are in any way talented or entertainers are called upon to do their share. Singers, banjo, guitar and mandolin players are in high favor, and speakers, imitators and monologists must do their part.

Religious meetings are also made an attractive feature of the tents. They are held regularly, at least once a day, and although attendance is optional an invitation is extended to all soldiers to come. Hymnbooks and Testaments are provided by the association. At these meetings dangerous questions are discussed, Bible lessons are given, and a general service held, at which a sermon is delivered.

The Y. M. C. A. works in co-operation with the chaplains. It is an ideal organization on its religious side for army work on this account. At home it acts as an auxiliary force and as a part of the general machinery for mobilization and in co-operation with the regulars. But at once takes up the army religious ship to the chaplains in the army, thus avoiding all friction, securing perfect harmony and giving the chaplains an organized force with which to work.

"As an instance of the good feelings that exist between us and the chaplains," said a field superintendent, "the officers and 600 men of the First Pennsylvania regiment attended services on a recent Sunday morning while Chaplain Archibald of the Third West Virginia preached. Each evening a gospel song service of 45 minutes is conducted in our tent and is much enjoyed by the men. On Wednesday evenings an entertainment is given, the participants being men from the ranks."

ANDREW DOWNS.

Strategy in Cuba.

Captain Killem, U. S. N. (at Guantanamo)—What's become of all those hopelessly Spaniards who were to attack us here?

Lieutenant Slick, U. S. N.—I sent three barrels of grain ashore, and the starving devils dashed off with it to the interior.—New York Weekly.

AN OCEAN WILDCAT.

LIEUT. COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT FOUGHT LIKE ONE AT SANTIAGO.

Who and What the Fighting Commander of the Gloucester Is and Was—Born in the Navy—The Craft He Has Made Famous.

In the course of a short time we shall have a great deal more William Wainwright to say and to hear about. He is a man of whom much is expected by the navy. There are also a good many households in each branch, which are free for the use of all comers.

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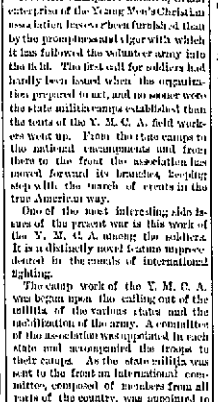

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At Chickamauga, Ga.; Tampa, Fla., and Dunn Loring and Falls Church, Va., divisions of the association have been founded, and on the center of the social and religious life of the encampments. At each of these camps the Young Men's Christian association has two or more large tents located as near the main entrances as possible and in charge of an association secretary and an assistant. Members and nonmembers of the association are equally welcome to the use of these tents and are invited to make them their headquarters when off duty.

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A Y. M. C. A. ARMY TENT.

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The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 17.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings xviii, 30-39.
Memory Verses, 36-39—Golden Text, 1 Kings xviii, 39—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.)

30. "And Elijah said unto all the people, Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him. And he repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down." In the third year Elijah is told to go and show himself to Ahab and the Lord will send rain. He is as usual obedient, and starts to seek Ahab, but on the way he meets Obadiah, a servant of Ahab, and commissions him to go and say to his master, "Behold, Elijah is here." Obadiah informs him that he has been searched for everywhere, and that kingdoms and nations had been caused to take an oath that they could not find him. How seriously hidden are all whom God hides! How gloriously safe are all whom He sets as His seal with Christ in God (Col. iii. 3). On being assured that Elijah would surely show himself to Ahab that day Obadiah goes to Ahab with the news, and Ahab starts to meet Elijah. The result of the interview is that all Israel, with the prophets of Baal and of the groves, are summoned to meet Elijah at Carmel. They are to provide two bullocks, and the prophets of Baal (450) kill one and Elijah the other and prepare them to be consumed by the fire that shall come from the true God, whether Baal or Jehovah, and the God that sends the fire, is to be acknowledged as the true God.

31. "And Elijah took 12 stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the Lord came, saying, Israel shall be thy name." It was when Jacob was made helpless by having his thigh put out of joint that he clung in soreness and weakness and obtain ed the blessing and the new name of Israel. His descendants were chosen that through them and their helplessness God might make Himself a name for the benefit of all nations (II Sam. vii. 23; Isa. lxiii, 14, 15). In their deliverance from Egypt, life in the wilderness, crossing the Red Sea and the Jordan, it is the Lord alone who is seen working as marvelously in spite of their unworthiness.

32. "And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord, and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measures of seed." Elijah had but one motive—the glory of God—and but one aim—to make Him a name. He knew and believed that he stood before God, and he cared nothing for the opinions of Ahaziah or all his people if only God was glorified. With great eminence together and other sacrifices growing Dagon him building this altar in the name of the Lord. See what workers might be wrought through us if only we were willing to be in the name of the Lord (John xiv, 13, 14; xv, 16; xvi, 23, 24).

33. "And he put the wood in order and cut the bullock in pieces and laid him on the wood and said, Fill four barrels with water and pour it on the burnt sacrifice and on the wood." This would entirely destroy any possibility of deception as to the source of the fire that was expected. The wood is suggestive of the strong and the bullock of the burnt offering of Lev. i and of Him who is the only Consecrating, the antitype of all sacrifice, who, though living of whom the human hands just really sought to do strange as God permitted.

34, 35. "And the water ran round about the altar, and he filled the trench also with water." The second and third time was the repetition that altar deluged with water, until even the trench was filled. How amazed the prophets of Baal must have been to see such strange preparations! Did you ever try to kindle a fire with wet wood? Absurd, hardly agreeable to this situation. It is only when things are, humanly speaking, impossible that God really has opportunity to show Himself. When Jesus Christ, though the only creature of Israel from the hand of Pharaoh was a hopeless task, then God said, "Now that thou see what I will do" (Ex. vi, 1).

36. "Lord, God of Abraham, Isaac and of Israel, let it be known this day that Thou art God in Israel and that I am Thy servant, and that I have done all these things at Thy word." Having made all these preparations and the time of the evening sacrifice having come, the servant of the Lord calmly looks up to heaven and talks confidently with his God. He says that he has done everything as God had told him. So the arrangement about the water was no thought of Elijah's, but a command of God. Now he asks that God will accept and send it all as His, that His great name may be known. It is only when we are walking with Him, self unbidden and fully agreed with Him about everything, that we can expect to see His name magnified.

37. "Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that Thou art the Lord God and that Thou hast turned their heart back again." All has been done that the people may know that Jehovah is the true God. This was the great aim of all God's dealings with Israel, that all people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord (Joshua iv, 24). Can we say that, as for us we know, as surely as day by day simply that the hand of God may be seen upon us to His glory? It is our one aim that, regardless of what it may cost us or of, however, where He may lead us, we want always all things like that Jesus made manifest in us! (II Cor. iv, 11.)

38. "Then the fire of the Lord fell and consumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench." Was there ever fire like that? Ah, Lord God, there is nothing too hard for Thee! Water and even stones are as easily consumed by Thy fire as wood or flesh. How quickly the answer came, and on Elijah's part there was no striving or wrestling, but a calm and holy confidence. Thus the fire came at the dedication of the tabernacle and of the temple and on other occasions (Lev. ix, 24; II Chron. vii, 1; Judg. vi, 21; I Chron. xxi, 26). And I doubt not but that Abel's sacrifice was accepted by the sword of flame touching and consuming it.

39. "And when all the people saw it they fell on their faces, and they said, The Lord, He is the God; the Lord, He is the God." How much they needed to be it confession God knew, who read their hearts, and He knows just how much or how little we mean by our professions and confessions. May we have the truth in the inward parts which He so desires (Ps. li, 6). As the prophets of Baal were overcome, so will every one be who sets himself against God (Isa. ii, 11, 17; II Thess. i, 7-10). May He now cast down every high and proud thing in us or about us and subdue us wholly to Himself that we may magnify Him.

Emergency Rations.

Wickwire—Looking for another hand out?

Weary Watkins—We don't call 'em hands out here. They're "emergency rations."—Indianapolis Journal.

Just Anything.

Novice—Does lending the bicycle require any particular application?

Old Hand—No, not that I know of. Ammex is about as good as anything.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Bath.

Tired Traveler—Say, Weary, yer never wants ter go ter sea.

Weary Walker—Why so?

T. T.—Cos it's liable ter get washed overboard.—Harlem Life.

Sure of One Thing.

Bystander—Should you say that pic ture was taken from life?

Photographer—Didn't it? It was a deuce, but the world couldn't equal it the artist was—Judge.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* wrapper. *This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* wrapper. *No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

'TWAS BETTER THUS.

Moneybags—So you lost your references, how careless! Boy—Not at all, sir, I wanted to lose 'em.

A KLONDIKE FOR THE DOCTORS.

Doctor—Well, what's the matter?
Patient—That's what I want you to find out, doctor. I belong to the Fifth Regiment and have been ordered out. Ah, can't you make it heart failure?

DRAW POKER.

Miss Light—Is Sencar, the artist, a good poker player?
Mr. Stout—Yes. He draws well.

Trifles Though Short.

Loggo, bishop of Oxford, who had not youth as his excuse for his vanity, asked his friend Canning to come and hear his first Episcopal sermon. They dined together afterward and from the politician's silence the other ought to have known better than to push him, but, being rather nettled, he exclaimed: "Canning, you have said nothing to me about my sermon." "Well, it was short." "Oh," said the bishop, "it is better to be short than tedious." "But," replied Canning, "you were that, too."

Japan's Great Steel Plant.

Japan is now building a great steel plant. The works will cost $10,000,000, and will be put into operation within three years. The product of the plant for the first year will be almost exclusively steel rails, and probably some steel plates for ships. Boiler plates, bar steel and structural iron will follow in order. This steel plant, which will be situated in Yawatamura, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, is on the extreme northern end of the island of Kushiu. This island, according to reports, is rich in coal.

PLANT OF FLORIDA.

HE IS THE KING OF THE PENINSULAR STATE.

He Owns the Railroads, Steamboat Lines, Hotels and Much of the Land—Why He Is Pleased That We Are at War With Spain.

When the government began to send its troops by the thousands down into Florida, so as to have them handy when the time came for shipping them to Cuba, the officials found many evidences of the existence of a man of whose financial greatness many of them had never heard before. That man was Henry B. Plant.

Not only government agents, but army officers and privates began to learn of Mr. Plant. When troops were to be moved to Key West and Tampa, it was found that all the railroads were owned by Plant. When supplies were to be sent by water, it was found that Plant owned the steamship lines. When the officers arrived at the big resorts and established that it was foolish to sleep in tents when fine big hotels were so handy, they discovered that Plant owned the hotels also. They then learned to know that much of the land, including pine woods and beaches, many of the orange and a lot of other things were all part of Plant's property.

Works ago it dawned upon a lot of Americans that Florida instead of being an ordinary commonwealth was virtually a little kingdom and that Henry B. Plant was its King. Mr. Plant may almost be said to have an absolute right to the title. By his energy, enterprise and foresight he has made Florida what it is today. When he first visited the state in 1853, Jacksonville was the only accessible point. He wanted to get to St. Augustine. The railroad to no such place in a dilapidated condition, and the six large hotels, owned and operated by the company under the general title of the "Plant system," rank like a traveler's guide.

Though on the verge of his eightieth year, Mr. Plant spends a large part of his time in his private car, No. 100, that is known and welcomed all over the southern states. Today he is in Tampa, tomorrow in Jamaica, a little later in New York, in Boston, in Halifax. His office goes with him everywhere by day or night. To the mind of the plain woods No. 100 draws up in front of a shanty telegraph station, and in ten minutes he knows the entire day's business of the whole system—the car described in Alabama, the wharf manned in Halifax, the steamer's anchor lashed in Jamaica, as well as the name and business of every visitor to his New York office that day. Every detail of each of his great enterprises is familiar to him, and he keeps abreast in touch with every affairs of general interest. Such is the man whom some call the king of Florida.

RAISING WAR TAXES.

AN EXCESS OF $1,000,000 A DAY WILL BE NEEDED.

Reports Raised For Carrying on Previous Wars—Former Expenditures Compared With Financial Burden That May Grow Out of the Present War.

How much money will be raised by the new war revenue law is as yet largely a matter of conjecture, but it will have to be in excess of $1,000,000 a day if it fully meets the purposes for which it was created. Before the war began the expenses of the government were about $1,000,000 a day. Now, according to the figures of government officials who handle the money, they are twice as much. It is easy to see where the extra $1,000,000 goes, and the wonder is that with an invading army in Cuba, another on the way to Dewey's support in the Philippines, three or four fleets of war vessels to maintain and an army of 100,000 reserve fighters in various camps about the country the expense is not much greater than it is. Any one who has to put 2 cent stamps on his bank checks or contribute to the expense of the war in the various other ways provided by the new revenue law must have no fear that the government will not lead the money.

Judging from the statistics furnished in the records of previous wars, Uncle Sam will have no trouble raising all the money that will be necessary to prosecute this one. In 1865, the last year of the war of the rebellion, the revenue from internal taxes was $209,226,815. That amount of money was collected of course only in the loyal states, which had at that time only 23,000,000 population. To defray the expenses of the present war there are 75,000,000 people, who at the same ratio of taxation—about $14 per capita—would raise more than $1,000,000,000 a year. No such amount will be raised of course, and will not be needed, but the fact that the United States could get that amount of money at home, while Spain finds it hard work to borrow a cent either at home or abroad, even on the most valuable of her few remaining possessions, seems significant of the result.

Expenditures of former wars seem insignificant as compared with the financial burden that may grow out of the present one. In the war of 1812, ending with Jackson's victory at New Orleans, the United States spent $102,989,154. In less than a week nowadays money enough passes through the Chicago clearing house alone to pay for the whole war. The government of Texas rolled up a debt in its long list of Mr. Plant's business interests. In 1869 he organized and was made president of the Plant Investment company, in which among his associates were Henry M. Flagler, Morris K. Jesup, Henry Sanford, H. B. Hollins and G. H. Tilley. It is over one of this company's railway lines, reaching from Charleston to Tampa, that the troops for the capture of Cuba and Porto Rico are carried. A mere list of the 13 railway lines, extending several thousand miles, of the steamship and steamboat lines, reaching from Cape Boston to Jamaica, and of the six large hotels, owned and operated by the company under the general title of the "Plant system," reads like a traveler's guide.

Though on the verge of his eightieth year, Mr. Plant spends a large part of his time in his private car, No. 100, that is known and welcomed all over the southern states. Today he is in Tampa, tomorrow in Jamaica, a little later in New York, in Boston, in Halifax. His office goes with him everywhere by day or night. To the mind of the plain woods No. 100 draws up in front of a shanty telegraph station, and in ten minutes he knows the entire day's business of the whole system—the car described in Alabama, the wharf manned in Halifax, the steamer's anchor lashed in Jamaica, as well as the name and business of every visitor to his New York office that day. Every detail of each of his great enterprises is familiar to him, and he keeps abreast in touch with every affairs of general interest. Such is the man whom some call the king of Florida.

HENRY B. PLANT.

How Relief Came.

This is the sequel of a terrible calamity which affected many sections of the country some years ago. A host of victims suffered disease and stealth. The survivors have now a new reason to rejoice.

About seven years ago the La Grippe visited various sections of the country in deadly night-scattering disease and death among its hosts of victims.

Most of those afflicted who escaped death then, have lived on in suffering, broken in health and misery and the after-effects of this disease are dangerous.

A large portion of the survivors have a feeling of oppression in the chest.

A little exertion causes a violent action of the heart, described as "palpitation."

There is mental anxiety, depression, blueness of the skin, indicating impaired circulation of the blood.

The sluggishness of its circulation impairs the functions of most of the organs of the stomach and intestines fail to perform their work, while the appetite and digestion become seriously affected.

This complaint has baffled eminent physicians and exhausted the results of pharmacopoeia.

Recently, however, a means for a cure has been obtained.

Among those who have been restored to health by it is Freeman H. Reeder, of 211 W. Main Street, Jefferson, Ohio, a resident of that city for thirty-eight years, well known as a successful contractor.

He was one of the victims of the "Grippe" seven years ago and has since been troubled with its after effects.

"That he lives to-day," he says, "is due to a remarkable occurrence.

"I was taken with a readaly pal ater the "Grippe" visited this section and caused so many fatalities about seven years ago.

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried different doctors and carefully followed their directions, but no benefit was apparent. I used numerous remedies that were highly recommended but no satisfactory results were obtained.

"I began to give up all hope of receiving relief. My condition was deplorable.

"In reading a St. Louis newspaper I noticed an article extolling Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"After making inquiries regarding them I concluded to get the pills through trial.

"I used the first box and was wonderfully relieved.

"I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"A marked improvement was soon noticeable; the shortness of breath, the palpitation of my heart and hindered ailments began to abate.

"After taking four boxes of these pills, I was restored to good health.

"I feel like a new man now, and can transact my business with increased ambition."

To add strength to his story Mr. Reeder made affidavit before Notary Public Adam Pontzeng and he will gladly answer inquiries to those enclosing stamp for reply.

The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are helpful in such cases as this, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease.

Spanish Leanness.

Henry C. Lea in the Atlantic: Labor, in Spanish pride, was the badge of inferiority, to be escaped in every possible way. This national aversion to labor manifested itself in an influence which rendered the pretense of working almost illusory. Former tells us of his compatriots that they did not work as to other lands; a few hours a day, and this intermittently, were expected to provide for them as much as the incessant activity of the foreigner. To these drawbacks on productive industry is to be added the multitudes of feast-days, which Navarro estimates at about one-third of the working days, rising to one-half at the critical season of the harvests—feast-days which, according to Archbishop Carranza, were spent in debauchery rendering them especially welcome to the devil. Under such conditions it was impossible for Spain to withstand the competition of the foreigner.

The Cost of War in the Days.

The big guns are emerging their savage backs, and the sharp crack of rapid firing rifles is heard echoing along the waters, marking where the conflict rages. Those who are unable to participate in the war against Spain may find satisfaction in following events as they occur on land and sea, and which are admirably pictured in this superb portfolio series, of "Our Nation in War" each weekly issue of which contains six-teen or more magnificent photographic views of actual happings at the front. Each picture is accompanied by a graphic descriptive text so as to present a comprehensive history, illustrative and authentic, of the war now being vigorously prosecuted. A work of this character, so pleasing to the eye and so impressive to the understanding, is as instructive as it is interesting, and should receive an enthusiastic welcome in the home of every loyal American, and its preservation should be carefully attended to. The value of this series, while very great now, will rapidly increase with the passing years, until those who have the prudence to keep the full fits will presently find that it is grown almost beyond estimation and become a record of incalculable worth. 5-25

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New Catarrh Discovery is giving great satisfaction, and relieving many sufferers of this dreaded disease. Free trial treatment at the Postoffice Drug Store, where we will sell Pure Drugs, but no cheap cut rate drugs.

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WORST CRIME OF ALL.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses on the Crime of Suicide.

To Either Mental Irresponsibility or to Infidelity, in Dun Every Case of Self-Immolation—Free Cause for Sorrow.

The following sermon by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is directed against the crime of suicide. It is based on the text:

Do thyself no harm.—Acts xvi. 28.

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and, according to the Roman law, a bailiff himself is put suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner; and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be undungeoned for three or four years, then the sheriff must be undungeoned for three or four years, and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment, then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment. The sheriff had received special charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not much confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural. Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep, and supposing those ministers have run away, and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ, and resigning that he must thereafter, at the time to be under the executioner's ax on the morrow and suffer public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his own disease. But before the sharp, keen, glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart, one of the unloosened prisoners arrest the blow by the comment: "Do thyself no harm."

In olden times, and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's ambassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Socrates killed himself rather than a surrender to Phillip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Cæsar, took his own life, and three times after his wounds had been dressed tore them open, and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide. Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of poison, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, and put something in a glass and drink it, and soon the whole palace aroused all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill that he was resuscitated.

Times have changed, and yet the American conscience needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the savage act of life by one's own beliefs? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they can not endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, disappointed ambition, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for unbending from this life by parts green, by lunkmun, by bellydimal, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by deep from the abutment of a bridge, by fire arms. More cases of felo de se in the last two years than any two years of the world's existence, and more in the last month than in any twelve months. The evil is more and more spreading.

"A pulpit thereof, ag! expression some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the first sentence. I shall "Thou not." I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self-destruction, but I shall show that the act was not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends that cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life to have no doubt about their happiness. The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels toward the insane you may know from the way He treated the demoniac of Gadara and the child lunatic, and the leniency with which He brushed temptals either of sin or brain.

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, has none greater than Hugh Miller. Great on science and great for God. Was an elder in St. John's Presbyterian Church. He came of the best Highland blood and was a descendant of Donald Bay, a man eminent for piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the, stone-mason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Highland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in the flat Red Sandstone. That man did more than any other being that ever lived to prove that the God of the Bible is the God of the Bible, and he stands his tuning-fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he brought geology and theology accordant to divine worship. His two books, entitled "Footprints of the Creator" and "The Testimony of the Rocks," proclaimed the advent of an everlasting marriage between gomiuous science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night, through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep and his reason gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the great intellectual having had two bullets—one for him and the other for the pursuivit, who at the coroner's inquest was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of the earth, among the mightiest of Heaven.

No one doubted the piety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns: "Oh, for a Closer Walk with God," "What Various Hindrances We Meet," "There Is a Fountain Filled with Blood!"—William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life, and rode to the River Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at the very point, going which he expected to spring, and rode back to his home, and that night threw himself upon his own sword, but the blade broke; and then he hanged himself by the ceiling, but the rope broke. No wonder that when God mercifully "delivered him" from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable:

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan his work in vain;
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that the man who, in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the string between his body and his soul, goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelations xxi., 8: "Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Revelations xxii., 15: "Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then, perhaps, you believe the ten commandments. "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say that all these passages refer to killing of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in life, and made you the custodian of your life, and He made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you no weapon with which to defend it two arms to strike back assaults, two eyes to watch for invasion and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because to the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust. It is the worst murder a castle you were especially appointed to keep it is treason to a natural law, and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God in the Bible looked upon this crime, I point you to the ragged's picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the heathen trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is the man who shaved little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who cheated little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who cheated little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who cheated

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

NICARAGUA'S CANAL.

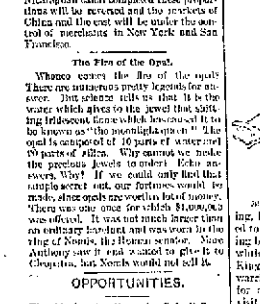
RENEWED INTEREST IN THE GREAT INTEROCEANIC WATERWAY.

Ups and Downs of the Project to Different Forms since the Middle of the Last Century—Work Already Done and What Remains to Be Accomplished.

The voyage of the battleship Oregon around Cape Horn to Cuban waters to help in the Atlantic end of the Navy in case of need has brought out with all the speeches and plausible prospectuses of the past few years. The point of the Shenandoah and Leyden's feeble that the wonder is any other should for a moment have been taken into consideration. Even before the middle of the last century the project of a ship canal, and the Spanish generals at once considered the propriety of authorizing a company to begin the work, but nothing was done, and in 1850 came the revolution which separated the Costa Rican province forever from Spanish control. The countries of Central America have made numerous efforts to put through some sort of scheme, but with no satisfactory result.

In 1887 the concession granted in 1872 by the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was granted to the Nicaragua Canal association, and the work of final survey and contemplated by the new company was begun. Early in 1889 a concession was made to secure a charter from the United States government. Bills were introduced in the senate and house for the purpose. That before the senate passed without delay, and being likewise in form was permitted to take the place of those named. It finally passed the house, Feb. 7, 1890, and became a law July 20, 1890. On May 4 the Maritime Canal company was formally organized. In the meantime the question had also caused to be incorporated a construction company, under whose direction the surveys and the work, which had been commenced, were carried on. Since that time the work of construction progressed slowly until its suspension in 1893 for lack of funds.

The route which was finally chosen and on which work has been begun is from Greytown on the Atlantic to Brito on the Pacific, a distance of 169½ miles. In detail the line of the canal extends from Greytown in an almost southerly direction 9.25 miles through the low grounds of the heavily wooded plains and swamps. The cross section of the canal here is to be 120 feet without bottom, reduced in section and 35 feet deep. Lock No. 1 will have a lift of 31 feet. Dimensions of lock, 350 feet by 60 feet. Lock No. 2, 1.25 miles from No. 1; 31, 30 feet. Lock No. 3, about two miles from No. 2; 31, 30 feet. About three miles from No. 3 is the eastern divide cut. 2.0 miles long; summit depth of cut, 208 feet; average depth of the length of cut, 141 feet; material mostly rock; dimensions of the cut, 50 feet at



BIRDSEYE VIEW LOOKING SEAWARD.

bottom, 80 feet at surface; depth of water, 29 feet. The route from the divide cut to the mouth of the San Francisco river. It and all other openings are then used up to make an impounded reservoir, extending from the divide cut to the main San Juan, at Ochoa, where the river is to be dammed by an immense work of loose rock, to be leached from the divide cut. This dam is to be 30 feet high and 3,500 feet long. It will raise the water above it to a level of 129 feet above the sea, and this will raise the level of Lake Nicaragua from 105 feet to 110 feet above the sea.

Although work on the canal was suspended in 1893, much had necessarily been accomplished on the lower portion of the San Juan river. For 40 miles the canal does not follow the course of the river, but progresses in a straight line directly west through the swamp. It will be necessary in order to accomplish anything on this portion of the route to build a railroad for the transportation of materials, machinery and stores for construction. The road is equipped for construction work and supplied with four locomotives, 80 cars, steam shovel, ballast unloader, picks and other requisite appliances. At the railroad terminus in the harbor is a dock built of piles, long and equipped with modern steam conveniences for handling freight rapidly.

Estimates of the cost of the canal made at various times and by different companies place the figure all the way from $40,000,000 to $120,000,000, but working engineers who have carefully gone over the details believe that the sum of $100,000,000 for the canal can be finished and equipped throughout. The official estimates made by President Warner Miller, allowing for the cost of the work, including dredging, excavation, engineers, contractors and locks, interest on bonds during a time when the canal is earning nothing and the cost of administration place the figure at $89,000,000, and this is regarded by competent authorities as correct. President Miller estimates that the commerce which will pass through it in the first year after it is finished will exceed neither more than 6,000,000 tons, which, at $2.50 per ton, will give an income in the first year of $15,000,000. Now three-fourths of the trade of China and Japan are with England and Germany. With the Nicaraguan canal completed these countries will be reversed and the pockets of China and the east will be under the control of merchants in New York and San Francisco.

The Fire of the Opal.

Whence comes the fire of the opal? There are numerous pretty legends for answer. One, of course tells us that it is the water which gives to the jewel that shifting iridescent flame which has caused it to be known as "the moonlight stone." The opal is composed of 10 parts of water and 90 parts of silica. Why water should make the precious jewels to order? Echo answers, Why? If we could only find that simple secret out, our fortunes would be made, since opals are worth as much as gold. When one considers that a child's $1,000,000 was offered. It was not much larger than an ordinary hazelnut and was worn in the ring of Nonius, the Roman senator. Mark Anthony sent to proscribe him and give it to Cleopatra, but Nonius would not sell it.

OPPORTUNITIES.

The Magistrate Gives the Culprit Some Sound Advice.

The magistrate eyed the prisoner before him with an expression of sour disapproval.

The latter was a big, brawny man, something over six feet tall and proportionately bulky.

"Well, what have you been doing?" asked his honor sharply.

"Well," returned the prisoner, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "I suppose the fact that he came from the 1st month, 'tis lucky like me have but a part chance to make a heem the day. Nex'."

"Gentleman!" ejected the magistrate.

"Sair," replied the prisoner, with some pride.

"What, you a Gentleman and complain that you cannot make a living these days? Why, these are the days

"I dinna ken," — he began on the other.

"Let me see your hands," demanded the court, and as the prisoner exhibited a pair of horny fists that looked as if they could make short work of any object that he undertook to demolish, the magistrate, no longer doubting a man's statement, gave him a piece of his mind. "What you want, my friend, is steady employment, plenty of it, and you can get it at your present wages. Work more, spend less and live within your means. Good-day."

The prisoner departed from the room with the look of a man considerably unsettling his lately expressed views.—Ex.

NOTED BRIGADIERS.

TWO OF THE NEW GENERALS WHO ARE WELL KNOWN.

One Is Fred Grant, Son of the Manitial President, the Other Charles King, Famous as an Indian Fighter and Writer of Soldier Stories.

Of the 9 or 10 men who have recently been appointed by the president to wear the star of a major general and under him the rank of brigadier general, the two most widely known to the volunteer army have been already called from private life. Most of them, however, are graduates of West Point and have had active military experience.

Most notable among these is Colonel Fred Dent Grant, until recently known as colonel. It is quite just also that the son of the head of the civil war navy expected to have an opportunity to take

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED D. GRANT ON HIS 10 MILE CHARGER.

the field himself in no actual war, but he is now at the front. An imposing figure he makes, too, on his big black charger. Every old veteran who has seen him has been startled by the resemblance he bears to his father. Like the heroic Appomattox the present General Grant is a silent man. He says but little, but when he does speak he means business. As he passed through the southern cities with his troops on the way to the front he was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic welcome.

General Fred D. Grant was graduated at the Military academy as a second lieutenant in the Fourth cavalry in June, 1871, and first saw active service on the Texas frontier. From May, 1873, to June, 1881, he was aid-de-camp to General Sheridan and as such participated in the Yellowstone and Black Hills expeditions. He resigned from the army in October, 1881.

General Charles King, who has been known for years as the writer of thrilling soldier stories, is another one of the new brigadiers. He is a born soldier, and his paternal history is almost as romantic as some of his own novels.

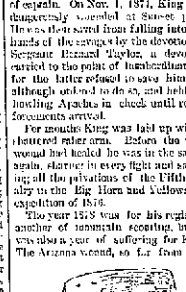
General King was born in Albany Oct. 12, 1844, but while he was still an infant his father resigned from the engineer corps of the army and removed to Milwaukee to become editor and proprietor of the Milwaukee Sentinel. Young King was about to enter Columbia college when the civil war broke out, and investigated his father's command at once. In 1862 he was sent to West Point as a cadet, however, so he saw but little of the war. His fighting days came later.

In the campaign against the Apaches in Arizona territory (1871-2) the Fifth cavalry, with King in command of his troop, was conspicuous above all the others.

In an engagement at Diamond Butte on May 25, 1874, Kurz's rallantry won from President Grant a recommendation to the senate for the brevet commission of captain. On Nov. 1, 1874, King was dangerously wounded at Sunset pass. He was then carried from falling into the hands of the savages by the devotion of Sergeant Bernard Taylor, a devotion carried to the point of insubordination, for the latter refused to save himself, although ordered to do so, and held the howling Apaches in check until reinforcements arrived.

For months King was laid up with a shattered collar bone. Before the ugly wound had healed he was in the saddle again, starting in every fight and suffering all the privations of the Fifth cavalry in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876.

The year 1878 was for his regiment another of mountain scouting, but it was also a year of suffering for King. The Arizona wound, so far from being



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES KING.

ing, had grown worse and he was forced to ask that he be sent before a retiring board. In June, 1879, leaves meanwhile he received captain of Troop H, King joined the Fifth army of declared wounds as on the retired list, and, except for an occasional and deeply relished visit, saw his old regiment no more.

In the study where Captain King writes his stories stands as the veritable Navajo blanket on which the soldiers huddled their crippled leader and here also down the mountain side when the fight was over.—Answer Bureau.

The One Exception.

"No man," the Commonwealth says said, "can make a failure if he concentrates all his energies for the attainment of one object—unless, of course, that object be wedding some girl who does not want him."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

An Abomination.

Mrs. Hunt—You say you're going, Tillich? I know that Miss Flatbush is a college graduate.

Mrs. Blunt—Yes, didn't? Why, she's one of the abominations of Vassar college.—Richmond Dispatch.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Some Little Things Which Make the Well Dressed Woman.

MILITARY EFFECTS ARE POPULAR

Emandstitch In Navy, Cadet and Army Blue With Figure Largely In the New Dresses, While the Cuff Is To Have Epaulette Shoulders and Long Pendeloque.

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It is worth while to know just how much a lady should spend for each article of her wardrobe, and how much she can afford to pay for it, and how little she can get along with. Custom and fine manners differ in all the seasonable orders will be much during the late summer and autumn. Indeed, in some cities, fashion variable, to have only, in fact

HANDSOME NEW GOWNS.

more than one of the same color. This is not in especially good taste or economical. Two costumes only in a season are a moderate quantity for a lady of fashion, and these should be of different colors and materials. A black and white costume is always useful, and a blue and white is also very good. Then, if one has a third dress, it may be of any color that suits the complexion best. Of course, in the matter of color, every lady has her own individual taste, and she will not be governed by the fashion of the moment. Indeed, in the matter of color fashion has little to say, and the latest dictate was of very dark grays and the other two colors. Blacks are worn of course, and colors in combination are in good taste, but white is not worn. Canvas and fine mesh clothes for all the seasonable orders will be much during the late summer and autumn. Indeed, in some cities, fashion variable, to have only, in fact

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HOBSON'S RECEPTION.

Triumphal Entry Into the American Camp at Siboney.

SILENT TRIBUTE PAID AT FIRST.

Officers and Men Cared In Admiration at the White Faced Young Officer Then Came These Cheers Redoubled, Red Faced Soldier Leaped, Shouting, Into the Road and Broke the Spell—The Jackies Rode In an Ambulance.

With the rifle pits behind him filled with thousands of the enemy, with the rifle pits before him filled with thousands of his friends, Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson left Santiago on Thursday, July 7, with his seven companions and was delivered into the welcoming arms of the American army at Siboney, Cuba. The trail up which they came was a broad one between the high banks, with the great trees above motionless in an arch overhead. For hours before they came officers and men who were not on duty in the rifle pits had been waiting on these banks, sprawling in the sun and crowded together as closely as men on the bleaching boards of a baseball field. Hobson's coming was one dramatic picture of the war. The sun was resting behind the hill, and as he came up over the crest he was outlined against it. Before a triumphal march of galleys the soldiers saw a young man in the uniform of the navy. His face white with the pinch pallor of his white duck, and strangely in contrast with the fierce tan of their own, and with servicewear, who looked down at them steadily. For a moment he seemed to sit motionless and then the waiting band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." A strange thing it was that no one cheered or shouted or gave an order, but every one rose to his feet slowly, took off his hat quietly, and stood so, looking up at him in absolute silence. It was one of the most impressive things I ever saw. No noise nor flare nor shouted acclaim could have touched the meaning or the depths of feeling there was in that silence.

Then a rattlebang yell burst from the troops behind them in the road and shouted, "Three cheers for Hobson!" The men roared and cheered. The rough riders gave a cowboy yell, and officers with guns of their own in West Point leaped up and down, and a foreign attaché threw up his helmet into the air. Hobson rode down between the lines, saluting the cry and smiling foolishly. Probably no one received reward so entirely or from such worthy hands as those of the men who first taught him what he was to his countrymen.

They were no ceremonial celebrities. That will come later. They were men in mud, who knew a hero was because they were brave. They had won it every ground he was on, by their own energy. It had cost them the loss of 1,000 comrades. They came running from the trenches with rifles, from the hills where they had been washing clothes. They charged up the hills of San Juan a second time and surrounded them in a shouting, happy mob. Behind him rode two Spanish officers who had been held taken beyond the lines only to meet him on an exchange for them. They sat on their horses blindfolded with "first aid to the wounded" bandages, and listened to the tribute the Americans paid their young countryman.

There is always something humorous about the jackies, and after the cheering, cheers for Hobson was a signal to see six shellmate sailors dragging an ambulance loaded with seven clean, scrubbed jackies, grinning, shouting, calling over each other in glee. Every one who had started to run after Hobson stopped to cheer them, but they were turned aside by a shrapnel shell which burst overhead, and the ambulance was stopped. Where there is hesitation it is in quiet looking scrolls, in bold designs or close military effects with the always popular three loop and frogs. The shoulder cape is full and large, except where set too tight they set out very squarely from the shoulder by means of bolter plaits. They are all silk lined. Some have medium plaid linings, while others are invisible.

Lovely new fan ribbonsed plans in all shades plaids and in the jackets suits. One of these jacket suits is color blue with pure white revers and braiding, is beautiful. With these are worn the white ruffles and black satin bow tie. Some of the exaggerated covert tailor gowns have sleeves and tight bodice with a little rain coat to throw over the shoulders, in case of rain, made of the same stuff. MARIE LEROY.

False and True.

"Away, false woman!"

"How inconsistent and fickle men are! Two weeks ago you were asserting me that I was the real thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE LAWN STILL UNCUT.

Ex-Wouldn't Cut It Even If Other Men Were Idlers.

"Sh wanted pa to mow the lawn last night after he'd et his supper, but he wouldn't, an he was mad 'cause we asked him to."

"He said he seemed to think he was nothin but an old machine with the steam up about 18 hours out of the 24, an he'd been workin like that for two days, an he'd be dumped if he'd cut any old lawn.

"He said the grass was so high she was 'skeered of it, an she said all the rest of the men in the neighborhood kept their lawns trimmed nice an she said they was peaceably all talkin 'bout how they couldn't be'ieve it.

"Pa said he didn't care if the grass was high, an he said 'I would have time to git higher still 'fore he broke his back cuttin of it. An he said if the neighbors were fools enough to 'low that they might come over an cut it any time. He said when they come a good deal they had try an cut it, but he wouldn't do it when he was all fagged out the way he was then, so ma didn't say no more 'bout the lawn.

"Pretty soon some fellers come along that pa knew an they wanted him to go down to Haverhill with 'em, an pa grabbed the wheel an went off with 'em.

"An ma was awful mad. She said it looked as though pa was fired most to death, when he could push a bicycle clear down to Haverhill an look an all for nothin too. An she said for all the good pa was to her she might just as well as not have a man round the house. An all an she said she'd just tell him what she thought of him when he got back.

"An she did, too, at 'bout 2 in the mornin, but pa didn't care as though he cared much."—Lawrence American.

A Shattered Fallacy.

"Spend," said the pedagogue, "is something that a person can lose, but can nothing ever be got for?"

"Oh, I don't know," exclaimed the boy at the foot of the class. "I think I can get the start you are off in your theory."

"Very well, Thomas," retorted the master, "suppose you get up and prove it then."

"Only yesterday you gave me a round thrashing," said Thomas. "I suppose the other pupils saw it and don't run over their box in private that I didn't feel it."—Chicago News.

STREAM OF REFUGEES

STEPHEN CRANE DESCRIBES THEIR FLIGHT FROM SANTIAGO.

Spanish Deserters Said to Be Among Those Within Our Lines at El Caney — Many Are Women Who Sent Insurgent Kindred—Amazed at Our Kind Treatment.

Writing from El Caney, Cuba, under the date of July 5, Stephen Crane describes in the New York World how the refugees poured into our lines from Santiago as follows:

During today's lull in the hostilities a steady stream of refugees has poured into our lines from the beleaguered city of Santiago. Women, by far, have been in the majority. Men, strong and able bodied, have been few indeed. Spain has urgent need of such, when before Santiago has given up few more than wrecked and helpless creatures, too far upon the road to death to aid in staying our advance. Yet, as the truce advances and it changed the mode of the departure of the refugees, the sound fighting men will soon appear in the ranks. The Iowa division, Hawley's brigade, Wheeler's dismounted cavalry, and that is the order of the day for fall and all made way for their coming. Fifty thousand men are expected to begin the march on Santiago, and the whole army is to be concentrated in the vicinity of El Caney.

The morning's arrivals were not numerous, and they were not remarkable in any way. Some of them were ragged and dirty, but the majority were neat and well dressed. Many of the women were handsome, and all of them were well mannered. Their faces were pale, but not with the pallor of starvation. Their eyes were bright, and they showed no signs of weeping. Indeed, the whole affair was more like a holiday excursion than the flight of a people before the wrath of a victorious enemy.

Many of the women were dressed in white, and carried parasols. Their children, healthy looking, were also dressed in white, and carried parasols and toys. Some of the women carried bundles of clothing, and a few had hand bags, but the majority had no luggage. They had evidently made their preparations for departure with the greatest deliberation, and had taken with them only such articles as they could conveniently carry. Many of them were evidently people of the better class, and their manners and appearance showed that they had been accustomed to the refinements of life.

Their bearers were all natives, and they carried their burdens in the usual native fashion, that is, on their backs, with a strap passing around the forehead. Some of the women were carried in hammocks, and others rode in carts drawn by oxen. Many of the refugees had evidently walked a long distance, and were very tired and dusty. Their feet were bare, and their clothes were soiled by the dust of the road. Some of the children were crying, but the majority were quiet and well behaved.

Many of the refugees had relatives in the insurgent army, who returned to him as having my superiors as a result also in the British navy. One of the officers, speaking of his skill, said: "At our last practice we sighted a small raft in the ocean with several targets erected on it and steamed away until it was but a black speck in the distance. Brickley would call the boat he was going to fetch down right there and it did." If this be true Brickley, he can have him, and he will have a man worthy to fight beside the Yankee guns or who demolished the fleets of Montijo and Cervera.—New York Sun.

SANTIAGO SEA FIGHT.

Spanish Account of the Defeat of Cervera's Fleet.

CAPTAIN MACCROHON'S STORY.

Second Captain of the Maria Teresa Graphically Describes the Destruction Caused by American Shells—Intended to Run to Havana if They Had Escaped—Says Spain Will Be Helpless Against Our Attack, One Officer Blamed The Spanish Press For Boasting Them.

This is a plain tale of Spanish disaster, as rendered by Captain MacCrohon, second captain of the Maria Teresa. His child, it will be remembered, was desperately wounded during the recent naval fight of Santiago and followed the American and Spanish fleets.

"I have my country," said the Spaniard simply, "and my heart bleeds for her now. Our fleet, my country's pride, has been destroyed. I fear that the row will be an uprising at home when the destruction is made known. Our plan for escape was well arranged, but badly formulated thus executed. We had arranged to force our way out on Saturday night, July 2, and the Maria Teresa was to be launched. But, contrary to our expectations, the searchlights of your ships did not illumine the channel that night, as had been usual, and without that light we were unable to discern the wreck of the Merrimac, so we could not go out. You know how we came out the next morning—Sunday, that was. Great crowds were expected to come down to the wharf to see us depart. Quite the American women were pushing the city too hard in front and there was none to see us off. Our orders were to steam at full speed to the westward after clearing the harbor and concentrate our attack on the Brooklyn, paying no attention to any of the other ships, unless they forced us to attack them.

"As in the morning they signaled to us from the battery that only the Texas and the Brooklyn were to the westward, and we got under way, the Maria Teresa, being the flagship, taking the lead. We opened fire on the Brooklyn, and the Texas answered it, but her shot fell short. Otherwise she would have struck us, for it was a straight line shot. The Brooklyn and the town then fired, but neither did hit. Again the Brooklyn and Texas fired. The Brooklyn's shell went into the admiral's cabin, and exploding set fire to the after part of the ship. The shell from the Texas pierced our side armor and exploded in the engine room, bursting the main steam pipe. We signaled to the engineer to clear the passage, but got no reply, and then found that all below in that part of the ship had been killed. At that time it was like hell on our bridge. Shells were bursting all around us, and the ship's hull was being riddled below.

"The captain turned to us and said: 'Sir, do you think it best to continue the hopeless fight or for the sake of humanity and to save life should we not beach the ship?' Many of our guns are dismounted and our engines are crippled.' 'Sir,' I replied, 'we are unable to fight longer. Let us beach the ship.' Then, as I said that, a shell struck our captain. His last words were to haul down the colors. The American fire was so fierce and their shells were bursting around us so fast and smiling so much smoke that the Americans could not see that the flag was down and continued firing. I sent below for a blanket, and as soon as that was run up the firing ceased.

"Meanwhile the Vizcaya had run between us and the Texas and was then engaging three ships—the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas. She made desperate but hopeless fight. Now that we have learned that we lost between 300 and 1,000 men and the Americans but only one man it amazes us. It is incredible. We cannot comprehend it. It does not seem possible. And yet we must believe it. Have we not seen with our own eyes a great deal of our ships and how yours were not hurt, even the smallest injury, that we could see?

"If you had managed to escape, where would you have gone—to Gienfuegos?

"By no means," the officer replied. "Our intention was to run to Havana, relieve the blockade there and enter the harbor."

"What will be the result of the battle?" the Spanish commander was asked.

"Ah, I do not know," was the mournful reply. "I hear now that the Americans intend sending their fleet to my country—that is my anxiety. My poor Spain will be helpless against your attack. I have seen what your ships can do and know our exposed cities will be destroyed.

"It will be an awful fight, and Spain will suffer most. But if any one was told enough to suggest that to my countrymen he would be cut to pieces. If American carries the war into Spain and defense us there, the disgrace would be too great to bear. You know the fall of a great nation is like the fall of a great building. Spain's great shall be the fall thereof.' And I am afraid that is how it will be with Spain. O God, open the eyes of my countrymen at home, that they may understand what we were defeated here!"

"What did you think of the fire of the American ships?" the officer was asked after a pause.

"Why, it was amazing rapidity and deadliness," was the frank reply. I found this to be the general opinion among all the captured officers. They were all free to admit that the American navy was behind his gun is the most wonderful man they had ever dreamed of. The officers expressed wild astonishment when told that it is the custom in the American navy to exercise the crews at battery practice with full service charges at frequent and regular intervals.

"But that must cost you tremendous money," exclaimed one an officer of the Colon. "Yes," said his companion of the Vizcaya, "but see the result."

"Do you think Santiago can hold out much longer?" the second captain of the Maria Teresa was asked. "No," he replied. "They are very short of provisions there. Rice is the chief article of diet, Bigle rice in the way of food being left. Beef is very scarce and very poor.

The officer was curious to know as to whether the Americans first suffered much loss when their land forces made an attack on Santiago. He was told the number reported last and seemed surprised that it was no greater. "Why, we lost that many ourselves," he said, "and yet our men were fighting behind intrenchments and your men were attacking in the open."

"Was there any council of war called before it was determined to attempt to force a passage out?" "No, not a council. There was an informal conference. All agreed that the attempt was well nigh hopeless, and all of us were convinced that we would get just what we got."

All of the Spanish officers seemed deeply distressed over the disaster which has befallen Spain. They seemed no less astonished at their treatment as prisoners. "The Spanish press," "Inside case, who begs me not to quote his name, "is alone to blame for the awful way in which we and the country at large have been deceived. We had been led to believe that the Americans would talk and blister, but would not fight, and that American land and naval forces would fall into the first half dozen battles they engaged in. Why, we were told that the first half dozen battles the land forces would be defeated in detail by foreigners, who would desert in time of war. Oh, how we have been deceived! And then we were told that we would be horribly tortured and killed if we were captured. Now I can hardly believe my senses. We are treated as friends and brothers by those we had been taught to dread."—Special Cor. New York Herald.

SAMPSON'S SHELLS.

Cuban Iron Being Returned to Its Native Land Via Mild Guns on Warships.

Said a well known iron man at Reading, Pa., who has large business dealings with Steelton and Sparrow's Point: "In the iron men of near Pennsylvania all the tenderfoolism of southeastern Cuba seems very odd. The ore is not a bit of doubt in my mind that very much of the metal now being hurled from Sampson's fleet into the Cuban coast hills is refined iron returned to its native bed.

"In Pennsylvania iron smelts mixers of Scotch, Jamps, Hematite, Gogebic, Menominee and Cuban. We have been getting a fair quality of iron ore from there for years at a low price. True, we were sharply criticised for it—advocating high tariff at home and shutting down Pennsylvania ore mines to receive the product of cheap labor in the Cuban ore mines. Well, that row we had brought to New York—Pulitzer's Journal—and made into pig metal, then into steel, and then it was shaped into projectiles at the big plant near Pittsburg, Midvale and Reading. The projectiles and shells were then laden on board our warships. They went to Santiago and its vicinity, and during the bombardment were hurled ashore, and it is within the bounds of possibility that many of these shells and projectiles fired on Morro must reside of the mark and plunged into the very ore mines, now idle, where the original metal came. A large lot of pig metal from this Cuban ore was on hand in the United States when the war broke out and was subsequently used for the Cuban orders for projectiles and for ordinary shells."—New York Sun.

Flag Covered Interlopers.

In patriotic exuberance there is nothing more striking than the flag enrobe, which has printed upon it the stars and stripes, covering the entire front of the envelope, the lines field white other coupling the upper left hand corner with red and white stripes extending from top to bottom and clean across from end to end. The address is written in the white stripes.

A Climatic Command.

"Don't cheer—the poor devil's sure dying!" It was Captain Phillips of the Texas who gave the order as the Spanish ships went down under his fire off Santiago. And a truly chivalric order it was.—New York World.

Rough Riding at El Caney.

It was on into the fray,
In line,
When the shells began to bray
And the air to palpitate
With blast and heat and bursting missiles,
Then in four eyed men to hurl,
With a smile in the mind to seek
Which, whether in the jungle,
Will put others down in the ranks,
And drive their bloody dagoons from their trenches?

Then all the rough riders said: "Yes, sir, we
With the greatest of pleasure we'll charge up that hill.
Wherever there's scrapping we're bound to be there.
You lead and we'll wallop those Spaniards for fair!"

Then the shells began to rain,
And the Mausers spat at us still;
But the men thought of the Maine,
And they went on up the hill
As lacking of the "Star Spangled Banner."
And they laughed at and shot and swore
They would drink that hill behind him
If they had to swim to get it,
And as I since with hell to find him—
Our Teddy rode to such a husband manner.

Just then, like a bolt I heard at once my inborn
Let Teddy jumped off him, right side up, at once,
And he brandished his sword and went on up that hill
With a yell that the Spaniards are shaking yet still.

Oh, we swarmed along the crest
Of the hill and the Spaniards fled
And our bravest and our best
Shed their blood that fearful day.
But they swore the Stars and Stripeless oft before them,
And they didn't care a cuss
For a ticket more or less
When they fell and died there—yes,
With the star spangled banner flying o'er them!
—John Paul Bocock in New York Sun.

A Better Place.

Ralph—The government has stopped the stamping of hard luck with the words "Remember the Maine!"

Nimmo—Yes; Sampson's gunboats are going to tackle it on Morro Castle at Havana with rubber shells.—New York Journal.

A Prize Winner.

Smith—Tho Nashville is the finest boat in our navy.

Brown—Nonsense! She doesn't compare with the New York or the Iowa.

Smith—Then how does it happen that she took the first prize?—New York Truth.

Unlucky.

The burglar noiselessly opened the jewel case and examined the contents.

"Ah," he said to himself, "madam ought to have known better than to invest anything in opals. They are unlucky."

And he transferred them to his pocket and quietly climbed out of the window again.—Chicago Tribune.

Appreciation.

"When one of the tubes on the Vermilus is discharged," remarked the Madrid press censor, "it merely gives a slight cough."

"Yes," replied his assistant gravely. "But there are circumstances under which a slight cough is a mighty dangerous symptom."—Answers.

Rather Expensive Advertising.

"I don't see how Ken West can make any money out of that tobacconist's business of his," remarked Tom, always looking up his best cigars himself.

"Oh, that's his method of advertising."

"How so?"

"Puffing his goods."—Vim.

He Knew.

Mrs. Naberly—So your name is the same as your papa's, Harry?

Harry—Yes'm.

Mrs. Naberly—How do you know when your mamma calls who she means?

Harry—Oh, she always calls me kind of coaxing.—Brooklyn Life.

Her Mistake.

She—Isn't that proposition to send 10,000 yellow fever humanes to Cuba something barbarous?

He—In what way, dear?

"Why—because—aren't humanes some kind of a microbe?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What Shall a Man Think?"

The solemn question comes home to almost every man at some period in his career. Sometimes it will young fine in exchange for "your life." It is like that other solemn question about the soul. Just as an honest man feels that nothing of earthly value can be weighed against his soul so a man who has one friend to love him knows that life is too precious to be bartered away for ambition, or money, or pride.

But men are slow to believe that overwork sometimes kills; a cough leads to all the deadly ills that result in consumption of the lungs. Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets are two of the best remedies in the world for all the troublesome disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys. They are the most powerful blood purifiers and tonics known to medical science. They are sold by druggists everywhere, and are guaranteed to cure. Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets are two of the best remedies in the world for all the troublesome disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys. They are the most powerful blood purifiers and tonics known to medical science. They are sold by druggists everywhere, and are guaranteed to cure.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

I was troubled with constipation for a long time. Then I began to have bilious colic, and having Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets in my house for sale, I took two Liver Pills one week, following with one Tonic Pellet every night for two weeks. My colic spells are no more, and the constipation entirely cured. I give Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets credit for my cure, and believe no family should be without them. I send you an order herewith for 1 doz. @$8.00 worth.—H. C. Roberts, Silver Hill, Sevier Co., Ark. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 91 Calhoun St.] jun26-eod-1m

D. D. WEISELL,
24 Calhoun St.,
DENTIST.
Painless Extracting.
Office Established 1874.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. MIDY They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Time Table Effective June 19th
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2	Fast Express, daily	6.30 a.m.
No. 20	Toledo Accommodation, daily	6.35 a.m.
No. 4	New England Fast Mail, daily	11.50 a.m.
No. 24	Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	5.40 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 7	St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8.05 a.m.
No. 1	Pacific Express from Bell, daily	12.05 M.
No. 3	Homeseekers' Fast Mail, daily	6.00 p.m.
No. 23	Logan Local, daily	11.30 p.m.
No. 19	Penn Accom. Sunday only	10.00 a.m.

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE
LINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN R'Y

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne (Lake) (except Sunday)		7.10 a.m.
No. 61 daily		4.15 p.m.
No. 11 Local Freight		5.00 a.m.
No. 60 arrives daily		11.40 a.m.
No. 10 arrives daily (except Sunday)		11.05 p.m.
No. 10 Local Freight		4.00 p.m.

L. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.	
No. 41 Express (except Sunday)	7.10 a.m.
No. 43 daily	4.15 p.m.
No. 11 Local Freight	5.00 a.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 46 Way Freight	3.25 pm
No. 32 Chicago Express and Mail	11.05 pm
No. 44 Detroit and Toledo Express	8.30 pm

FORWARD.	DEPART
No. 45 Way Freight	11.45 am
No. 31 Chicago Express and Mail	11.45 am
No. 43 Detroit & Toledo Express	1.45 pm

Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains Run by Central Time
Depart from Fort Wayne.
In Effect Sunday, May 29, 1898.

No. 18	Pacific Express	12:01 a.m.
No. 6	Fast Line	3:45 a.m.
No. 22	Accommodation	8:00 a.m.
No. 4	Day Express	10:50 a.m.
No. 8	Mail and Express	3:00 p.m.
No. 20	Accommodation	5:30 p.m.
No. 12	Limited Express	8:15 p.m.
No. 2	Night Express	12:01 a.m.

Through Sleeping Cars on No. 18 to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York; on No. 6 to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston; on No. 8 to Pittsburg and Philadelphia; on No. 12 to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York; on No. 2 to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York.

Through Parlor Cars on No. 4 to Pittsburg and Philadelphia; on No. 20 to Pittsburg.

Through Dining Car on No. 4 to Pittsburg.

Through Coaches on No. 18 to Pittsburg and Philadelphia; on No. 6 to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Washington; on No. 8 to Pittsburg and Philadelphia; on No. 12 to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York; on No. 2 to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York.

For information, time tables, tickets, etc., call at Pennsylvania Lines ticket office, 101 Calhoun street, corner Berry, or address

J. M. SCHLOTTER, Agent.

NICKEL PLATE
Solid Vestibuled Trains
Between Chicago and New York.
All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Station, Passenger Station, Chicago.
Both Fast Express trains carry Pullman first and second class day coaches on through trains, including exceptionally clean coach smoker.
No Change of Cars between Chicago and New York.

No. 8	Fast Express	3:30 a.m.
No. 6	Mail and Express	12:01 noon
No. 2	Limited Express	8:00 p.m.

No. 1	Fast Express	3:30 a.m.
No. 3	Mail and Express	12:01 noon
No. 5	Limited Express	8:00 p.m.

Nickel Plate Dining Cars are operated on all trains.

WABASH
Time Table Effective June 19th
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Fast Express, daily	6:30 a.m.
No. 20	Toledo Accommodation, daily	6:35 a.m.
No. 8	New England Fast Mail, daily	11:50 a.m.
No. 24	Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	5:40 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 7	St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8:05 a.m.
No. 1	Pacific Express from Bell, daily	12:05 M.
No. 3	Home

THE SENTINEL
Prints all the News
That's Fit to Print.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Sentinel
Prints the Truth.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For The Hot Weather.

150 Umbrellas.

GOODS THAT ARE WORTH $1.50.

OUR PRICE WILL BE

98 Cents

A PIECE.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any person in need of money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, etc.

The Property to Remain in Your Possession.....

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates.

It Pays to Borrow of Us. Loans to Salaried People, (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.
Rooms 3, Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 9:30.

TICKET NO. 2,484

GETS THE GOLD WATCH.

Ticket for Gold Watch, with every 50 cent purchase.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,

Gents' Furnishers.

80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.

STRENGTH.

Many people go all to pieces at once as but weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all goes.

DR. BROOK'S CELERY-TONIC

for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it's great deal. It's the kind of system medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try the one Rolle speaks.

Freese & RankE,

Pharmacists.

88 Calhoun St.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

If so, call on us. We can get you money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession. Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. If you want money and desire your business done quickly, privately and confidentially, call on us.

FORT WAYNE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Room No. 21 Bass Block, over First National Bank, No. 77 Calhoun street. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

IT IS SO!

Farm land is bound to raise in price before long. Now is the time to buy. I have a number of good improved farms to sell on easy terms. Any person in need of money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. interest. If you want to buy a home, cheap, forced to sell, I have several nice and beautiful lots in all portions of the city.

Respectfully,

LOUIS P. CURDES,

Home Phone 877. 8 & 9 Maier-Leas Block.

SORE HANDS

CURED BY CUTICURA

My sores made connected with washing on my fingers. When I rubbed them they would see little white specks, and I felt like rubbing them on part of their blisters. I had both fever and cold chills. Nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands spreaded the whole of the palms of the hands, the water came out, and then the blistering on them. My hands pulled up very much. Every time I washed the skin left on the bandages on to the floor. I went to a doctor for a cure. Took Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Soap. Overall a hardened up, peeled off, and my hands are now cured.

CAPTAIN DIETRICH H. KOCH, Hoboken, N. Y.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Skin Disease," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, free.

MILES TO COMMAND.

The General-in-Chief Will Lead the Porto Rican Expedition.

TAMPA SOLDIERS MAY GO TO CAMP THOMAS

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is said that General Miles himself will command the Porto Rican expedition, aided by General Brooke. The latter probably will make all the arrangements necessary at Washington and at Chickamauga, as it is not the present intention of General Miles to return to Washington before leaving for Porto Rico, though of course there is always the possibility that he will be summoned here by the president for purposes of consultation.

It is expected that the campaign in Porto Rico will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan with an ample supply of field artillery to force their way directly into the rear of the town while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make the attack in front.

Discouraged as the Spaniards are by the surrender of Santiago it is not expected that they will offer protracted resistance.

It may be that when General Brooke's soldiers leave Chickamauga park their places will be taken by some of the troops now lying at Tampa.

The conditions at the latter place are not satisfactory from a sanitary point of view and the troops if not removed to Chickamauga probably will be taken to Ferdinando and Charleston.

THE CONSENT OF MADRID WANTED.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, (10 a. m.) via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, (7:25 a. m.).—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque ceiba tree half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading ceiba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time our interpreters translating the language of General Toral, had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid government, but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and that no further consent of the Madrid government was required.

When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of General Toral (General Escario, Lieutenant Colonel Fortan and Robert Mason, the British vice consul) combatted at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary; but, at the same time, they claimed strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had authorized it, the home government would do the same. General Toral, who was personally present and who, in fact, directed the negotiations on his own behalf, said he had never been over ruled by the captain general. Still, he added, that until Madrid had sanctioned it Santiago had not capitulated.

All this was extremely unsatisfactory to our commissioners, who clung tenaciously to the understanding Shafter had received earlier in the day.

Finally, with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the commissioners proceeded to the consideration of preliminaries.

Captain Miley had drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature and these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterwards be sent to Spain, either on the same ships with the troops or on some other ships.

General Toral further remarked that he expected our commissioners, as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people, would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished.

As brave men, his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

Our commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms laid down by our government and they could only recommend the matter to Washington.

At 4 o'clock General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linares. General Toral and the Spanish commissioners returned at 6:30 saying they desired a still further change in the phraseology of the articles, and suggested a postponement of the negotiations until morning. This General Wheeler firmly declined. Thereupon a recess was taken until 9:30.

The commissioners returned at that hour and the articles were again gone over in detail. Various changes of verbiage, which tended only to soften the sound of terms without affecting the sense, were proposed by the Spaniard and our commissioners accepted practically all of them.

Shortly after midnight General Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spanish commissioners be tested. All the articles were reread and each commissioner in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, General Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but they could not well refuse. When all had signed, the commissioners separated, to meet again at 9:30 in the morning.

The present municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked.

The Spanish troops from other points are to be embarked at the nearest ports.

Refugees are to return to their homes, but not until the sanction of Madrid is received, and the same applies to the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the harbor.

Pending this, however, Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross agents, with supplies, are to be allowed to enter the city over the line of the Jurugua railroad.

The water main which was cut is to be repaired today.

No Cubans are to be allowed to enter the city.

All the artillery and the batteries at the harbor entrance are to be left intact, and we are to obtain possession of the gunboat in the harbor.

Pending the sanction of Madrid, everything is at a standstill, and as a result the troops on both sides remain in the trenches.

While there is only a remote chance of the government at Madrid upsetting everything at the last moment, such an event is still recognized as a possibility.

However, our plans are being perfected as though the campaign were over. General Shafter's headquarters are to be moved, probably today, to the ground north of the city, where the whole of our army will be encamped after Santiago is evacuated, ending the possibility of its embarkation for the island of Porto Rico.

The troops which were landed at Siboney, but which were not brought up, are to be sent back on board the transports immediately.

Which American troops will remain here as a garrison, or their number, has not yet been decided on. There is some talk of garrisoning Santiago with several regiments from the southern states, which are understood to be at sea at present. The condition of the city of Santiago is said to be dreadful with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, due to bad and insufficient food, and there are many yellow fever cases in the hospitals.

Our commissioners have just gone in to meet the Spanish commissioners.

Sergo Coats and Vests Less Than Cost!

$1.00 grade that cost us $3.25 now go at $2.00.

$5.00 grade that cost us $1.40 now go at $3.85.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1542 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Notice.

All Elks are requested to meet at their hall, Sunday, at 2 p. m., to arrange for the funeral of our late Brother I. Trauerman.

Straw hats less than half price.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE.
1542 A. K. Hurst & Co.

FALL OF SANTIAGO.

Interesting Details of the Surrender.

The Victory Greater Than at First Appeared.

American Boys Went Wild With Enthusiasm.

Disobeyed the Order Not to Humiliate the Vanquished Enemy by Outbursts of Cheering.

(Copyrighted 1898, by the Associated Press.)

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS, before Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 12:15 p. m.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island. General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this afternoon at which General Miles was present. The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accepted the news with heartfelt relief.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province from a line drawn north from Aserraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Las Palmas, Palmas Berlan, Alcantes to Sagua Tanamano on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is to be abandoned. Between 16,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter hears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy.

"The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back, when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors except under penalty of being court martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But, he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral yesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that before noon today a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would be begun in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

The Spanish batteries opposite Morro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were to be turned upon the city and General Lawton's division at the same time was to fall upon the enemy's left flank under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have unfolded their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized that he was trapped and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men; but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, and before 8 o'clock, he sent a communication to General Shafter, enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

TORAL HAS YIELDED.

Spanish General Complies With the Demands of Shafter.

NEWS OF SURRENDER BUT NO DETAILS YET.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—9 a. m.—The war department has posted the following bulletin, just received:

"Playa del Este, July 15.—Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

"SHAFTER."

GENERAL TORAL'S LETTER TO SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The war department has posted the following:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, Near Santiago, July 15.—The following letter has just been received:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 15.—To His Excellency, Commander in Chief American Forces. Excellent Sir:—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to appeal to you and requesting that you designate hour and place where my representatives shall appear to concert with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations; also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for the great generosity and impulses for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as brilliantly descended.

"JOSE TORAL,
"Commanding 4th Army Corps.

"To General Shafter, commanding American forces."

Secretary Alger states most positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

MUCH HAGGLING OVER THE TERMS.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

BEHIND SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15, (Friday) via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, 8 a. m.—The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of the capitulation. They now claim that there has been no surrender and allege that the work of the commissioners is entirely preliminary and must be ratified by the government at Madrid in order to be effective. This is clearly bad faith and not in accordance with General Toral's representation to General Shafter, that Captain General Blanco had authorized the full surrender of his forces.

The commissioners, in the meantime, have concluded the arrangements of the terms covering evacuation entirely in the province of Santiago.

These have been signed by both sides, and now await the approval of Madrid. In the meanwhile the two armies remain in the trenches. General Shafter said this morning, referring to the situation:

"The Spaniards claimed that the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention, for the surrender was complete and ordered by Governor General Blanco, and was made by General Toral. This morning General Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the president and, if possible, arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them.

SPANIARDS WANTED TO KEEP THEIR ARMS.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 15.—(Delayed in transmission)—The commissioners appointed by General Shafter and General Toral to arrange the details of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are still hard at work and probably their labors will not be completed before tomorrow.

Though the understanding was that no concessions were to be granted, with the exception of allowing the officers to retain their side arms, the Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements.

The Spanish officers wish to have their men march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be boxed up and shipped back to Spain with the prisoners. This, of course, has been refused.

There is also much argument over other details of the surrender. The total number of Spanish troops involved in the surrender will, it is said, run almost to 25,000, of which about 12,000 are behind the entrenchments of Santiago. The rest of the Spanish troops are stationed at Sagua de Tanamo, Guantanamo, Baracoa and other seaports and fortified cities.

The 25,000 Spanish troops include about 20,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO SHAFTER AND HIS MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary R. A. Alger:

"To General Shafter, commanding front near Santiago Playa.—The president of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

"To Major General Shafter, Front, near Santiago, Playa:—I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

ROBBERS BOLD

Enter Three Homes and Steal Money and Watches.

Cut the Slats in the Shutters and Easily Gain an Entrance—May Be Work of Two Tramps.

The festive burglar was abroad in Fort Wayne again last night and accomplished his work without leaving any clue as to whom he might be.

Three places were visited and the manner of gaining an entrance to each house indicates that the burglaries were committed by the same person or persons. The windows at each of the houses were open, but the shutters were closed. The bottom slat was cut and the shutters were then easily opened. At the home of Charles Theobold, No. 221 Walton avenue, the thief went into his bedroom, where Theobold and his wife were asleep and searched his pantaloon pockets, securing $27 in money. Visits were paid to the homes of Chris. Kaiser, No. 333 Lillie street, and T. A. Weaver, No. 1 Winter street, in each of which places a gold watch was stolen. The thefts were reported to the police this morning and Lieutenant Lapp made a thorough examination. There is no clue to the thief, although the superintendent believes them to be two men, supposed to be tramps, who were seen in that neighborhood last evening.

HAD A CHEAP WATCH.

Officer Dickson this morning arrested Clarence Schoesnell and Lew Brandus, who gave Huntington as their home. Schoesnell had an oroide watch which he attempted to sell to Schoenkoeper Seibert, in Nebraska, but the saloonkeeper would not buy. Brandus was released and ordered to leave the city, but Schoesnell was held as a vagrant.

Misses Anna and Frances Jermain, of Warsaw, who were the guests of their cousin, Miss Alice Hess, for a week, returned home at noon today.

Negligee Shirts Less Than Cost.

50 and 75c grades now go at 42c.
$1.00 grade now go at 73c.
$1.50 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1542 A. K. Hurst & Co.

For This Evening.

Children's hand sewed dress shoes, 75c pair.

S. B. THIEM & Co.,
32 Calhoun Street.

Large Red Boot.

Crash and Duck Trousers Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us 87 cents now go at 73 cents.
$1.50 and $2.00 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1542 A. K. Hurst & Co.

A HOME FOR BOOKS.

School Board Purchases the Brackenridge Homestead.

Will Be Used to House the Public Library.

Interest on School Fund Will Pay for Property.

The Purchase Was Made Upon the Recommendation of the Public Library Committee.

The board of school trustees has purchased the Brackenridge homestead, southwest corner of Wayne and Webster streets, and the property will be used for housing the public library.

The negotiations were concluded today and contract entered into for the transfer of the property. The consideration is $14,000. Deeds for the place will be executed at once.

George F. Foltz, the recently elected member of the board of school trustees, has been quietly working for some days to bring about the purchase of a place for the library and was favorably impressed with the Brackenridge homestead.

Finding that place could be purchased he brought to the attention of the library committee the advantages of location and the easy and slight expense with which the house may be transformed into a suitable library building.

The committee approved the suggestion and when the matter was brought before the board at a meeting last night, a resolution for the purchase of the property was adopted unanimously.

Several reasons operated to encourage the purchase. Among them were the facts that the rent of the building now used as a library has been raised and the building itself is neither well located nor well adapted for the purpose.

The board, after ascertaining at what price the Brackenridge property could be purchased, figured that with the $4,000 now held by Hon. S. M. Foster, late member of the board, as interest earned by the school fund, and the interest of the next four years, together with such economies as would ensue from owning a library building, the property just purchased may be paid for in four years.

The Brackenridge home is a commodious house of twelve large rooms. Conspicuous on the ground floor are a broad hall the entire length of the main part of the building and two adjacent parlors, each eighteen feet square. These apartments are splendidly adapted to library purposes.

The board is to be congratulated on its wise purchase.

Two or three years ago the property was held at $15,500.

Purchase was negotiated direct and there will be no commissions to pay.

HONOR FOR FAIRBANKS.

President Names Him One of Commission to Settle Canadian Disputes.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president has appointed the following commissioners to meet a commission on the part of Great Britian and Canada for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the United States and Canada; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine; Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Hon. John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia.

This morning at 6 o'clock, at his home north of this city, occurred the death of David Louis Corral, the cause being hernia. He was eighty years of age and was born in Berne, Switzerland, but came to this country forty-five years ago, with his family, and has been a resident of St. Joe township since that time. His wife, Catholine Louise Carral, died sixteen years ago and his son, Alfred A. Carral, died seven years ago. One daughter, Mrs. B. Remy, of this city, survives him. Four years ago he married Mrs. J. Evard, who also survives him. The deceased was widely known and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 1 o'clock at Bower's chapel.

Notice I. O. O. F.

All members of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room Saturday evening, July 16, 1898, at 8 o'clock sharp, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. W. Rossington. By order

J. M. STOUDER, N. G.
F. W. KING, Sec.

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 25-tod-1f

Summer clothing less than cost.
GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE.
1542 A. K. Hurst & Co.

PEACE THE THEME.

Madrid Papers Say France Has Already Begun Negotiations.

M'KINLEY NOT DISPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

MADRID, July 16.—9 a. m.—Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish government opened peace negotiations today through the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively after inquiry at the French embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made as yet, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French ambassador. The reports grew out of M. Cambon's call at the white house on July 11.

The purpose of this call and the entire conversation which passed between the president and the ambassador is fully known and can be stated positively that it contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States or the prospect of its being brought to a close.

It is subject wholly out side of the war, or its close, by peace or otherwise, and the question of the war did not come up even incidentally. The only incidental question referred to was the loss of the French steamship Bourgogne, for which the president expressed the deepest regret, as well as his satisfaction that the inquest had mitigated the early reports of the occurrence. The main question discussed, however, related solely to the United States and France, without the remotest bearing on Spain, and in due time this discussion will bear fruit in certain expressions of good will between this country and the French republic.

Notwithstanding the well established character of the conference between the president and the French ambassador it has served as a text for reports that M. Cambon was sounding the government on the terms of peace.

This has been asserted so positively that even some officials have accepted it as accurate and as an indication that the peace movement at last had assumed tangible form. The report has even been accepted at Madrid after being cabled to the Imparcial.

The French ambassador here was never authorized by his government to make peace overtures or inquiries and in the absence of such instructions he would not assume such a delicate duty. Furthermore, he has not taken any such step, with or without instructions. As a result of his call at the white house the French government was apprised by cable fully of what occurred and the report conveyed not the slightest reference to Spanish affairs, the progress of the war or the possibilities of peace.

The Associated Press is able to make this statement with full information as to the nature of the conference between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon. The appearance of every representative of the European powers at the state department is seized upon by the many watchers there as evidence that they are bearers of peace overtures.

Thus when the German secretary of embassy, Baron Speo Von Sternburg, came to the department his visit immediately gave rise to a story that he had come charged with such a mission. This, however, met with very prompt denial from everybody concerned and it was added, as well, that the visit had no reference to the Philippines.

The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta that Spain had been making extra official inquiries to learn what terms the United States might accept as a basis for peace, failed of confirmation to this extent that up to this moment the state department has not been approached on the subject directly or indirectly. Perhaps the Spanish premier may have some means of obtaining the information he desires that is not known to our officials here but however that may be the statement still remains good that the United States government has not even unofficially indicated the terms it would accept as a basis for peace negotiations.

WAR SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

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Of course these matters have been discussed between government officials without relation to any Spanish inquiries, and it is also true that the president would like very well to accurately gauge the wish of the majority of the American people in this matter.

Without assuming to speak for him in a matter of this importance, it is gathered from high members of the administration that the president himself is disposed to be moderate in his demands, and while securing all that he feels that the United States is fairly entitled to exact from a nation in Spain's distressed condition, he is not disposed to embark in a world conquering enterprise and insist upon the retention of remote territories that would be unserviceable to us.

In other words, unless there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the American people for the adoption of such a course, it is not believed that the president as a finality would insist that Spain abandon all of her colonial possessions. While the proposition is tentative it is felt, as a minimum demand, he would be content with the acquisition of Porto Rico, an admission of the independence of Cuba, a coaling station in the Philippines with provision for some kind of protectorate over the island, and a moderate indemnity.

It is judged that the Spanish government has pretty fairly imbibed some such idea as to this and that the utterances of Premier Sagasta and the cautious declarations in the pro Spanish newspapers are simply intended to gradually bring the Spanish populace into a state of mind where they will be willing to submit quietly to the imposition of some such terms of peace. It is realized that at present the conditions in Spain are not ripe and that time—how much cannot be estimated now—will be required to celebrate public sentiment in Spain to that proper point.

DIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Isaac Trauerman Breathed His Last at 12:12 O'clock.

He Had Been Ailing for Months and for Two Weeks Had Been Confined to the House—Other Deaths.

After days of intense suffering Isaac Trauerman passed away at 12:12 this morning at the home of Abraham Wolf, No. 73 West Main street. For a long time Mr. Trauerman had been ailing with cancer of stomach and two weeks ago his condition became such that he had to take to his bed, never again to leave it. For three days it has been known that he could not recover and Mr. Trauerman himself realized his condition.

Isaac Trauerman was born in Germany January 14, 1831. He came to America almost a half a century ago and for forty-three years has made Fort Wayne his home. For forty years he has been an honored citizen, the greater portion of which time he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars, having been the proprietor of the Charmer cigar factory. He retired from business about six months ago. Mr. Trauerman was twice married his wives having been sisters of Mrs. Abraham Wolf. His second wife died about one year ago. Mr. Trauerman left no children. The funeral will occur Monday.

ANKENBRUCK.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Josephine Ankenbruck will occur Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, No. 272 East Washington street, and at 9:30 from St. Mary's Catholic church.

FRECH.

The death of Henry Frech occurred at his home on Romy avenue at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause of death was cancer. The deceased was the father of Albert Frech, who was murdered on St. Joe boulevard two years ago. The deceased was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and a family of several children. The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the residence and at 2 o'clock from the St. John's Lutheran church. The Rev. Miller will conduct the services.

Crash Suits Less Than Cost.

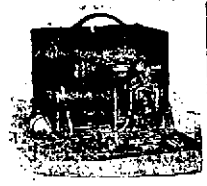
$3.00 grade that cost us $2.40, now go at $2.15.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.28, now go at $2.90.

$6.00 grade that cost us $4.40, now go at $3.85.

$7.50 grade that cost us $6.00, now go at $5.00.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1542 A. K. Hurst & Co.



PREMO CAMARAS!

$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

41 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor.)

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY R. A. M. MACKITT.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
For Auditor,
JOHN W. HICKS.
For Treasurer,
HUGH DOUGHERTY.
For Attorney General,
JOHN G. SHUTT.
For Supreme Court Clerk,
ROBERT DAILEY.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
W. S. SINCLAIR.
For Statistician,
JAMES S. HURRIE.
For Judge of Court Appeals,
First District—E. J. HACKNEY.
Third District—JAMES S. GIBBS.
Fifth District—E. D. HOWARD.
For Appellate Court Judges,
ELIJAH TAYLOR.
E. J. ROLLMEYER.
EDGAR A. BROWN.
W. S. DUNN.
JOHN KOPELKA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
DEFOREST A. FELL.
For Representatives,
ROBERT H. MILROY.
GEORGE W. LOUDITE.
UPSHUR B. LAWRENCE.
For Judge of Superior Court,
C. M. DAWSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
E. V. EBERLY.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
FRANK J. BELOT.
For Auditor,
WILLIAM SEVER, JR.
For Treasurer,
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder,
C. M. GILLETTE.
For Sheriff,
ALBERT E. REICHHO.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. BARNETT.
For Surveyor,
JOHN A. BRUGGEMAN.
For Commissioner—First District,
SYLVANUS F. HAVES.
For Commissioner—Third District,
C. E. GREF.
For Joint Senator Allen and Adams,
WILLIAM C. RYAN.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Justices of the Peace,
H. F. FRANCE.
M. ZINCKE.
L. P. HUSER.
H. F. BULLEMAN.
For Constable,
MICHAEL KENNELLY.
CHRISTOPH LEPPERT.
ANDREW J. REED.
FRED. ROEBER.

TONIGHT.

Pole Raising—Electric Light Employes; Corner Creighton and and Hilton avenues

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 22.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

BLANCO's dispatches continue to run the blockade.

SPAIN wants peace, but wants it on easy terms. It will depend largely upon how soon Spain begins to quit.

SPAIN has suspended civil rights for an indefinite period as a preliminary to suppressing over-active Carlists—from a repu's end.

IT took General Toral a long time to fully realize that he was licked. It finally dawned upon the Spanish general that it was Shafter and not himself who was dictating terms.

THE equal suffrage movement seems to have begun in ancient Rome, whose women were so anxious for beards that they used to shave their faces and smear them with unguent to make the hair grow.

IT is rather strange that there still appears daily in the New York papers an advertisement of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French line) in which it is distinctly stated that La Bourgogne will leave New York for Havre on August 6.

LAST year 14,940 horses, 275 donkeys and forty mules were slaughtered to furnish meat to Parisians, and the business is getting so large that the municipal authorities are considering a plan to build a special abattoir for slaughtering horses. The record which Frenchmen have made recently does not suggest that horse flesh is the proper food to make first-class men.

SPANISH coast cities are in fear of bombardment by Watson's raiding squadron and the populace is beginning to pack its portable property and move into the backwoods. There will be no great glory for this nation to hammer down a few Spanish coast cities, but it will hasten the end of the war, and that will be a greater mercy to the people of Spain than to the people of this country.

ONE THOUSAND wounded American soldiers have arrived at Fort Monroe. It is reported that they are to be cared for in tents set up for that purpose. But there are two immense hotels standing on government ground at Fort Monroe, with ample accommodation for far more than 1,000 men. They should be appropriated for hospital uses, as they have every facility for providing immediate comfort for the wounded. Nothing is too good for these men; certainly no hotel standing on government ground.

THIS WAR has been so far largely a triumph of science. America represents the scientific method and Spain the unscientific. Spain has shown an utter disregard of weights and measures and all the mathematical principles; she has been going it wild. The American warfare has been a condensation of the discoveries of modern science. A fine illustration has been the range finding for the naval bombardment of Santiago. It is easy to conjecture how the Spaniards would go to work to throw shells five miles over a mountain ridge. It would be the merest random of guesswork. But every American shot was observed, recorded and signaled on land. With the range obtained, a resumption of the bombardment would have meant something worse than an earthquake for Santiago. This is an object lesson in the advantages of schooling. Napoleon's proverb that Providence is on the side of the heaviest artillery must be revised to read "the best artillerists." And the best artillerists are those who have the most intimate acquaintance with science.

DIDN'T GET A RUN.

Fort Wayne Made Eleven Hits But Couldn't Score.

Corse Kept the Hits Well Scattered—Fielding Was Good on Both Sides—Youngstown Won.

Corse and Norcom were opposing twirlers yesterday and the New Castle man did the best work. He was hit often enough, but he kept three hits well scattered and his support was excellent. Norcom was given good support, too, but hits were bunched off his delivery. Flood played a fine fielding game for the Hoosiers. The same teams play today and then Fort Wayne goes to Toledo for a series of four games. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	3	0	0	2	3	0
O'Rourke, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Flood, m	3	0	2	4	1	0
Hallett, ss	4	0	1	1	5	0
Babb, 1b	3	0	1	9	0	0
Patterson, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Bedell, c	4	0	1	6	1	0
Hickey, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1
Norcom, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	0	7	25	12	1

NEW CASTLE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Little, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0
Elliott, 3b	4	0	2	1	4	1
Hassell, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	0
Kelchner, c	4	0	1	6	0	0
Hickey, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Sutton, ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Corse, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	36	0	6	21	13	1

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New Castle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Stolen bases—Cassell, Schmidt, Smith, Kelchner. Sacrifice hits—Sutton, Hickey. Struck out—By Corse, 1; by Norcom, 1. First base on balls—By Corse, 1; by Norcom, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Corse, 1. Passed Ball—O'Rourke. Umpire—Cohen. Time of game—1:50.

Inter-state League.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 16.—Youngstown defeated Mansfield in a one-sided game, Youngstown knocking Watson and Miller out of the box and badly rattling Brott, who succeeded them. During the game Second Baseman Miller and Center Fielder Flournoy indulged in a knock down argument. Both were put out of the game. The score:

Youngstown..5 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0—10
Mansfield....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Youngstown, 20; Mansfield, 5. Batteries — Alloway and Schrecengost; Watson, Miller, Brott and Law.

TOO MUCH RAIN.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 16.—Rain prevented the Dayton-Toledo game.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 16.—No Grand Rapids-Springfield game; rain. Double-header today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Louisville, 5; New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 13; Indianapolis, 6.
Detroit, 4; St. Paul, 3.
Minneapolis, 14; Milwaukee, 3.
St. Joseph, 7; Columbus, 1.

BEAR HIS WHEELS RATTLE.

The Ohio State Journal prints the following: "Fort Wayne has released Catcher Tom Campbell, the lazy individual who drew pay from Manager Loftus for a short time in 1896. Campbell was fitting well for Fort Wayne, but he was the same dopey backstop of old and a live manager like Eddie O'Meara, who is a good catcher, could not stand it any longer."

NOTES.

Boston has been shut out offener this season than any team in the country. Tannehill did the trick again yesterday.

New Castle has made sixty eight base hits in the last four games, a record which will hardly be equalled in the Inter-State this season.

The Standards and Blues will play the first game at Robison park tomorrow afternoon. The Keystones and Shamrocks are scheduled to play the second game.

Fred Donavan, New Castle's popular catcher, has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, which he suffered in Fort Wayne early in May, and is able to be on the coaching lines. He will not be able to play this summer.

Indianapolis News: "Motz's uniformly fine work at first causes him often to be overlooked by the cranks. There is no man in the Western league that is doing better work at the initial bag than the Indianapolis first baseman. Milwaukee claims a world-beater in Stafford, and both Kansas City and Minneapolis think well of O'Hagan and Carey, but not one of them comes up to Motz in playing their positions."

THE WORD OF LIFE.

Hear It Preached by the Ministers of God.

Sunday Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne To-morrow—Announcements of the Pastors.

Simpson M. E. church—Sunday school at 9:30; sermon at 10:30; Senior league at 7; sermon at 8.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3:00 p. m., to be addressed by Rev. P. J. Rice. Bible study at 4:00 p. m.

There will be no services at the English Lutheran St. John's church tomorrow on account of the pastor's absence from the city.

Baptist Tabernacle—Llewellyn L. Heaton, pastor, will be home from Buffalo and preach morning and evening as usual. Baptism at night.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Morning services at 10:45 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. No evening service.

Bethany church, Nebraska.—In the absence of the pastor there will be no preaching services. The Sunday school will commence as usual at 9 a. m.

At the West Jefferson street church of Christ services will be held as usual at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. The services will be brief. P. J. Rice, minister.

South Congregational church—Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m.

Calvary United Brethren church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. C. U. at 7 p. m.

Preaching both morning and evening at the Creighton avenue Church of Christ by Rev. J. A. Hains, of Hiram, Ohio. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Wm. F. Harding, of Orland, will occupy the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow morning and evening. His evening theme will be "The Song of Songs Dramatized."

Grace Reformed church—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., and 8:00 p. m. Rev. E. D. Wettach, D. D., will preach at the morning and evening service. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor. Subject of morning sermon, "A Strange Therefore." Evening, "The Prodigal's Brother."

There will be regular services at Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday, conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Morning service at 10:30; evening at 8 o'clock; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.

Bethel church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton street. English preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; Young People's alliance, 7 p. m. J. F. Boekman, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; children's meeting at 2:15. Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15, and preaching by the pastor at 7:45.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; confession, 10 a. m.; regular morning service, 10:30 a. m., with holy communion. No evening services during the summer.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. "Morning, "The Ideal Life." Evening, "The God That Answereth by Fire." Sunday school at 9:30; Wesleyan Brotherhood at 3; Epworth league at 7.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Bimson, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "A Brilliant Spectacle." There will be no evening service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; classes, 12 m.; Junior league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 7 p. m.; sermon, 8 p. m., subject: "The Curfew Bell, or a Problem for Parents."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison and Berry streets, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Elijah at Carmel;" general class meeting at 11:45 a. m.; Epworth league devotional meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m., subject, "Loss of the Labourgogne." Special music at each service.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles E. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:15 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gruss and Rev. Philip Waunegauss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bolm, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical). Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

A MARCHING SONG.

TUNE—"Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Come boys, you hear a pleading voice across the deep, blue sea,
Let each other the sentiment that is calling you and me
And help a struggling nation from a tyrant's side to free.
Let us go marching on.

Chorus—Glory, glory hallelujah,
Let us answer to the roll call.
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Spain's pride shall take a fall.

Oh! Uncle Sam is going with his army to invade
The lovely isle of Cuba and the starving ones to aid.
We'll follow the stream of freedom as we're calling us to the wave
As we keep moving on.

We'll rally 'neath the banner that we all love so well
As night and day we'll camp beside the sea, or in a shady dell,
And sitting 'round the camp fires we will rhyme and stories tell
While we are marching on.

What care we if the fair are within an animals fold,
Or if they shall fight us within the forest's shade,
We'll fight them with a spirit till a victory we've gained,
And then go marching on.

We'll fight the haughty Spaniards, it will be an easy task,
We will fight them with a spirit till at last for peace they ask.
Then comes a grand ovation as, they will all call us,
All at last,
Then we'll go marching home.

—W. S.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 11.

Township Sunday School Convention.

On Sunday, July 17, 1898, at 10:30 a. m., will open the Sunday school convention of all the township schools at the orphans' home. A varied program, in which all of the schools will take part, will be the order of the morning, interspersed with good music, which will be in charge of Mr. Phillips.

Commencing at 1:30 p. m. there will be held a devotional exercise, which will be in charge of Fred T. Schultz, superintendent of Berean school No. 3, to be followed with addresses by the following good speakers:

"The Practical Teacher," 2 p. m., Rev. P. J. Rice.

"The Spiritual Teacher," 2:30 p. m., Rev. A. W. Ballinger.

"The All-Around Teacher," 3:00 p. m., Rev. L. L. Henson.

"How Children Ought to be Taught," 3:30 p. m., Supt. A. Johnson.

These addresses will be interspersed with good music, which will be congregational. Everybody interested is invited.

THE COMMITTEE,
Ford T. Schultz.

George Mohr and Ed O'Keefe made a record on their wheels yesterday. They left Toledo Friday morning at 4 o'clock and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon arrived in Fort Wayne, having made the trip, a distance of 120 miles, in about eleven hours.

Miss Josephene Bennett, of No. 10 Lillie street, will leave the city Sunday evening for Angola, where she will be the guest of friends and relatives during the rest of the summer.

THEY WANT TO TELL

Those Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BYERLY, 256 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. ANNA THOMBLEAU, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

THEATRE IN CAMP.

Boys Attend It Once and That Is Enough.

The Y. M. C. A. Has Tents in Which the Soldiers Pass a Big Portion of Their Time—Notes.

The following interesting letter is received from THE SENTINEL correspondent at Camp Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY, IND. VOL.
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.
July 14, '98.

TO THE SENTINEL:

One of the attractions recently placed in Chickamauga park, presumably for the amusement of the soldiers encamped here, but more apparently for the financial benefit of the proprietors, is a theatre.

This theatre is a "Klondike" sort of a play house, which looks as though it was thrown together in a hurry, and probably it was. The stage and dressing rooms are built of frame, while the auditorium is a large space surrounded by a tall fence and covered only by an old circus tent. The floor is nothing more than the bare ground, which has been trodden down so much that it now resembles a dirty hard wood floor. The seats are long benches, all placed on a level and divided in about the middle of the house, the front section being called the reserved seats, for which, of course, an extra charge is made. The shows given here are generally of the vaudeville or variety kind, but are not exactly of the first class.

A couple nights ago a crowd of soldiers from our battery got together and all went over to this theatre, which is located a mile from our camp, and arriving there the first surprise was the admission fee, which was 25c, but all paid and went in. On the inside they were selling reserved seats at 25c each, which a part of the crowd purchased—the others taking the best seats obtainable behind the reserved row.

The show had already commenced as our boys were going in, but the party had not been there but a few minutes before concluding that they did not miss much by coming late, for the show was of a very poor order and far from being entertaining.

The most amusing feature of the evening's fun was the manner in which the audience, made up entirely of soldiers, conducted themselves. The boys in the seats behind the reserved row sat up on the backs of the benches with their feet resting upon the seat, all keeping their hats on. At almost every movement of the performers the fellows would call out, "Right dress!" "Cease firing," "Guide left," "Halt," "Double time," "To the rear, march!" and almost every other military command they could think of. The boys did their best to "queer" the show, but it seemed that the more they yelled the harder the performers tried to do their part.

It should be said, however, that there were one or two features of the show that might be termed entertaining, and whenever anything was said or done that deserved the least applause it was certainly given in a hearty manner. The performance generally commence at about 7 o'clock and closes shortly before 9 o'clock, just in time to enable the boys to get to their quarters for the 9 o'clock roll call. One evening at the theatre seemed to satisfy our boys as there has been no word spoken of repeating the trip.

Another and a considerable more elevating place of amusement is the Y. M. C. A. tent, which is now an established and recognized branch of the army. We now have what is called a brigade Y. M. C. A. for the artillery companies. It is located within about two blocks distance of our quarters, and our boys are spending a great deal of their leisure time there. It is maintained under the auspices of the Army Christian commission of the International committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s with headquarters in New York city. The Camp general secretary who has charge of the Y. M. C. A. tents in Camp Thomas, is F. W. Pearsall. There were quite a number of these tents in Camp Thomas for four or five weeks before one was placed in the artillery brigade, but now we have one all to ourselves. This artillery Y. M. C. A. is under direct charge of W. O. Pawley, general secretary, and George B. Landis, assistant. These gentlemen are employed officers of the tent but they have a number of assistants taken from the batteries of the different states. Indiana is represented among the assistants by Private Herbert S. Hedgepeth and your correspondent, both members of the Fort Wayne battery.

The privilege afforded the soldiers by the Y. M. C. A. tents are many, and are being very much appreciated by a large and increasing number of men every day. The artillery Y. M. C. A. tent is opened about 7:30 in the morning, and remains open all day and until 9 o'clock in the evening, at which time, according to camp rules, all men must prepare for retiring. The tent is large and roomy, having in one end a large platform upon which is stationed the secretary's desks and other office furniture, besides a large organ for use in the gospel service. In all other parts of the tent are placed long tables, upon which are found papers, magazines, etc., and by applying at the secretary's desk plenty of writing paper and envelopes can be had gratis. Checkers, chess, carom and other games can also be had for the asking. The use of everything about the tent is free, and during the time in which there is nothing for the soldiers to do, the tent is pretty well filled. Every evening between 8 and 8:30 o'clock, a short gospel service is held. At o'clock song books are distributed to the boys, and then all lay aside their pleasures and join heartily in the singing. At the close of the service the boys again resume their reading and writing, or the playing of games.

Last Tuesday evening Rev. J. T. McCrory, of Pittsburg, and a party of young people from his church, who had been in attendance upon the Christian Endeavor nation convention, recently held in Nashville, Tenn., came out and conducted a short but interesting gospel service to a packed tent. The soldiers sat around on tables, benches, etc., and all around the edges of the tent a large number of them were standing, eagerly listening to the service. It was quite a rare diversion for the boys to hear the voices of ladies in song, and it inspired them to join in the singing with all their might.

Some very good results have been accomplished by the religious workers in camp, and the boys are fast learning to know that these men are their friends and that they are conducting these services for their benefit. One of the members of our battery, Charles Webster, of Ripley, Ind., was baptized last Sunday. This ceremony was a very interesting sight, as the crowd of soldiers in blue uniform stood on the banks of a little stream and watched a comrade being buried with Christ in baptism. There are several other artillery men in the brigade who are desirous of being baptized and quite a large number have asked for the prayers of the Christian people. All the gospel services in the Y. M. C. A. tents are conducted on an interdenominational plan. No particular church being mentioned.

One of the seemingly difficult problems at present for those in authority to solve is the army canteens, sometimes called saloon. These canteens are now established in nearly every company and battery in camp. When they were first spoken of probably the most influencing argument used in their favor was that the profits were to be used in the purchasing of extra food which the government does not issue. It was also argued (seemingly not very complimentarily to the camp discipline, however) that the soldiers who wanted to drink would get it anyway, even though they had to run away for it, and that to those cases the men would drink more than they really ought to because they were obliged to go to so much trouble in getting their drinks. The was an objection made against the establishing of a canteen in our quarters, but, nevertheless, it was set up and started in business.

It should be understood, however, that the only intoxicating liquor sold in these canteens is beer and it should also be understood that the only objection made to the canteens is against the sale of beer in them. Those who objected were not only the strictly temperate men, but included a number of soldiers who at home frequently indulge.

Barring out the sale of beer from the canteens they would be a welcome and acceptable feature by all. For, besides beer, a good supply of merchandise is kept on hand, including soap, brushes, combs, condensed milk, jellies, canned goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., and these are sold at very reasonable prices.

If must be said to the credit of the management of these canteens that no one can drink to an excess or get drunk, as only a limited quantity of beer is sold to the same man. It has been published that beer is being sold in these canteens for 3 cents per glass, but this is a mistake, the customary price of 5 cents per glass being charged.

It is understood that General Brooke has received numerous letters from ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in all parts of the country, urging the closing of the canteens, or rather the sale of intoxicating liquor in them.

In a public reply to these letters General Brooke has given the following statement to the Associated Press:

"No intoxicants are sold in the canteens. Beer only is on sale in limited quantities, no one being able to obtain an excess. No soldier is required to serve as salesman or in any other capacity in these stores. The articles sold are mainly cigars, tobacco and light forms of food. The store is a regimental affair, managed by the regiment, and all profits go to the use of the companies. These canteens are by army regulations a part of the army establishment, and the commanding general has no authority to close them. He has, however, ordered close supervision of them. Careful observation of the camp since its establishment has shown that there has been no drunkenness originating with the canteens, and very little from any quarter, except as the moonshiners have made secret sales of whisky."

It will be interesting news to the friends at home to learn that the Fort Wayne battery boys generally have been taking good care of themselves and have been very temperate in their drinks. Quite a number of the boys have sworn off drinking anything while they are in the army, and some of them who were heartily in favor of the sale of beer in the canteen before they were established are now very much against it.

A rumor has recently gone around that all the troops now in camp in Chickamauga park would have to move to some other point on account of the poor water supply here. Water has at times been a rather scarce article and for a few days it did seem that it would be necessary to make a change of camp, but we have now had two days of hard rain and this will very materially improve the water supply in the many springs, and perhaps delay a changing of the camp for a while at least.

This morning there are a number of colds among the boys, but only one man sick, Kenneth Swift, who is improving rapidly. The general health of the boys is fine, and all are apparently enjoying themselves.

NOTES.

We enjoyed entirely too short a visit from a party of Fort Wayne friends last Monday. Messrs. E. A. K. Beckett and E. F. Varnelle, and the Misses Varnelle and Claspin, who had been delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention in Nashville, spent a few hours in camp, taking supper with the officers. The boys were very glad to see these friends from home and wished they could remain longer.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, was in camp today and reviewed the troops from his state.

Private Percy Bolson received a box of goods from home yesterday, in which was found a little toy jug with an inscription on it, also a rubber pillow, on which to rest his weary head.

Our cooking detail has been considerably changed this week. Our old chef has resigned and Private Harry Lindeman has been detailed to succeed him. Harry has asserted his intention of keeping everything neat and tidy about the kitchen, and to serve the food in the best and cleanest way possible, as his first day's experience evidenced. There are also several changes made in the assistants.

Private William Brown, who has charge of the officers' horses, is now engaged in building a little sheddie shed. He says he will build it big enough to bunk in, as he is now sleeping in a tent where there is a soldier who walks all over him in his sleep.

Ed. Lysher has taken Joe Pettit's job of driving the mule team on one of the large army wagons.

Al. Gentz is now cooking extras for a party of four. He is studying a cook book to learn "how to tell when an egg is well done."

Wesley Strauss and Ed. Wilson are now the duly appointed company blacksmiths and are being kept pretty busy.

Saddler John Caston is doing considerable extra work for the boys in repairing shoes, etc., which brings him in a little side coin.

Henry Merritt washed out his tick several days ago and ever since it has been raining, and as the tick will not dry, Henry is now obliged to sleep on the easy side of his board floor.

The boys ate liver for breakfast this morning. This is the first time they have enjoyed this luxury since coming into camp here.

In this target practice of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana yesterday it was developed that it contained a large number of crack shots. A surprisingly large number of men making above twenty in a possible twenty-five.

LOCAL LINES.

The Mayflower Mills has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $25,000.

Mrs. D. F. Bower is entertaining her cousin, Miss Jessie Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, Md.

August Grodjean is critical ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Al Carpenter, of North Calhoun street.

The water supply was today equal to the demand, police officers having put a complete stop to waste.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carmer, of Buchanan, Mich., are visiting Dr. G. H. M. Bower and family, and Mrs. D. F. Bower.

Miss Della Bailey, of No. 38 Lillie street, returned to her home yesterday, after spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Finan, of Paine, Ohio.

Mary Miller today commenced suit to foreclose a $20,000 mortgage against the Fort Wayne club. Attorneys for plaintiff are Morris, Bar nett & Morris.

The six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fral Von Bohman, who was operated upon a short time ago for appendicitis by Dr. Rosenthal, was yesterday able to go to his home.

Miss Cora Gahill gave a party last evening, in honor of her friend, Miss Laura Gunn, of Van Wert, Ohio. The house was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and ferns. At 12 o'clock the many guests departed after having spent a very pleasant evening. Ice cream was served at 11 p. m.

Marshal Joe Bochmiller, of Kendallville, last evening brought William Irwin to Fort Wayne. He is charged with counterfeiting, several pieces of bad money being found on his person. United States Commissioner Logan bound Irwin over in the sum of $500. His father-in-law, Mr. Stone, of Noble county, is expected here tomorrow to arrange for bail.

Cures a Headache in 15 Minutes
By using Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

EXCURSIONS

To Chicago, Every Sunday During the Summer.

Commencing July 17 and continuing every Sunday until further notice the Pennsylvania company will run special excursions to Chicago from Fort Wayne. $2.00 round trip on special train at 5:20 a. m., central time; returning leave Chicago at 8 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16od

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23 sod-tf

AROUND THE LAKES.

Special tours to Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Duluth, Chicago, via Wabash and D. & C. Steamers from Toledo. Only $12.00 to Mackinac Island and return. Descriptive matter on application. Rates furnished to any lake port or Georgian Bay points. 11sod15d

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16sod

Parts 1 and 2 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. tf

Fall-in-Step Shoes.

Every Sunday via Wabash and Steamer. For particulars call telephone No. 6. 12d8

TOURS OF INLAND SEAS.

Round trip ticket to Mackinac Island $11.50, via Wabash R. R. and D. & C. Steamers, good to return until October 31st. Make state-room reservations in advance by applying to Ticket Office, Wabash Line. Telephone No. 6. 12d4

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.

has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

AT COST! AT COST! AT COST!

Leonard Cleanable,
" Klondike,
" Challenge,

Any of the above makes of Refrigerators go

AT COST.

Must have the room for Fall Stock.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

Some Advertisements Remind You Performance Follows Promise . . . . .

Of an empty wagon going down hill. The lighter the load the greater the noise. We are not smarter than other people. Our money won't buy goods cheaper than other people's money. People don't buy our goods because we claim they're worth double what we ask for them--they buy them on their merits, and they know that what they see in our ads is so.

In this store, just as surely as night follows day. No haphazard advertising, but store news faithfully carried out. Our ads faithfully mirror our merchandise; what we say is so, and the people believe in us. A store and public, pulling thus together, are bound to be of mutual benefit to each other. Every department filled with excellent values. Will you come and investigate.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

Globe

Dissolution Sale!

Summer Clothing Less Than Cost!

Crash Suits.

$3.00 Grade that cost us $2.40, now to go at - - - - - **$2.15**

$4.00 Grade that cost us $3.25, now to go at - - - - - **$2.90**

$5.00 Grade that cost us $4.40, now to go at - - - - - **$3.85**

$7.50 Grade that cost us $6.00, now to go at - - - - - **$5.00**

Serge COATS AND VESTS.

$4.00 Grade that cost us $3.25, now to go at - - - - - **$2.90**

$5.00 Grade that cost us $4.40, now to go at - - - - - **$3.85**

Crash and Duck Trousers.

$1.00 Grade that cost us 87 cents, now to go at - - - - - **73c**

$1.50 and $2.00 Grades, now go at - - **$1.15**

Negligee Shirts.

50c and 75c Grade now to go at - - **42 cts.**

$1.00 Grade now to go at - - - **73 cts.**

$1.50 Grade now to go at - - - **$1.15.**

GLOBE 11 Main Sts.

Straw Hats Less Than Half Price.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser now issued. Unlimited economy in 5 pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

If will never happen that you can buy a purer and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE, REASONABLE PRICE.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Guaranteed Bicycles $30.

2 SUPERIOR BICYCLE HOUSE, 21 CLINTON ST.

GO TO TOLEDO. SUNDAY BASE BALL.

On account of the base ball game between Fort Wayne and Toledo, at Toledo next Sunday, the Wabash will run an excursion to that city. The train will leave this city at 6:58, arriving in Toledo at 10 o'clock, and will leave Toledo at 8 o'clock in the evening, arriving here at 11 o'clock. The fare for the round trip will be $1.00. 14 3t

WARM.

Film—Brown has a typical mother-in-law.
Flam—I should say she was a tropical one. She makes it pretty hot for him sometimes.

A WELCOME INTRUDER.

Peace: "You've been at it for some time, gentlemen. Don't you think you had better let me step in?" —Punch.

A VETERAN GONE.

Death Claims Another of Fort Wayne's Railway Men.

Williams Rossington Stricken Down by Disease—Wreck on the Wabash—A Flag raising Tonight.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, at the family residence, 328 East Lewis street, occurred the death of William W. Rossington, one of our old and esteemed citizens. Mr. Rossington had been afflicted for several years, and for the past eight weeks was bedfast. He leaves a wife and three children, viz: Mrs. Charles F. Hitzeman, of East Wayne street; Miss Grace and Master William Rossington, who live at the parental home. He was a brother to R. R. and Richard Rossington, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Moses Read and Miss Anna Rossington. The funeral will take place from the house next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Samuel Wagenhals officiating. The members of Harmony lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and of Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. and A. M., will officiate also at the obsequies.

Mr. Rossington was born in Manchester, England, September 17, 1837, and was, therefore, nearly sixty one years old. He emigrated to America in 1846 and settled in Fort Wayne in 1851. In 1860 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania company and for an unbroken term of thirty-seven years served successively in the capacity of freight house laborer, brakeman, freight and passenger conductor, retiring about a year ago on account of poor health. For a few months after quitting the railway he conducted a feed store on Columbia street.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

A head and collision of Wabash freight trains at West Lebanon Ind., early this morning blocked the tracks for three or four hours. Two engines, Nos. 353 and 663, were more or less seriously damaged and several cars were broken up and many others thrown from the tracks. The engine and train crews jumped and escaped injury. No. 2, the east bound passenger train, was behind the wreck and was two hours and forty minutes late in reaching this city. West Lebanon is on the middle division of the Wabash.

FLAG RAISING AT THE ELECTRIC WORKS.

Tonight, at 8 o'clock, the employees of the Electric corporation will have the flag raising which was postponed on account of an accident in raising the pole. The elaborate program announced in these columns two weeks ago will be carried out. The employees will mess at Machinist hall, on Calhoun street, and headed by the City band will march to the works. Mr. J. J. Wood, in behalf of the employees, will present the flag to Mr. McDonald, after which will come the main address by Judge R. S. Taylor. The pole and flag are undoubtedly the finest in the city, the former alone costing over $200. The manner of its construction was given in this paper some days ago.

General and Local Gossip.

Peter Stetzer, of the Pittsburg shops, is visiting in Chicago.

The Pennsylvania pay car left the city this morning, going west.

Frank Conners, of the Pittsburg machine shop, will visit Lima over Sunday.

Steam Fitter John Collins, of the Pittsburg, will spend a few days with friends in Chicago.

Louis Groman, of the the Pittsburg planing mills, is sick. He was overcome by heat yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Erwin have gone to Bourbon, Ind., to spend Sunday. He is a Pittsburg fireman.

The Pennsylvania shopmen's athletic club is holding its first meeting at Lakeside park this afternoon.

Policeman Hobbs is temporarily on the "beat" at the South depots, Policeman John Greer being on a furlough.

The Indianapolis division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold a picnic at Lafayette on Sunday, July 24.

Dan O'Neil, an engineer on the Lake Erie and Western railroad, is erecting a new residence on Washington boulevard.

A train load of fine stone was delivered to the Findlay by the Wabash this morning. Only two of the massive blocks were on a car.

George Klian and Louis Rehling, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, went to Chicago this afternoon. The former will stay there a week.

Mrs. Dryer, wife of Blacksmith William Dryer, is very sick and that gentleman is kept from his work in the Pittsburg shops on that account.

The Pennsylvania company officially expects to bring in a big party of excursionists tomorrow. Seven cars each were sent to Lima and Plymouth and it is believed they will be crowded with people when they return here.

P. H. Carter, the oldest employe in time of service on the Grand Trunk, died on Wednesday at Toronto. He began service with the company with the throwing of the first shovel of dirt in the road's construction.

Engineer Michael Kirby, of the Pittsburg, and his wife will leave for Cleveland, Ohio, this evening to spend a few days with friends.

E. S. Tierney returned this morning from The Plains, Va., where he spent three months with relatives. He is a machinist at the Pittsburg shops.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is doing a good deal in building large stone arches and filling them over with dirt in place of trestles.

Bert Jackson, machinist at the Pittsburg shops, who has been in ill health for some weeks, will spend a month on a farm at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

It is stated that a saving of $200,000 a year has been effected by the consolidation of the legal departments of the West Shore and the New York Central lines.

With the promotion of H. Herbert to be superintendent of the Grand Trunk, F. W. Egan, a former Wabash man, has been appointed trainmaster of that division.

The company which is expecting to secure control of the Columbus and Hocking Valley when reorganized proposes, if successful in bidding in the property, to extend the line to Cincinnati.

Joseph Collins, the carpenter, is building a very pretty seven-room cottage for himself and family on Wagner street. It will have all modern conveniences and will be a handsome addition.

Business of the Chicago and Erie has so fallen off the last few days that on Wednesday, at Huntington, there were fifty-five engineers and firemen marked on the extra list at the train dispatcher's office.

Passenger engine No. 1, a Wabash flyer, and No. 213, a switch engine, were turned out of the shops this morning. The switch engine is equipped with pumps for lighting fires. She belongs to Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Morrisett have purchased a pretty home on Rivermont avenue and are now living in it. The couple were married last week. Mr. Morrisett is a caller at the Nickel Plate round house.

The shipping department of the electric works had a busy time today, when they sent the machines and material for equipping three large plants, one at Cumberland, Md., one at Caldwell, Ohio, and the other at Huntingdon, Pa.

The Illinois Central has set aside $1,000,000 to be expended in Kentucky and Tennessee in reducing grades on its line north of Memphis and rebuilding the entire line. Extensive yards are being constructed at Memphis by this company.

During the past week fourteen building permits have been issued, all for dwelling house. The greater portion of them are for buildings to be erected by men engaged in railroading or in the shops. This indicates a prosperous era in those circles.

The Rock Island has withdrawn its notice to reduce rates from St. Paul to Chicago until after the special meeting of the Western Passenger association, which has been called for next Tuesday. An attempt will be made to improve the situation without resorting to open rate cutting.

The July appropriation for shop expenses has necessitated a cut in the Pittsburg shops and every department is now being run only eight hours per day. Poor business on the road and the immense outlay for elevated tracks in Chicago are doubtless the cause of the reduction in allowance for shop work.

The inter-state commerce commission has decided to make an investigation into the matter of the rate war between the American and Canadian lines on passenger traffic. The hearings will be held at Chicago August 1. The commission came to this decision, after holding an informal conference with representatives of a number of western lines.

The patent water column invented by John Brown, superintendent of the water works department of the Wabash, is being greatly sought after. The device is very ingenious and promises to entirely revolutionize the system of giving water to locomotives. Mr. Brown has been offered a large sum of money for his patent, but has not as yet given the proposition for its purchase any consideration.

Drs. Banning and Casebeer.

Specialists in the treatment of rupture, spinal disease, paralysis, clubfoot, bow leg, varicocele and derangements of the male and female system. Over six hundred successful cures in Fort Wayne and vicinity. Pixley-Long block. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., daily. Evening hour on Saturdays and Mondays from 7 to 8 p. m. 29od1m

Summer clothing less than cost. GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE, 1512 A. E. Hurst & Co.

Lake tours of all descriptions arranged at the Wabash ticket office. Tickets furnished, state rooms reserved and baggage checked through. Only $11.30 to Mackinac Island and return via D. & C. line. 12-3t.

Next Sunday $1.00 to Toledo. $1.40 to Put-In-Bay and return via Wabash R. R. Those No. 6. 1275

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROYAL Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FALL OF SANTIAGO.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of western Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government and requesting more time to hear from Madrid.

At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners of each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected—namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fentane, and General Escrampio.

The communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with General Miles and the staffs, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Mann and interpreter left their retinue and passed on over our trenches with a flag of truce to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parleying General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting General Shafter complimented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawton and to the brigade commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Wiley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one soldier or civilian from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present.

The order as to the Cubanos very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot everything and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion.

It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench, and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef had been partaken of.

Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the boys favored celebrating the victory with hands and a noisy demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the public harbor entrances to immediately opened to allow Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, and the supply ships to enter and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the intrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city.

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Concha On the wharf General Miles said:

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Aserraderos on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included.

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet immediately to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time, until they are needed for service elsewhere. I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but I hardly think so."

ON THE TURF.

Klatawah Goes Three Fast Heats—Last Day at Highland Park.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—The races at the mile track closed with the breaking of the three-year-old pacing record three times in one race by Klatawah, a bay stallion owned by Keating, of Pleasanton, Cal. The record stood at 2:09½, and Klatawah won the three heats in 2:07¾, 2:08 and 2:06¼. Results:

2:25 trot, $400—Bell J. won in three straight heats. Time, 2:17¾, 2:15¾, 2:16¾. Bob Collins, Casatia, Charley B., Benny Allerton, Ella Bolls and Gypt Moffatt also started.

2:10 pace, $1,000—Klatawah won in three straight. Time, 2:07¾, 2:08 and 2:06¼. Anna Lee, Redella, Irvington Bolle, Little Lonie, Adgie, Little Smart, Finah, Sport, Fannie McGuire, Bally Boy, Prince Stevens, Edwin Clay, Fidelis F., Alando, Prince Albert, jr., and Jerry Talaton also started.

2:30 pace, $600—Miss Logan won in three straight. Time, 2:11¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¾. Fanny Putnam, Sando On, El Rino, Lord Rosebery, Lacal, J. F. B. and John Rea also started.

LAST DAY AT HIGHLAND PARK.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Gotaway day at the Highland park trotting meeting furnished but two races, both won in straight heats. Taconia was never in danger in his race, the big fellow finishing easily in all heats. Charlie B. had no trouble with his field in the 2:12 trot. A peculiar feature of this race was that although Winfield fainted third in all heats he got none of the money, second place going to a different horse in each heat. Results:

The 2:35 Trot—Taconia won in straight heats. Time, 2:16¾, 2:11¾, 2:12¾, 2:16¾. Indique, Gov. Holt, Room Mate, Freely and Prince H. also started.

The 2:12 Pace—Charlie B. won in straight heats. Time, 2:11¾, 2:11¾, 2:10¾. Byblette, Mollie Barnes, Pinewood and Winfield also started.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 16.—Wheat—July, 73½@; Aug., 68¾@; Sept., 67½@.

Dec., 67½@.

Corn — July, 33½@; Sept., 33¾@; Dec., 31½@; May, 36¾@.

Oats—July, 23¾@; Sept., 19¾@; May, 22¾@23¾.

Pork—July, $9.03; Sept., $10.00.

Lard—July, $5.62; Sept., $5.70; Oct., $5.72; Dec., $5.75.

Ribs—July, $5.70; Sept., $5.70; Oct., $5.72.

Barley—Cash No. 2, 30@38.

Rye July, 50@; Aug., 45½@; Sept., 44.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.01¾; Sept., 91¾@; Oct., 94.

Timothy—July, $2.53.

$14,000 for Loss of Affections.

At Freeport a jury in the case of Fred S. Bostwick against Charles Niemann returned a verdict of $14,000 damages for alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's wife. Bostwick had asked $25,000 damages. Niemann made no defense, his attorneys withdrawing from the case after the jury had been impaneled and the taking of evidence began. His property has been transferred to his wife and children. Niemann was a former mayor of Freeport and is the Democratic state central committeeman from his district.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

A BLIGHTED LAND.

The Wretched People of the Spanish Kingdom.

They Are Not Interested in the Question of the War, but Want Work and Food.

(London Telegraph, June 4.)

As for the unfortunate people, whose truest wishes and vital interests are trodden rough shod under foot, it cares absolutely nothing for Cuba, the Philippines, the colonial possession, or the war. It asks only for work and food, and for these it asks in vain. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the misery and want which the ill starred masses have to endure in order that this or that minister may retain his place and play his role. The Spaniard is a very temperate and much enduring individual, who can eke out a living under conditions which would signal not only an Englishman, but even a German. He can live and thrive on a species of coarse peas (garbanzos) and dry bread and olives, without meat or vegetables. This Spartan fare costs next to nothing. When, therefore, he is said to be in actual want, what is really meant is that he is dying of hunger. And such at present is, unfortunately the condition of large numbers of the working classes.

I say of the "working classes" in order to put the case as moderately as possible. But there are other layers of population as well who are literally starving. Throughout Spain, for example, the schoolmasters—those whose mission it is to impart elementary instructions—are terribly underpaid—on paper. In reality, they are not paid at all. With the exception of two provinces, these wretched Spanish "dominies" have not seen the color of the money owing to them for ten, twelve, twenty months. In various parts of the country these teachers of the future generations have openly taken to begging in the streets. The soldiers who sacrificed their health and who lost their limbs in Cuba and the Philippines are still the unpaid creditors of the nation, while the money which the government expressly stipulated to pay them has been handed over to the rebels as an inducement to keep the peace. And everybody now knows how it was kept.

A few days ago a sergeant, decorated for his bravery in the colonies, walked about the streets begging a crust of bread, until the crowd gathered around him and took pity on the pariah. The widows and orphans of the thousands of brave youths who lost their lives in Cuba are dying slowly of starvation. The proportion of women to men in Spain has become very unfavorable for the former, and in Madrid alone there are about 86,000 more women than men. And few can realize the meaning of this terrible fact. The soldiers in Cuba at this present moment have unsatisfied claims against the government for six months' pay, and entertain scant hopes of ever receiving it.

Throughout the whole peninsula, and in every branch of trade and manufacture the same dismal story is told. In Cadiz the population is face to face with blank ruin. Ships laden with Spanish cargoes for the colonies are obliged to deposit them in that city, where trade and commerce are already dead. Barcelona, whose rapid growth and conquering wealth were dependent upon the markets of Cuba and the Philippines, is suffering incalculable losses. Works and factories there have been closed, thousands thrown out of employment, to whom forced idleness is equivalent to starvation and beggardom is assuming proportions which dismay and baffle the police. To make matters worse other occupations which seemed independent of the war are suffering at the hand of nature, and everybody seems hostile to Spain. In Xeres, for instance, the ravages of the redoubtable phylloxera are such that in a couple of years more the native vintages will have entirely disappeared, and sherry wine, in the good old sense of the term, will have become a thing of the past.

No wonder if, under such appalling conditions of existence, the people should exhibit no enthusiasm for the hollow phrases of glory, honor, patriotism, etc., which are being trumpeted abroad by eloquent young men whose heads are filled with names from Greek and Roman history, and whose nutrition yearns for a place in the cabinet, or at least in the cortes. I could give many shrilling instances of this realistic current among the people, especially in those who have to bear the brunt of the war. But I have said enough to make it clear that Spanish politicians who have ruined their country are not the Spanish people, who only ask to be let live in peace. Peace, however, cannot be demanded by the government, forsooth, because it might injure the reputation of this or that minister. Or else it must be concluded at all costs because the interests of the dynasty demand it. These are the two extremes of opinion in the governing classes. The interests of the inarticulate masses count in both cases for nothing.

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 25-eod-tf

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment

Is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Green & Pelham, 94 Calhoun St.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

70 IN CALHOUN STREET

WANTED.

WANTED—Good horses for 45 days and able to work at Wyman's Horses. 1247

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot for farm. Address lot, this office. 1247

WANTED—If you want to borrow money on your furniture, pianos, horses, call on Rooms 3, 4 Swinehart block. 1247

WANTED—Second hand buggy made in trade for a new high-grade lady's bicycle. S. A. Barrows, 331 Fairfield avenue. Bicycles

WANTED—Two young ladies to canvass this city. Must have good address. Apply at room 401 City Savings bank.

WANTED—Girl who has had some experience in painting on cashmere goods. Call at 9 Main Lane, Edgerton building. 1247

WANTED—At the Suggested Chambers office if you want to hire laborers, men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 6 City Hall, telephone, 165. 47

WANTED—Men in every county to act as representatives for reliable house; steady employment; no peddling; salary $75 per month and expenses; position permanent and profitable; no capital required. For further particulars address, with stamp, Manager, P. O. Box 1071, Philadelphia, Pa. 1247

WANTED—A first class and high priced salesman for Fort Wayne and some for outside territory. The great Century Atlas of the World, in the making of which Rand McNally & Co. have been engaged, and expended over $100,000, has been published at most opportune time. All who would follow the events of the war or would trace the course of the Spanish and Dewey fleet will find this volume indispensable. It is having an immense sale among educated and well-to-do people, and especially to the owners of the other great Century publications, whom no large number of whom, only, have called. Address Rand McNally & Co., rm. 14, La Salle St., Chicago. Mention school-book or foreign salesman for the Century Dictionary when presenting. 1

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Five rooms on first floor. Inquire 29 East Superior St. 1247

FOR RENT—Two flats, hall over 16 and 18 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 1247

FOR RENT—Four rooms; barn for horse and buggy. Inquire of O. Deardorff, dairy. Destitutes

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn. 42 East Washington street. 28-3mo

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished front room, with privilege of bath. Inquire at 56 West Main Street. 1247

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see me. Office on first page, first entrance, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 717

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light office rooms, second floor, 2 Calhoun. Inquire at room 3, Arcade, second floor front. 2047

FOR RENT—Five room cottage, No. 81 Pierce street; large barn, lot of cistern and well water. Inquire at 75 Clinton St. 24o tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board for gentlemen and wife; also table board. 9 West Washington St. 18-1m

FOR RENT—Lower, nicely papered and painted rooms; good location for office. Inquire at the Union Pacific Tea Co., 102 Columbia street. 1247

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor, all conveniences for light housekeeping, or suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 16 West Jefferson Street. 1247

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Slade, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 1247

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, one unfurnished back door. Apply at 119 W. Washington St. 1247

FOR RENT—Suite of two or three rooms on first floor; nicely furnished; suitable for light housekeeping; also sleeping room; all conveniences. Call or address 135 E. Wayne street. 1241

FOR RENT AT VINCENNA PARK—A cottage of furnished for housekeeping of eight rooms and bath. Also, two furnished rooms in one house, suitable for light housekeeping; also seven outside sunbeams and sunny room for two or three gentlemen; each room by itself. Also one double house, each room by itself, for housekeeping or lodging; also one large room for dancing or hallway between both; both have fine cellars and are in good repair. Inquire at room 2 Arcade, second floor. 1247

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see me. Office on first page, first entrance, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 717

FOR SALE—A good lady's family wheel; Ladies' seven years old; cheap. Also one put on the Columbia road, by Baring, Hessert. 1264

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence lot on South Wayne street, opposite the Pythian grove. Will be sold cheap. Apply to Dr. A. L. Nelson, 64 Fairfield avenue, or Nelson & Nelson, 68 Clinton St. 1247

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit; ingrain carpet; parlor suit; sofa; folding bed; cook stove; Brussels carpets; one Singer, as good as new; one Domestic; lamps, etc. All or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 2 Arcade, second floor. 1247

FOUND.

FOUND—A lady's gold watch. Owner can have same by calling at 51 West Wayne street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEELER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 24 Madison Street, opposite Hanna Street. Telephone 478. Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

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Our Continuous Success Is due to

Painless Dentistry And Cheap Prices For First-Class Work

Plates That Fit. Fillings that Stay In And Kind Treatment.

Crown and Bridge Work Our Specialty.

No Charge for Extracting When Teeth are Ordered.

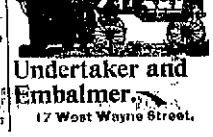
All Work Guaranteed by Contract—10 YEARS.

—Lady Attendant.—

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,

74 CALHOUN ST., Over Meyer's Drug Store.

J. C. PELTIER,



Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

Muslin Underwear Selling!

In our Muslin Underwear sale, there's some prices to think of—some garments you can buy pretty cheap. Compared with home-made, they're cheaper, and they're better made. Made by expert sewers and machines driven by steam. This sale includes every garment in the house for Women, Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Corset Covers and Drawers and for Misses' Gowns, Skirts and Drawers. No enumeration of prices necessary. Every garment is sold below value.

Choose a pretty dress for a child for small price. Some are Ginghams, Lawn, Madras, some all white, trimmed and plain, sell this way.

75c and 85c Dresses we reduce to 48c.

$1.25, $1.50 and $1.98 Dresses we reduce to 98c.

Women's Linen Suits, Jackets and Skirts which have been selling at $3.50 and up to $7.50 each, we bunch at one low price—a bargain—$2.98.

CARPET SALE GOES ON.

If you have a floor to recover, now or in the future, a quarter to the cost can be saved at this sale. A liberal price cutting goes through the entire stock of Carpets, Curtains, Curtain Swisses, Portiers, Linoleums, Mattings and Upholstery Goods.

Handkerchiefs for Women. We've turned a counter crosswise near the entrance, holding a big bargain in Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all first edges, and pretty. 12½c, 15c, 19c and 25c Handkerchiefs, sell 7c apiece or 4 for 25c.

Delineators, free shields and Butterick patterns for August are at hand. Note reduced prices on patterns.

We are still giving oil painting free on every $2 purchase and upwards. Mr. Winks the talented artist will remain a few days yet with us. Those having cards and paintings selected must get them this week.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

KICK! KICK!

You have a right to kick if your teeth are not satisfactorily attended to at our office. Come and kick hard, as our work is guaranteed to be O.K.

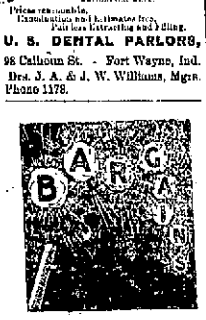
We use nothing but the best in Dental and can warrant our work.

Prices reasonable. Examinations and estimates free. Painless Extracting and Filling.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs. Phone 1278.

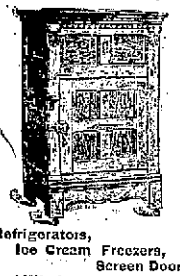


OUR CELEBRATION

As a nation, on Fourth of July celebration bills fair to eclipse anything we ever saw before so far as noise and patriotic fervor is concerned. Personally we are celebrating the kindly sentiment we have for a series of such bargains in carriages as this town never saw before. Come in and see for yourself.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose At Rock Bottom Prices.

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Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,

Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.

Hours—8 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Office, 33 W. Washington Street FORT WAYNE, IND.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

THE HEAD

To be healthy must be kept clean. Our business is to look after people's heads and attend to the dressing and cleaning of them. Can we serve you?

Shampoo from 25c to $1.00.
Dressing 25, 35 and 50c.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,

124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., 23, 24, 25, 28 and 29 PEXLEY LONG BLOCK. Telephone No. 465. Office open evenings.

LOANS TO

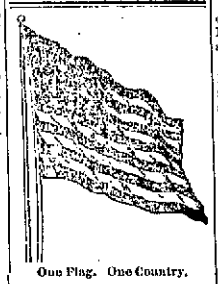
Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office ..... No. 179.
Editorial Rooms ..... No. 999.

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL'S thermometer registers as follows:

9 a. m.	84
12 noon	94
1 p. m.	96
2 p. m.	98
3 p. m.	98

The Weather.

Chicago, July 16.—For Indiana: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Sunday; light to fresh winds, mostly southerly.

NEWS NOTES.

Harry Stites was in Columbia City yesterday.

Miss Nellie Fisher has returned from a visit in Paulding, Ohio.

Miss Myrtle Maxwell has returned from a two weeks' visit at Wabash.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Potter have gone to Highanniport, Pa., for a visit.

Miss Blanche Herring, of this city, spent the week visiting relatives in Ogden.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stephor are now at home to their friends at No. 250 West Jefferson street.

The family of Mr. John Sheoff are camping for a month in the neighborhood of Roma City.

Miss Edith Wilbert, of Carroll, Ohio, was called to the bed side of her sister-in-law, Mrs. D. H. Wilbert.

Miss Alla George, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Finch, has returned home to Ada, Ohio.

Mrs. G. W. Maxwell and children, John and Frances, will leave next Wednesday for a month's visit in Kansas City.

Mrs. Allie Workman and son, Chester, of this city, are visiting Mrs. G. W. Ferguson and son, Harry, in Huntington.

Carl, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Tuttle, of Washington boulevard, has gone to Paris, Ohio, to visit a couple of weeks with his grandparents.

Miss Clara Greer will leave Monday for Pittsburg where she will spend her vacation. While there Miss Greer will be the guest of Miss Nellie Newell.

The regular annual meeting and election of officers of the Fort Wayne City band will take place in their hall, No. 16 West Main street, Tuesday, August 16, 1898.

At 6 o'clock last evening Miss Irma Seever gave a delightful tea party for her guests, Miss Harris and Miss Kelley, of Ann Arbor. The Misses Robison and Miss Grange were also guests of honor.

Dr. English, who left this city last Monday to report to General Brooke at Chickamauga, to take charge of the regimental surgeons, has sent word home that he will accompany the general on his trip to Porto Rico.

Mrs. Nellie Parrott, of Lagro, Ind., who has been the guest of friends in this city for the past month, was called home today on account of the serious illness of her brother-in-law, Tom Anderson, of that place.

C. J. Michel, traveling salesman for Bursley & Co., with his family and Miss Mae Michel, have gone to Syracuse, Ind. They will occupy the Willow Grove cottage at Wawasee, owned by Sheriff Kiddor, of Elkhart county.

Mrs. Will Rohan spent yesterday at Winona.

Miss Edna Miles, of Indianapolis, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Frances Baldwin has returned from Mt. Vernon.

Harry Hauk, of Chicago, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Frances Baldwin.

Miss Bessie Colerick is entertaining Miss Blanche Coulter, of Arcola.

Harrison Dallaven this morning hoisted "old glory" over the Old Fort.

Miss Amelia Schimmel, of Detroit, is the guest of Miss Tillie Gerke.

Miss Dawkins has returned from a visit with her parents at Hawkins station.

Mrs. Max Fisher and Mrs. Sam Fisher have returned from a visit in Chicago.

Miss Ada Carver, of South Bend, will spend next week with Mrs. J. M. C. Baker.

Thomas Sanderson, of Pittsburg, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. James Griffith.

Miss Angy Taylor and Dr. Delta Hown are enjoying a few days' outing at Home City.

Rev. and Mrs. Fred Ruhart, of Cleveland, will be the guests of relatives in the city next week.

Mrs. Arnold, of No. 201 Barr street, went to LaGrange this morning to spend a month with relatives.

Misses Fannie and Lizzie Alter will be the guests of Miss Minnie Albrecht in Kendallville, over Sunday.

Miss Sarah Durnell, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grosvenor, of 64 Burgess street.

Miss Louisa Meyer, daughter of Prof. C. Meyer, will return Monday from Dowagiac, Mich., where she spent two weeks.

Mrs. William Hageman, sr., went to Youngstown today to attend the funeral of the child of Rev. and Mrs. George Eyler.

Mrs. T. E. Tibbles and sons, John and Raymond, of No. 397 Webster street, left today for Bellefontaine, Ohio, for a two week's visit.

Clarence Heckman, the trick rider, was presented with a handsome "Wayne" bicycle by the Columbia Machine works this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Smith and children, of Chicago, and Miss Carrie Smith returned last evening from Roma City, where they have been for the past two weeks.

J. R. Tibbles, treasurer of Hoklonga Council, No. 98, National Union, received a check today for $2,000, payable to Mary Busching, amount of policy carried by William Busching, deceased.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week was the 5 o'clock tea given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. E. K. Bush in honor of Mrs. George Shillson. The table decorations were carnations and sweet peas.

Somebody stole a fine dydrangea from the porch of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Albers, of No. 403 East Wayne street, a few nights ago. It was one of the finest specimens of its species in the city and was valued highly by the owners.

Miss Emily and Mr. Allie Greadman, of Marion, are in the city, guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Nobler, of 104 Lake avenue. The young people are children of Rev. Greadman, a missionary to South America, and are spending a brief vacation with friends in the states.

An enjoyable coaching party was given last evening by Miss Lottie Rohan and Miss Gertrude Grean in honor of Miss Rose French, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Adah Carver, of South Bend. The party drove out to the Schilling farm on the Huntington road. Games were played and a delicious supper was served.

The many friends of Miss Bessie Maguire will be pained to learn of her serious illness. The young lady was taken violently ill last Sunday morning with sinking spells and for a time her life was despaired of. She finally recuperated and was thought to be recovering until Thursday noon, when she was again attacked.

The Grace Reformed church's lawn social, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Soliday, on East Wayne street, Thursday evening, was quite a success in every sense of the word, particularly in a financial way. The music of the Emerson quartet, which was generously contributed, was one of the most interesting features of the affair.

At a meeting of "That Awful Crowd" last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brady, the following officers were chosen: President, J. D. Brady; vice president, Anna Allway; secretary, Ellen Uran; treasurer, Harry Lanelowne. The visitors were Misses Anna Trier and Mary Schulte and Theodore Trier. Miss Ellen Uran will entertain the club on the 29th inst.

All Best Grades City Flour Down to $4.20 Barrel.

Good No. 1 Flour, $3.50 Barrel.

New Potatoes Down to 70c Bushel.

New Onions Down to 60c Bushel.

Best Sugar Cured Hams down to 8½c lb.

Best Sugar Cured Shoulders and Picnic Hams down to 6c lb.

Best Sugar Cured Bacon, 9c lb.

Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.

Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce, 5c can.

New Alaska Red Salmon, 10c can.

Choice Louisiana Rice, 5c lb.

New California Raisins, 5c lb.

WHITE, EBBIE HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Mrs. Charles Noll, of No. 115 Barthold street, is quite ill with rheumatism.

Prof. Charles Meyer has been confined to his home by sickness for two or three days.

Mrs. C. E. Jones, of West Lebanon, Ind., is visiting her sister, Miss Emilie Tyler.

Miss Nellie Reidy will leave for Saginaw, Mich., Sunday morning, to visit her nephew.

John Stricker, of the New Arcline, went to Kalamazoo today to spend Sunday with his family.

Mrs. S. M. Foster and daughter left this morning for Omaha, Neb., to attend the exposition.

Miss Lizzie Johnson is the guest of relatives in Chicago. She will be absent about three weeks.

Mr. Andy Diotz and Miss Mary Diotz returned to Cincinnati today after a brief visit in our city.

Miss Sarah Boggs, of Bluffton is the guest of G. W. Maxwell and family, of West Wayne street.

Mrs. Jerome Cook and son Roy, of 161 Madison street, have gone to Laketon, Ind., to spend a month.

Miss Lavinia Hoagland, of Decatur, spent Thursday with Miss Bertha Miller, of Ferguson avenue.

Miss Angie Manning Taylor, Miss Grace Jackson and Miss Sadie Sturgis will spend Sunday in Roma City.

Miss Sadie Fleming is attending a house party in Sidney, Ohio, which is being given by Miss Mary Lachlin.

The Misses Borison, who have been the guests of Miss Anna Robertson, returned home to Detroit today.

The Ministerial association will meet at the Plymouth Congregational church Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Miss Myrtle Holmes will leave Monday for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Avilla and Kendallville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fisher are occupying the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Shoaff, on Spy Run avenue, for a month.

Mrs. M. E. Clark and Mrs. McNabb, of Decatur, spent Thursday with Mrs. F. M. Earl, of No. 152 Ferguson avenue.

Miss Vaughn, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacobs for the past few weeks, has returned home to Reading, Pa.

Mrs. Harvery H. Brown and children, Ralph and Jeanette, left today for Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where they will spend the summer with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Frank Spaltman, who underwent a severe abdominal operation at St. Joseph hospital, was removed to her home today, her condition being much improved.

Miss Mattie Miller, of East Wayne street, celebrated her eighteenth birth anniversary by a theatre party at Robison park last evening. There were fifteen participants.

Hon. F. B. McCabe, vice president of the Vokol Milling and Mining company, of Vokol, Arizona, arrived in the city today and will be the guest of R. J. Fisher for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lonergan, of Harper street, have issued invitations to the marriage to their daughter, Cecelia Agnes, to John Walsh, of Lima, Ohio, to take place on the 19th.

Jerome Studor, for many years connected with the carpet department of the Rurode Dry Goods house, has resigned, to accept a position with the Foster Furniture company.

Mrs. Ernest Lloyd gave a luncheon at 1 o'clock yesterday in honor of the Misses Arda and Maribel Rorison, of Detroit, and Miss Kelley and Miss Harris, of Ann Arbor. Covers were laid for eight.

The friends and acquaintances of Miss Grace Caston will be surprised to learn of her marriage last Tuesday to Charles Keck, of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Caston was formerly employed in the Home Telephone office.

Tomorrow will be educational day at the Grace Reformed church. Rev. E. D. Wettach, financial agent of Heidelberg university at Tiffin, Ohio, will speak at the morning and evening services. The subject in the evening will be "Higher Education."

The grove at the corner of East Creighton avenue and Hanna street, where the Walther league social is to be held next Tuesday evening, is being wired for electric lighting purposes. Incandescent lights, in many colored globes, will be used for illumination.

Dr. W. F. Schrader is critically ill with gall stones and must submit to an operation. Dr. W. W. Barnett will ask for a leave of absence from his military duties and if he can not get it Dr. Schrader will go to Tampa to have the operation performed.

Miss Helen Flynn, who has been the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Raidy, of Bass street, will return to her home in Marshall, Mich., Sunday. She will be accompanied by her aunt, Miss Nellie Raidy. Miss Flynn was a resident of this city some time ago.

A pole 150 feet high and a flag will be raised this evening at 6 o'clock on Pleasant hill, on East Creighton avenue. Jacob Dill will be president of the meeting. He will make the presentation speech and the pole and flag will be accepted by Captain Hohnbolz. An address will also be made by John Soliday. The City band and a ladies' quartet will furnish music.

Next Monday evening will be the best social of the season. Zion's park, cor. Hanna St. and Creighton ave., is the place. Good music is furnished by the Double orchestra, of the Walther League.

THE GREATEST FACTORY OF THEM ALL.

The W. W. Kimball Co., the Largest Producers of Pianos and Organs in Existence.

Their Present Factories One-Half Time Larger Than Those of Any Similar Institution,

The Factories Have Fourteen Acres Floor Space.

With the New Addition They Will Then Contain Eighteen Acres.

This Will Make the Works Double the Size of Any Piano and Organ Factory on the Globe.

It is always a pleasant duty for an editor to chronicle facts. Hence it is a pleasure at this time to state to those columns that we have in the city of Chicago the largest producing piano and organ factories in the world. The W. W. Kimball Co. are not only the largest producers by one-half, but their present factories are one-half time larger than those of any similar establishment.

This is not all. This great corporation will shortly commence work on an additional building, 80x400 feet in dimensions, and five stories in height. This, with the present mammoth factories, will give the institution 18 acres of floor space.

The capacity of the present works is 50 organs and 40 pianos per day. The company are at present turning out, in midsummer, 38 pianos and 45 organs per day. The necessity for immediate extension of the present works for the fall trade is apparent. When the proposed addition is finished these mammoth factories will have a total capacity of 55 pianos and 60 organs a day.

Seeing is believing, and when a representative of the Indicator, in company with an official of the Kimball corporation, visited those enormous factories last week and tramped for a whole half day, without cessation, over the different floors of this institution, he came to the conclusion that the half had not been told about the great Kimball factories.

There the Indicator man saw, in midsummer at that, 1,325 employes at work on full time. There he also saw machinery that saves the labor of as many more men as are now employed, men unloading lumber and coal from vessels at the extensive shipping docks, and railroad freight cars passing through the lower courts of the big building and stopping only long enough to take on the 38 pianos and 40 organs, the day's output, for shipment to all parts of the civilized world. There he saw many things that go to make up the whole of the greatest institution of the kind on earth. Not only skilled labor and intricate machinery, but everything that makes a model piano and organ factory, backed by unquestioned financial standing, sufficient to make and market a thousand pianos and organs a day if the corporation saw fit to undertake the task.

The above article is taken from the editorial column of "The Indicator," one of the leading musical journals of the country, published at Chicago.

The local salesrooms of the W. W. Kimball company are at No. 109 Calhoun street, and on their doors can be found at all times specimens of the choicest output of their immense factory.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

General Solicitors for the Street Fair will Commence Work Monday.

The general soliciting committee of the Street Fair association met yesterday afternoon for organization and will start out to work Monday morning. The committee was subdivided as follows:

A. K. Hurst, Col. C. B. Oakley and G. R. Hench to see the insurance people and lumberites.

Drs. J. S. McCurdy, B. Van Swearingen and M. A. Mason to see the doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons.

L. F. Carden and R. R. Hanna to call on the real estate dealers, lawyers and liverymen.

T. F. Rosch and William Meyer to see the candidates, officials, flour mills, agricultural implement dealers and builders.

A. L. Randall, Fred C. Peters and A. G. Friedrich to call upon bicycle dealers, wagon makers, undertakers, photographers, sewing machine men, washing machine manufacturers and confectioners.

The congress of nations committee met yesterday afternoon, but did not decide on any definite plan of action.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The General Secretary Makes His Report for the Last Month.

The report of the general secretary of the Associated Charities for the last month shows that fifteen cases were looked after by the association, eight of them having not before applied for aid. Six were resident families with children, three resident families without children and three were non-residents. Eight were found not in need of any special care and the others were secured such aid as seemed best. Two men were offered work at the labor yard; one worked, the other refused to do so. Temporary employment was secured for eleven persons.

Quite a number of persons are cultivating vacant lots and the majority are making good use of the opportunity afforded to secure something for the winter months. If the weather conditions prove favorable, several will harvest good crops of potatoes, cabbage and produce.

A great many calls have been made at the secretary's office to secure help for general housework. It seems impossible to supply this demand, and if persons who desire to engage in this kind of work would send their names, there is no doubt but good positions could be secured for them.

WALTHER LEAGUE.

The Annual Convention Will be Held Here Next Week.

Delegates Are Expected to Commence Arriving This Evening—Grand Concerts at Masonic Temple.

The annual meeting of the Walther League convenes in this city next Monday evening and members of the local Lutheran churches and of the Fort Wayne branch of the league have made every arrangement to royally entertain the 400 or more visitors who will be in the city. The convention will be held in the big hall of Emanuel's school, on West Washington street. Delegates are expected to commence arriving this evening, but they will not all be here before Monday afternoon, when the first business session of the convention will be held. Tomorrow evening there will be services in the St. Paul's Lutheran church, corner of Barr and Madison streets, beginning at 8 o'clock. The following arrangement committee has been appointed: H. Aumann, Wilhelm Bando, George J. Dannenfelser, Theodore Dobler, H. A. Eberline, Theodore Grahl, F. A. Klein, Alfred Kramer, Carl Kuckuck, F. G. Landenberger, Wilhelm J. Lankenau, Dr. H. G. Merz, J. M. E. Roidel, H. W. Rops, C. W. Sander, F. J. Schaefer, C. J. Schelmann and E. F. Schoenmann.

Hall Committee—Tina Walda, Freda Stein, Martha Horstmeyer, Lizzie Schoenfield.

The following sub-committees were appointed by the committee on arrangements:

Concert—C. J. Schelmann, H. A. Eberline, F. A. Klein, F. J. Schaefer, Dr. H. G. Merz, Theodore Grahl.

Excursion—J. M. E. Roidel, Henry Aumann, F. Landenberger, Theodore Dobler, William Bando and H. Schwahn.

Printing—F. Spiegel, C. Sander, George Dannenfelser, L. G. Brameier, H. W. Rops.

Social—Alfred Kramer, E. Schoenmann, H. Aumann, F. A. Klein, William Wolf, Theodore Dobler and C. Kuckuck.

Transportation—H. A. Eberline.

Monday evening there will be a social at Zion's park, corner of Hanna street and East Creighton avenue, and before the convention adjourns the delegates will have an opportunity to visit Robison park.

The event of the week in the way of amusement will be the presentation of Schiller's masterpiece, "Die Glock," by members of the local Walther league society.

The first rendition will be Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple. The overture will be by the Walther League orchestra of twenty pieces under the direction of J. H. Ungemach, who is also director of the 167 voices in "Die Glocke." The soloists are: Soprano, Clara Paul; alto, Susie Marie; tenor, Louis F. Cardes; bass, A. M. Schmidt, Alastor and W. R. Gaebeding. The rehearsals have shown that the musical event will be one not soon to be forgotten.

A. M. Schmidt, as the master, has the leading part to carry, and members of the large chorus assert that he is equal to the best. The Misnerohor will be under the direction of George Hormel, pianist.

The league has had printed one of the finest programs ever used in this city, which will be distributed amongst the delegates as a memento of their visit to Fort Wayne.

Postmaster Eckrell, of Payne, Ohio, was brought to the city yesterday to undergo an operation at St. Joseph hospital.

JEROME J. STUDOR,

For Many Years With the Late Firm of Root & Co.,

And for Twenty-Five Years One of the Best Known Carpet Salesmen in the State,

Recognizing Our Leadership in the Carpet Business of Fort Wayne,

Has Joined Fortunes With the "Big Store,"

And Will Hereafter be Found by His Legion of Friends Throughout Northern Indiana

In Our Grand Carpet Department, Ready Not Only to Sell Them Their Carpets But Also Their Furniture, Lamps and Our Other Specialties.

We enter the fourth week of our great carpet sale next Monday. The rush continues, but with increased help we shall be able from this time on to give all the proper attention.

While this sale lasts you will be enabled to secure a Moquette, Velvet or Axminster for less than you can ordinarily buy a cheap Tapestry Brussels.

Our Mr. Foster, assisted by our artist buyer, Mr. Geo. H. Oliar, is now visiting the great furniture expositions, selecting everything that is new and nobby in furniture for the fall trade.

"There will be a hot time in the old town" this fall, not alone in the carpet trade, but also in the furniture business.

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

The Song of the Bell will be given two nights at the Temple next week, as the sale of tickets indicate more attendants than the Temple will accommodate one evening.

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun, sheek.

THERE IS

NO FLIES ON US!

Pardon the Slang Expression,

Which You Will Say is a Chestnut, for We Mean to Say There Is

No Flies on Our Sugar Counters.

No Flies on Our Butter or Cheese Counters.

No Flies on Our Meat Counters,

No Flies on Our Meat Blocks.

No Flies on Our Confectionery, Cake or Dried Fruit Counters at

THE GREATEST GROCERY.

There is scarcely a fly in our store for we have just put in one hundred and sixty feet of a new style fan that makes one hundred revolutions per minute, which not only drives out all the flies, but establishes the fact that the Greatest and largest and lightest and cleanest and cheapest is also the coolest grocery store in Fort Wayne.

Another Drop in Flour.

There has been quite a decline in wheat and we propose to follow the market right down and sell you Bella Fort Wayne, the very best winter wheat flour made, at $4.20 bbl.

Rock Creek Mills Favorite Brand, next best, $3.95 bbl.

Fine Sugar Cured Hams down to 8½c lb.

Picnic Hams down to 6c lb.

Breakfast Bacon, 8c; Boston Bacon, 6c lb.

Boston Bean Pork, 6½c.

2-lb can Excellent Corn, 6c; 3-lb can Excellent Tomatoes, 8c.

Home Grown Celery, well bleached and large stocks, down to 20c doz.

Sour Cherries, third bushel baskets, 42c. This is the lowest price of the season.

Poultry.

Spring Ducks, Spring Chickens, live and dressed.

Our Fresh and Smoked Meat Department

Is stocked with the very finest Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork, kettle rendered Lard, mild Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef Chipped Just Right, Boneless Ham, Boiled Ham, Cook Proved Ham, Summer Sausage.

In Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We have everything in season, and are now receiving Red and Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Big Blueberries, Cherries, Missouri Peaches, Georgia Water Melons, on ice, Nutmeg Melons, Acme Tomatoes, Home Grown Roasting Ears, Summer Squash, Large Green Cucumbers, White Plume Celery, Home Grown, large stalks and well bleached.

We Will Close

By calling your attention to our unprecedented low price of 20c for six thousand Fine Parlor Matches at

THE GREATEST GROCERY, West Columbia and Harrison Street.

Bash Block.

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-sed

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Negligee Shirts Less Than Cost.

50 and 75c grades now go at 42c.
$1.00 grade now go at 73c.
$1.50 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Special Meeting F. & A. M.

There will be a meeting of Summit City lodge No. 179, this Saturday evening 7:30, to arrange for the funeral of the late W. W. Rassington.

J. W. MCCAUSLAND, M. W.
F. E. STOUDER, Secretary.

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Toledo every Sunday via Wabash R. R. $1.00 round trip. 12tf

Straw hats less than half price.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Eighteen first-class recruits wanted for the

WAYNE TRUE BLUES.

Apply immediately to

W. A. SPICE,
14-3t 48 West Main Street.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

Save money. Buy wall paper now at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne people going north for the summer will find the Frank House, on Bear Lake, the best place to stop at. The best of accommodations. For terms write to

1112 H. W. FRANK, Talcott, Mich.

Crash and Duck Trousers Less Than Cost.

$1.00 grade that cost us 87 cents now go at 73 cents.
$2.50 and $3.00 grade now go at $1.15.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

HOME PLEASURES

To the domestic woman include the plants and house flowers that she loves to tend and ornament her home with. We have some of the prettiest flower pot brackets, and all the necessary paraphernalia for shelves for flower pots, such as brads, screws, screw drivers and all required for their reception.

Do You Intend Purchasing a

REFRIGERATOR?

If so you should by all means inspect our Lapland Brand. They are Kings of the Realm.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Bem & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

PIANOS!

HIGH GRADES ONLY.

SEE THE EBERSOLE.

34 EAST BERRY ST.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF WATER.

The supply of water today is not adequate to the consumption and for the protection of the city we ask every property owner and consumer to stop all unnecessary waste, and use only so much water as is absolutely necessary.

The time for sprinkling streets, lawns and gardens is as follows: From 7 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. and from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.

You are therefore warned to strictly observe the same according to law.

By Order Trustees Water Works.

Crash Suits Less Than Cost.

$2.00 grade that cost us $2.40, now go at $1.65.
$4.00 grade that cost us $3.25, now go at $2.90.
$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40, now go at $3.85.
$7.50 grade that cost us $6.00, now go at $5.00.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Allen County Abstract company, 33 West Main street. 14tf

The stockholders of the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday evening, July 18, 1898, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.

H. W. PEXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Secy. 8tf

Serge Coats and Vests Less Than Cost.

$4.00 grade that cost us $3.35 now go at $2.90.
$5.00 grade that cost us $4.40 now go at $3.85.

GLOBE DISSOLUTION SALE,
1512 A. K. Hurst & Co.

Pat-In-Bay $1.50 round trip every Sunday via Wabash R. R. 12tf

HUMMER BAKING POWDER.

If you want nice cakes for picnics etc., use Hummer Baking Powder.

It is healthful and one of the very best baking powders in the market. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROBISON PARK.....

FREE ATTRACTIONS THEATRE.

2:00 Afternoon RAIN OR SHINE 8:15 Evening

DANCE and CONCERT

Every Afternoon and Evening.

PARK ORCHESTRA.

CHILDREN'S DAY,

EVERY SATURDAY.

10c Fare for Round Trip. Children under 15 years of age, 10c

Fishing Cars (Sunday's only) leave for Park 5 a. m., 6 a. m., 7 a. m., 8 a. m.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing It With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

28 East Berry Street.

Pay on New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seven years or sooner. No Fines or Membership Fee.

For Sale

On Easy Payments

Or exchange for improved city property. 30 lots on Spy Run Ave. Inquire

A. G. BARNETT, Agt.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Rooms 5 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

Winona Summer School

Winona Lake, Indiana. Session 1898.

Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5-August 15.

JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, will teach public Schools of Fort Wayne two weeks course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $2.00.

For full announcement address

Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne.

JOE. W. BELL,

11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

Pays interest on deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

5 large choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $350. Small cash pay ment, balance by month. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Knilf St.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE

KUHNS & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

ROSE'S HOME-MADE BAKING.

Home-made Cakes, etc., Spring Chickens dressed to order. Ask for them at 94½ Barr St. Telephone No. 1223.

GREAT EXPLOSION.

Quart Mason Jars, 50c dozen.
Quart Mason Jars, 60c dozen.
Wash Tin Cups, 2½ cents.
Wash Tin Buckets, 5c each.
Wash Boilers, No. 8, $1.25.
Steel Spring Rakes, 15c.

S. GANZER.
49 East Lewis Street.